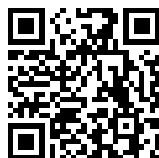

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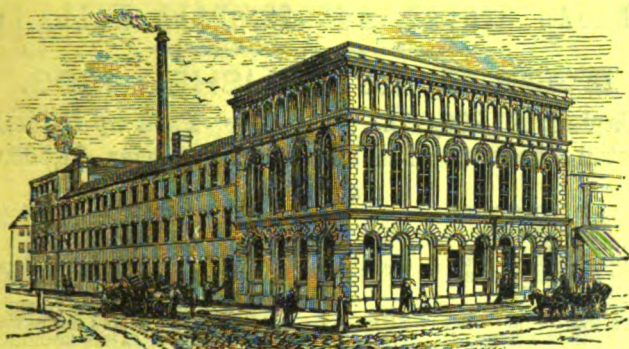
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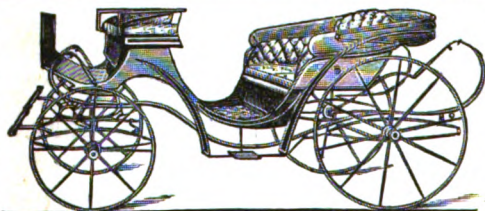
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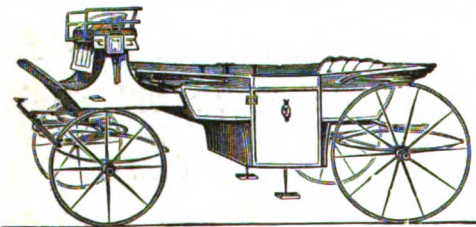
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This Camera is also made square, having a reversible frame for holding the dark slide so that the Photograph can be taken either way without changing the position of the Camera. Prices, with 3 Double Backs:—

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FOR
1886:

COMPRISING

Historical and Statistical Information

RESPECTING THE

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE

COLONIAL SERVICE,

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

WITH MAPS.

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COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, BY THE PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES,

BY

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AND

JOHN ANDERSON,
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PREFACE.

THE Editors request that all Colonial Officers will notify to them any material additions which they may desire to be made to the record of their services, as early in the year as possible, as all matter intended for insertion in THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST should be in their hands towards the close of October. Several communications were received too late, and have had to be held over for next edition.

Sometimes when changes in the Establishment of a Colony are in progress at the time the sheets of THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST are received for correction, the Colonial authorities retain them until such changes are completely recorded. But this really militates against the correctness of the whole work at the time of its publication, depending as it does on the date at which the last returns are received. The sheets of the LIST are sent to the Colonies at different dates according to the distance of each Colony from England, so calculated that if each Government kept the Returns about three weeks or a month for correction, they would all be in the hands of the Editors early in November, and the book might be got through the press before Christmas; but if particular returns are delayed for two months or so beyond the estimated time, the publication is delayed, and general inconvenience caused to the subscribers.

The Editors will always be glad to receive corrections of errors or omissions in THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, and also any suggestions as to its arrangement, from gentlemen in the Colonies; but the low price at which the book is sold, would prevent them from adopting any suggestion involving a material addition to its present bulk.

The Editors take occasion to remark that they have frequently received complaints, especially from foreigners, that the book does not contain a complete account of the "British Colonies," inasmuch as it does not include India, Aden, Ascension, the Niger, &c. It is, therefore, as well to explain that it purports to be primarily an official handbook for the use of persons serving under or having relations with the Colonial Department. The affairs of India, including Burmah, Aden, Perim, and Socotra, are under the Secretary of State for India, by whose direction voluminous information is published every year as to them. Ascension is under the Admiralty, and the affairs of the Niger are under the Foreign Office. But in the Appendix to Part II. of the present Edition some notice has been inserted of the more important extra-Colonial territories and protectorates (except mere guano islands) of this country.

In this Edition a brief statement has been given of the Customs Tariffs, and a List of the Foreign Consuls in each Colony has been added at the end of the Establishments in Part II., instead of the General List which formerly appeared in Part IV.

A brief account of the Royal Colonial Institute has also been added to Part IV. at the suggestion of one of the officers of that Society. The Institute is of great advantage to colonists in England, that it is hoped that this notice of its constitution and functions may add to its utility.

JANUARY, 31 DAYS.			FEBRUARY, 28 DAYS.			MARCH, 31 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	F		1	M		1	M	<i>St. David.</i>
2	S		2	Tu		2	Tu	
3	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRIS.	3	W		3	W	
4	M		4	Th		4	Th	
5	Tu		5	F		5	F	
6	W	EPIPHANY.	6	S		6	S	
7	Th		7	S	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	7	S	SHROVE SUNDAY.
8	F	<i>Camb. Lent Term begins.</i>	8	M		8	M	
9	S		9	Tu		9	Tu	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>
10	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	10	W		10	W	ASH WEDNESDAY.
11	M	<i>Hilary Law Sittings begin.</i>	11	Th		11	Th	
12	Tu		12	F		12	F	
13	W		13	S	<i>St. Valentine.</i>	13	S	
14	Th	<i>Oxford Lent Term begins.</i>	14	S	6TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	14	S	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.
15	F		15	M		15	M	
16	S		16	Tu		16	Tu	
17	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	17	W		17	W	<i>St. Patrick.</i>
18	M		18	Th		18	Th	
19	Tu		19	F		19	F	
20	W		20	S		20	S	
21	Th		21	S	SEPTUAGESIMA.	21	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.
22	F		22	M		22	M	
23	S		23	Tu		23	Tu	
24	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	24	W		24	W	
25	M		25	Th		25	Th	<i>Lady Day.</i>
26	Tu		26	F		26	F	
27	W		27	S		27	S	
28	Th		28	S	SEXAGESIMA.	28	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.
29	F					29	M	
30	S					30	Tu	
31	S	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EPIPH.				31	W	

APRIL, 30 DAYS.			MAY, 31 DAYS.			JUNE, 30 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	Th		1	S		1	Tu	
2	F		2	S	LOW SUNDAY. 1ST AFTER	2	W	
3	S		3	M	[EASTER.]	3	Th	
4	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	4	Tu		4	F	
5	M	<i>Cambdg. Lent Term ends</i>	5	W		5	S	
6	Tu		6	Th		6	S	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION.
7	W		7	F		7	M	
8	Th		8	S		8	Tu	
9	F		9	S	2ND SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	9	W	
10	S		10	M		10	Th	<i>Oxford Easter Term ends.</i>
11	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	11	Tu		11	F	
12	M		12	W		12	S	<i>Oxford Trin. Term begins.</i>
13	Tu		13	Th		13	S	WHIT SUNDAY.
14	W		14	F		14	M	
15	Th		15	S		15	Tu	
16	F		16	S	3RD SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	16	W	
17	S		17	M		17	Th	
18	S	PALM SUNDAY,	18	Tu		18	F	
19	M		19	W		19	S	
20	Tu		20	Th		20	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.
21	W	<i>Hilary Law Sittings end.</i>	21	F		21	M	
22	Th		22	S		22	Tu	<i>Trinity Law Sittings begin.</i>
23	F	GOOD FRIDAY.	23	S	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	23	W	[Cambridge Term ends.]
24	S		24	M		24	Th	<i>Midsummer Day</i>
25	S	EASTER SUNDAY.	25	Tu		25	F	
26	M		26	W		26	S	
27	Tu		27	Th		27	S	1ST SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
28	W		28	F		28	M	
29	Th		29	S		29	Tu	
30	F		30	S	ROGATION SUNDAY.	30	W	
			31	M				

JULY, 31 DAYS.			AUGUST, 31 DAYS.			SEPTEMBER, 30 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	Th		1	S	6TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	1	W	
2	F		2	M		2	Th	
3	S		3	Tu		3	F	
4	S	2ND SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	4	W		4	S	
5	M		5	Th		5	S	11TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
6	Tu		6	F		6	M	
7	W		7	S		7	Tu	
8	Th		8	S	7TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	8	W	
9	F		9	M		9	Th	
10	S	<i>Oxford Trinity Term ends.</i>	10	Tu		10	F	
11	S	3TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	11	W		11	S	
12	M		12	Th	<i>Trinity Law Sittings end.</i>	12	S	12TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
13	Tu		13	F		13	M	
14	W		14	S		14	Tu	
15	Th		15	S	8TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	15	W	
16	F		16	M		16	Th	
17	S		17	Tu		17	F	
18	S	4TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	18	W		18	S	
19	M		19	Th		19	S	13TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
20	Tu		20	F		20	M	
21	W		21	S		21	Tu	
22	Th		22	S	9TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	22	W	
23	F		23	M		23	Th	
24	S		24	Tu		24	F	
25	S	5TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	25	W		25	S	
26	M		26	Th		26	S	14TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
27	Tu		27	F		27	M	
28	W		28	S		28	Tu	
29	Th		29	S	10TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	29	W	
30	F		30	M		30	Th	
31	S		31	Tu				

OCTOBER, 31 DAYS.			NOVEMBER, 30 DAYS.			DECEMBER, 31 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	F	<i>Camb. Mich. Term begins.</i>	1	M		1	W	
2	S		2	Tu		2	Th	
3	S	15TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	3	W		3	F	
4	M		4	Th		4	S	
5	Tu		5	F		5	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
6	W		6	S		6	M	<i>St. Nicholas.</i>
7	Th		7	S	20TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	7	Tu	
8	F		8	M		8	W	
9	S		9	Tu		9	Th	
10	S	16TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	10	W		10	F	
11	M	<i>Oxford Michaelmas Term</i>	11	Th		11	S	
12	Tu	<i>(begins.)</i>	12	F		12	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT
13	W		13	S		13	M	
14	Th		14	S	21ST SUN. AFTER TRINITY	14	Tu	
15	F		15	M		15	W	
16	S		16	Tu		16	Th	
17	S	17TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	17	W		17	F	<i>Oxford Mich. Term ends.</i>
18	M		18	Th		18	S	<i>Camb. Michael. Term ends</i>
19	Tu		19	F		19	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
20	W		20	S		20	M	
21	Th		21	S	22ND SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	21	Tu	<i>Mich. Law Sittings end.</i>
22	F		22	M		22	W	
23	S	<i>[Mich. Law Sittings begin.]</i>	23	Tu		23	Th	
24	S	18TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	24	W		24	F	
25	M		25	Th		25	S	
26	Tu		26	F		26	S	CHRISTMAS DAY.
27	W		27	S		27	M	1ST SUN. AFT. CHRISTMAS.
28	Th		28	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	28	Tu	
29	F		29	M		29	W	
30	S		30	Tu	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	30	Th	
31	S	19TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.				31	F	

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1885.

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.D.C. . . .	Aide-de-Camp.	K.C.M.G. . .	Knight of Commander of the Order St. Michael and St. George.
B.A. . . .	Bachelor of Arts.	K.C.S.I. . .	Knight Commander of the Star of India.
B.C.L. . . .	Bachelor of Civil Law.	K.G. . . .	Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
Bart. . . .	Baronet.	K.H. . . .	Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
B.M. . . .	Bachelor of Medicine.	Knt. . . .	Knight Bachelor.
Brig. Gen. . .	Brigadier-General.	K.P. . . .	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
C.B. . . .	Companion of the Order of the Bath.	K.T. . . .	Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
C.I.E. . . .	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.	LL.B. . . .	Bachelor of Laws.
C.M.G. . . .	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	LL.D. . . .	Doctor of Laws.
C.M. . . .	Master of Surgery.	Lt. . . .	Lieutenant.
C.S.I. . . .	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.	Lt.-Col. . .	Lieutenant-Colonel.
D.C.L. . . .	Doctor of Civil Law.	Lt.-Gen. . .	Lieutenant-General.
D.D. . . .	Doctor of Divinity.	L.M.R.H.D. .	Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.
F.K.Q.C.P.I. .	Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.	M.A. . . .	Master of Arts.
F.R.C.P. . .	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.	M.D. . . .	Doctor of Medicine.
F.R.C.S. . .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.	M.-Gen. . .	Major-General.
F.R.C.S.E. .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.	M.L.A. . . .	Member of the Legislative As- sembly.
F.R.C.S.I. .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.	M.L.C. . . .	Member of the Legislative Council.
F.R.S. . . .	Fellow of the Royal Society.	M.P. . . .	Member of Parliament.
G.C.B. . . .	Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.	P.C. . . .	Privy Councillor.
G.C.H. . . .	Grand Cross of the Royal Hano- verian Guelphic Order.	Q.C. . . .	Queen's Counsel.
G.C.M.G. . .	Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	Q.C.B. . . .	Queen's College, Belfast.
G.C.S.I. . .	Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.	Q.C.C. . . .	Queen's College, Cork.
H.R.H. . . .	His Royal Highness.	Q.C.G. . . .	Queen's College, Galway.
K.C.B. . . .	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.	R.A. . . .	Royal Artillery.
K.C.H. . . .	Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.	R.E. . . .	Royal Engineers.
		Rev. . . .	Reverend.
		R.M.L.I. . .	Royal Marine Light Infantry.
		R.M.A. . . .	Royal Marine Artillery.
		R.N. . . .	Royal Navy.
		Rt. Hon. . .	Right Honourable.
		V.C. . . .	Victoria Cross.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but this new office was abolished in 1782 by Statute 22 Geo. III, cap. 82.

In 1782 the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign;" the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies devolving on the Home Department: those of the Colonies being placed in the charge of a separate branch of the Department called "the Office for Plantations," and being at first managed by a separate Under-Secretary.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 a principal Secretary for War was appointed, and the business of the Colonies was, in 1801, transferred to this new Department, which thenceforth was generally known as the Colonial or Colonial and War Department.

In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created for War, and the affairs of the Colonies came under the exclusive charge of a principal Secretary of State.

In 1858 a principal Secretaryship of State was created for the affairs of India.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1795.

1768, Feb. 27.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).	1788, April 18.	Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).
1772, Aug. 27.	William Earl of Dartmouth.	1788, Dec. 28.	Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds).
1776, Jan. 26.	Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).	1784, Jan. 22.	Thomas Lord Sydney.
1782, March 8.	Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).	1789, June 5.	William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1782, April 15.	William Earl of Shelburne.	1792, March 28.	Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1782, July 17.	Thomas Lord Grantham.	1794, Aug. 7.	William Henry Duke of Portland.
1782, Oct. 5.	Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).		

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT, FROM 1795 to 1854.

1795. Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1830. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
1801. Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1833. Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (late Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1804. Earl, late Marquess, Camden.	1834. Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
1805. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	Earl of Aberdeen.
1806. Right Hon. W. Windham.	1835. Right Hon. Chas. Grant (late Lord Glenelg).
1807. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1839. Marquess of Normanby.
1809. Earl of Liverpool.	Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1812. Earl Bathurst.	1841. Lord Stanley (late Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1827. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).	1845. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1846. Earl Grey (K.G., G.C.M.G.).
1828. Sir George Murray.	1852. Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., (afterwards Lord Hampton).
	1852. Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1884.

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1864, April 4. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, now Viscount Cardwell.
1855, Feb. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea.	1866, July 6. Earl of Carnarvon.
1855, May 15. Lord John Russell, late Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.	1867, March 8. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1868, Dec. 10. Earl Granville, K.G.
Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton.	1870, July 6. Earl of Kimberley.
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby.	1874, Feb. 21. Earl of Carnarvon.
1858, May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.	1878, Feb. 4. Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Bart.
1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	1880, April 28. Earl of Kimberley.
	1882, Dec. 16. Earl of Derby.
	1885, June 24. Right Hon. Colonel F. A. Stanley.
	1886, Feb. 6. Earl Granville, K.G.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

1830. Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).	1859. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).
1833. Sir John Shaw Leleuvre, K.C.B.	1865. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.
1834. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P. (now Lord Norton).
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart.	1868. Right Hon. W. Moncell (now Lord Emly).
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1871. The Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (now Lord Brabourne).
1839. Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1874. Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.
1841. George William Hope, M.P.	1878. Earl Cadogan.
1845. Lord Lyttelton (K.C.M.G.).	1880. Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.	1881. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
1851. Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.	1882. Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1855. John Ball.	1885. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1857. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (now Lord Carlingford).	1886. The Rt. Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P.
1858. Earl of Carnarvon.	

Permanent.

1835. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1871. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., K.C.B.
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.	
1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G. (now Lord Blachford).	

Assistant.

1849-68. Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1871. The Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B.
1868-70. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B.	1874-8. W. R. Malcolm.
1870-1. R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L. (now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, K.C.B.).	1874-6. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1870-4. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart. (now M.P.), G.C.M.G.	1876. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.
	1878. Edward Wingfield.

Full particulars respecting the conditions and mode of examination can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, S.W.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State, Earl Granville, K.G.	6 Feb., 1886.
Under-Secretaries { The Rt. Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P.	6 Feb., 1886.
{ Sir Robert Geo. Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., K.C.B.	21 May, 1871.
Assistant Under-Secretaries { Hon. Robert H. Meade, M.A., C.B.	21 May, 1871.
{ John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.	30 June, 1876.
{ Edward Wingfield, M.A., B.C.L.	19 July, 1878.
Private Secretaries to the Secretary of State, R. L. Antrobus and C. P. Lucas.	6 Feb., 1886.

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
Richard P. Ebdon, M.A.	18 Jan. 58	—	30 Sept. 72	28 Sept. 74	1 July. 79
John Hales, M.A.	20 Sept. 58	—	} 30 Sept. 72	{ 2 April, 79	
Edmund Burke Pennell, C.M.G.	9 April 59	—		{ 1 May, 79	
A. W. L. Hemming, C.M.G.	1 Feb. 60	} 30 Sept. 72	28 Sept. 74	1 July, 79	
Ernest H. Wedgwood, B.A.	1 April 60		27 Aug. 76		
G. W. B. De Robeck, M.A.	23 Aug. 60		13 Jan. 77		
Frederic W. Fuller	28 April 62		2 April, 79		
W. A. B. Hamilton	2 May 64		1 July, 79		
Edward Fairfield, C.M.G.	29 Oct. 66		1 Oct. 80		
Arthur A. Pearson	2 July 67		1 Jan. 81		
F. R. Round, M.A.†	19 Feb. 69		1 Dec. 81		
F. Graham*	30 May 70				
C. P. Lucas, B.A.§	30 April, 77				
R. L. Antrobus, B.A.§	3 May, 77				
H. W. Just, B.A.†	3 June, 78				
John Anderson, M.A.	} ... 30 June, 79				
W. H. Mercer, B.A.					
C. A. Harris, B.A.	1 July, 79				
G. V. Fiddes, B.A.	} ... 25 Mar. 81				
Sidney Webb, LL.B.					
G. W. Johnson, M.A.	28 Mar. 81				
Sydney Olivier, B.A.	17 April, 82				

* Private Secretary to Sir R. G. W. Herbert.
§ Private Secretaries to the Secretary of State.

† Private Secretary to Mr. Osborne Morgan.
‡ Financial Clerk.

Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian.
Assistant to the Financial Clerk, A. H. H. Engelbach.
Superintendent of the Registry, J. C. Braddon.
Superintendent of the Printing Branch, W. J. Macgee.
Superintendent of the Library, C. Atchley.
Superintendent of the Copying Branch, E. J. Jennings.

Clerks transferred from the late Emigration Board, First Class Clerks, W. R. Pownall, and J. B. Gill.
First Class Assistant Clerk, W. Baines.

Lower Division Clerks:—

Jas. Russell.
H. Watts.
A. Browne.
O. H. Niblett.
W. F. Westbrook.
E. D. Rockett.

W. H. Eggett.
W. Scott.
M. J. Drayson.
T. Wilson.
W. A. Harding
George Attrill.

Office Keepers:—W. Burridge and J. Mennell.

Queen's Home Service or 1st Class Messengers:—J. Gower, W. Baker, J. Sutton, F. Gough, and A. Stiles.

Library Messenger, C. W. Thompson.

2nd Class Messengers, W. Harding and J. H. Martin.
3rd Class Messengers, Alfred Thompson, D. McLaren, John Spire, and H. J. Smith.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State :—**EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.**

Private Secretaries :—**Mr. R. L. Antrabus** and **C. P. Lucas.**

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Private Secretary :—**Mr. H. W. Just.**

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Private Secretary :—**Mr. F. Graham.**

Political and Constitutional Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

Assistant Under-Secretaries :—

THE HON. R. H. MEADE, C.B. :—Colonial Estimates, Finance, Currency, Public Works, Pensions, Military Questions, Requisitions for Supplies, and other business with Crown Agents, Accounts, miscellaneous Business of General Department, and Office Arrangements, Business connected with Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements, West Africa, and Cyprus.

MR. JOHN BRAMSTON, C.B. :—General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warrants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., Postal and Telegraphic Business, Naturalization, Education, and Ecclesiastical Questions, Business connected with North American, Australasian and South African Colonies, Fiji, and Western Pacific High Commission.

MR. EDWARD WINGFIELD :—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Circulars, Business connected with West Indian Colonies Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Falkland Islands, and Heligoland.

Chief Clerk :—**MR. R. P. EBDEN** (Head of General Department).

Departments :—

WEST INDIAN.

Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad, Windward Islands (Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Dominica), Bermuda, Falklands, and Heligoland.

Mr. J. Hales.
" E. H. Wedgwood.

Mr. C. A. Harris.
" S. Olivier.

NORTH AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN.

Canada (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, North-West Territories, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island), Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Western Pacific High Commission.

Mr. E. B. Pennell, C.M.G.
" F. W. Fuller.

Mr. W. H. Mercer.
" G. V. Fiddes.

AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Cape of Good Hope; Natal, Bechuanaland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Malta, Gibraltar, and Cyprus.

Mr. A. W. L. Hemming.
C.M.G.
" W. A. B. Hamilton.
" E. Fairfield, C.M.G.

Mr. J. Anderson.
" S. J. Webb.

EASTERN.

Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca), Mauritius and Seychelles.

Mr. G. W. B. De Robeck.
" A. A. Pearson.

Mr. G. W. Johnson.

GENERAL.

General and Miscellaneous Correspondence, including Replies to Circulars, Governors' Pensions, Naval Cadetships, Precedence, and Civil Service Uniform, Correspondence respecting Colonial Defence, and the Passing of Charters, Letters Patent, Commissions, Warrants, &c.

Mr. R. P. Ebdon (Chief Clerk)
" F. O. Adrian.

Mr. W. F. Westbrook.
" W. H. Eggett.

Registry :—**Mr. J. C. Braddon** (Superintendent), **Mr. C. H. Niblett**, **Mr. M. J. Drayson**, **Mr. T. Wilson**, and **Mr. W. A. Harding.**

Printing Branch :—**Mr. W. J. MacGee** (Superintendent) and **Mr. W. Baines**; **Mr. E. D. Rockett**.
Library :—**Mr. C. Atchley** (Superintendent) and **Mr. J. Russell**; **Mr. H. Watts**, and **Mr. W. Scott**.

Copying Branch :—**Mr. E. J. Jennings** (Superintendent) and **Writers.**

FINANCIAL.

Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates, Accounting for Parliamentary Votes Administered by Colonial Department, and correspondence relating to these and similar matters; Cash Receipts and Payments, Colonial Pensions, &c.

Mr. F. R. Round.
" A. H. H. Engelbach.

Mr. A. Browne.

EMIGRATION - - - - -

Mr. R. P. Ebdon.

Mr. W. R. Pownall.
" J. B. Gill.

Order of St. Michael and St. George :—**MR. CHARLES COX** (Chancellor).

CROWN AGENTS' OFFICE.

OFFICE:—Downing Street.

Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G. } *Crown Agents*
 Capt. M. F. Ommanney, R.E., C.M.G. } *for the*
 E. E. Blake. } *Colonies.*

Chief Clerk, G. W. Brown.

Accountant, J. W. Leonard.

Registrar, J. Chadwick.

Clerks, W. Wing, R. W. Sinclair, N. Hardingham,

W. H. Weir, Louis Adams, Thos. Dunn, M.

Kirby, S. Stephens, J. Fry, R. Sanderson, E. G.

Anderson, G. Hodgson, J. Chadwick, jun.,

E. G. Antrobus, H. E. E. Walton, H. Martin,

H. D. Dale, O. Oxley, and A. B. Reade.

Engineering Clerk, T. R. Marsh, M.A.

Assistant Clerk, W. H. Lancaster.

Lady Clerks:—

Principal, Miss J. Wood.

Clerks, Miss M. E. Boddy.

" H. G. J. Cathor.

" J. Hayes.

" E. Richardson.

Miss K. Perrin.

" B. Browne.

" A. Stephens.

City Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Clerks, J. H. Thomson, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.

Office Keeper, W. Deakin.

Housekeeper, Mrs. Deakin.

Office Messengers, E. Hawkins and C. Newman.

PROFESSIONAL BRANCH.

Consulting Engineers.

Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E.,

Son and Hayter,

Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, } *for Railways.*

K.C.M.G., C.E.

George Berkeley, C.E.

The following are the Colonies (arranged alphabetically) for which the Crown Agents transact financial, commercial, and railway business in this Country:—

Antigua.	Gibraltar.	Mauritius.	Straits Settlements, and
Bahamas.	Gold Coast.	Montserrat.	Native States of Perak
Barbados.	Grenada.	Natal.	Selangor and Sungei
Bermuda. [dends.]	Heligoland.	Nevis.	Ujong
British Columbia [Divi-]	Hong Kong.	Newfoundland.	Tasmania.
British Guiana.	Honduras.	New Zealand (Dividends).	Tobago
Cape of Good Hope [Divi-]	Jamaica.	St. Helena.	Trinidad.
Ceylon. [dends.]	Labuan.	St. Kitts.	Turks Islands.
Dominica.	Lagos.	Seychelle Islands.	Virgin Islands.
Falkland Islands.	Leeward Islands (Fede- ral Government).	St. Lucia.	Western Australia.
Fiji Islands.	Malta.	St. Vincent.	Cyprus.
Gambia.		Sierra Leone.	

COLONIAL AGENTS GENERAL.

Colony.	High Commissioner.	Secretaries or deputies.	Address.
Canada . . .	Sir C. Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Joseph G. Colmer, Esq.	9, Victoria Chambers.*
Agents General.			
New South Wales . . .	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G.	S. Yardley, Esq. . .	5, Westminster Chambers*
Victoria . . .	R. Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G.	J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.	8, Victoria Chambers*
South Australia . . .	Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.	Samuel Deering, Esq. .	8, Victoria Chambers*
Queensland . . .	James Francis Garrick, Esq., C.M.G.	C. Shortt Dicken, Esq.	1, Westminster Chambers*
New Zealand . . .	Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.	Walter Kennaway, Esq.	7, Westminster Chambers*
Cape . . .	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G.	Spencer Brydges-Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	7, Albert Mansions*
Emigration Agents.			
Cape of Good Hope . . .	W. C. Burnet, Esq. . .		9, Albert Mansions*
Natal . . .	J. E. Walter Peace, Esq. .		21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Tasmania . . .	The Emigrants' and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited)		36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

PART II.—COLONIES.—COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
ORTH AMERICAN.						
ADA	Governor-General ..	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	18 Aug., 1883	23 Oct., 1883	Ottawa	£ 10,000
PROVINCES OF CANADA—						
ARIO	Lieutenant-Governor ..	John Beverley Robinson, Esq.	12 July, 1880	.. ..	Toronto	2,000
BERC	" ..	L. R. Masson, Esq.	10 Apr., 1884	.. ..	Quebec	2,000
IA SCOTIA	" ..	Matthew H. Hickey, Esq., Q.C.	4 July, 1883	.. ..	Halifax	1,800
NEW BRUNSWICK	" ..	Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.	31 Oct., 1885	.. ..	Fredericton ..	1,800
ANTUOBA	" ..	J. C. Atkins, Esq.	30 Oct., 1882	.. ..	Fort Garry ..	2,000
W. TERRITORIES	" ..	Edgar Dewdney, Esq.	3 Dec., 1881	.. ..	Battleford ..	1,800
BRITISH COLUMBIA	" ..	Clement Francis Cornwall, Esq.	20 July, 1881	.. ..	Victoria, V.I.	1,400
PRINCE EDWARD ISL.	" ..	A. A. Macdonald, Esq.	1 Aug., 1884	.. ..	Charlotte Town	1,400
FOOTLAND	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir G. W. Des Vaux, K.C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1886	.. ..	St. John's ..	£ 12 0
AUSTRALIAN.						
SOUTH WALES AND	" ..	The Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.	20 Mar., 1885	11 Dec., 1885	Sydney	£ 7,000
WOLK ISLAND						
GOV. AND COM.-IN-CHIEF ..	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir A. Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.	25 Nov., 1875	.. ..	Melbourne ..	.. ..
ARIA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir H. Brougham Loch, K.C.B.	11 July, 1883	16 July, 1884	Brisbane .. ..	.. ..
ANANIA	" ..	Maj. Sir G. C. Sirahan, K.C.M.G.	20 June, 1880	6 Nov., 1883	Hobart Town ..	5,000
NEW AUSTRALIA	" ..	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1882	7 Dec., 1880	Adelaide	5,000
ERN AUSTRALIA	" ..	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	14 Dec., 1882	19 Feb., 1883	Perth	5,000
W ZEALAND	" ..	Lieut. Gen. Sir William F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.	28 Nov., 1882	2 June, 1883	Wellington ..	5,000
ISLANDS .....	" ..	" ..	.. ..	20 Dec., 1880	Suva	4,000
WEST INDIES.						
BRITISH HONDURAS	Capt. Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief ..	Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.	23 Oct., 1883	26 Dec., 1883	Kingston	6,000
BERMUDA AND CAICORIS	Chief Commissioner ..	R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.	9 May, 1884	17 July, 1884	Belize	1,800
GUIANA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	St. H. Turner Irving, K.C.M.G.	24 Oct., 1883	4 May, 1882	Grand Turk ..	500
GOV. AND COM.-IN-CHIEF ..	Lieutenant-Governor ..	C. Bruce, Esq., C.M.G.	2 Mar., 1882	.. ..	Georgetown ..	5,000
YAMAIS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	H. A. Blake, Esq.	2 Nov., 1885	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
INIDAD	" ..	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	4 Jan., 1884	18 Feb., 1881	Nassau	2,000
BRADOS	" ..	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	4 Sept., 1885	9 Oct., 1885	Port of Spain	4,000
" ..	" ..	" ..	23 June, 1881	9 Oct., 1885	Bridgetown ..	5,000
GEORGE ISLANDS—						
ANADADA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Walter J. Sendall, Esq.	8 May, 1885	2 June, 1885	St. George ..	2,000
W. VISCRET	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Augustus F. Gore, Esq., C.M.G.	30 July, 1880	.. ..	Kingstown ..	1,000
M. LUCIA	Administrator and Colonial Secretary ..	Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G.	19 Sept., 1885	.. ..	Castries	800
PRAGO	Administrator ..	R. B. Llewellyn, Esq.	10 Sept., 1885	.. ..	Scarborough ..	600
GEORGE ISLANDS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	The Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston	4 Sept., 1885	5 Oct., 1885	St. John's ..	3,000
ANTIGUA	President ..	Neale Porter, Esq.	.. ..	1883	.. ..	800
MONTSERRAT	" ..	James Meade, Esq. (acting)	.. ..	1883	Plymouth ..	500
ST. CHRISTOPHER AND	" ..	Charles Monroe Eldridge, Esq. (Acting)	.. ..	1883	.. ..	.. ..
NEVIS	" ..	F. A. Pickering, Esq. (acting)	1884	.. ..	Tortola	300
BERN ISLANDS	" ..	Capt. J. K. G. T. S. Churchill	1879	.. ..	Rosau	700
DOMINICA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lieut. - General Thomas Lionel John Galtway, R.E.	25 May, 1882	3 July, 1882	Hamilton ..	2,900
AFRICAN.						
PROF GOOD HOPE	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief and High Commissioner for South Africa and South-Eastern Africa Gov. of British Bechuana land, comman. dated 29th Sep., 1885	The Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	18 Aug., 1880	22 Jan., 1881	Cape Town ..	5,000
ITAL	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief and Special Commissioner for Zulu Affairs	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G.	13 Sept., 1885	Feb., 1882	Pietermaritzburg	4,000
HELENA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lt. - Col. Grant Blunt, R.E. (Acting)	.. ..	19 Mar., 1884	James Town ..	450
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS—						
SIERRA LEONE	Administrator of the Gov.	Sur.-Maj. Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G.	31 Dec., 1884	11 Feb., 1885	Freetown ..	2,000
GAMBIA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	J. B. Hay, Esq.	14 Jan., 1880	1886	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,300
WIND COAST	Administrator of the Gov.	W. B. Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.	.. ..	1886	Accra	3,000
LIBOS	" ..	C. A. Moloney, Esq., C.M.G.	.. ..	1886	Lagos	1,700
MEDITERRANEAN.						
TRINIDAD	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lieut. - Gen. Sir John Miller Adye, R.A., G.C.B.	2 Dec., 1882	3 Jan., 1883	In Fortress ..	5,000
SAITA	" ..	Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B.	10 Apr., 1884	16 Jan., 1884	Valletta	4,500
PRINCE	Lieut. Governor and Chief Secretary ..	The Hon. W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G.	24 June, 1884	.. ..	.. ..	1,600
PRINCE	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief ..	Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.	12 Sept., 1885	1886	Nicosia	4,000
EASTERN.						
CEYLON	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.	11 July, 1883	6 Dec., 1883	Colombo	£ 250 0
DOVE KOSO	Lieutenant-Governor ..	C. C. Smith, Esq., C.M.G.	3 Aug., 1885	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
SEACITIVUS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	9 Dec., 1882	3 Mar., 1883	Victoria	£ 210 0
SEACITIVUS	Lieut. Governor ..	Sir J. P. Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	9 Dec., 1882	1 June, 1883	Port Louis ..	£ 240 0
SEACITIVUS	" ..	Clifford Lloyd, Esq.	21 Nov., 1885	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
SEACITIVUS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir F. Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G.	17 Mar., 1880	6 May, 1880	Singapore ..	£ 1,000
SEACITIVUS	Acting Governor ..	Dr. Lays	3 Sept., 1881	.. ..	Victoria	£ 1,410
MISCELLANEOUS.						
ARKLAND ISLANDS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Thomas Kerr, Esq.	7 Sept., 1880	24 Nov., 1880	Stanley	1,000
BERGOLAND	" ..	Lieut.-Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G.	12 Oct., 1881	26 Oct., 1881	In the Town ..	800

a £1,800 from Imperial funds, and £700 from Colonial funds. b £2,500 establishment allowance under Local Act, No. 80 of 1873.
 c £1,000 from Imperial funds, and £1,000 from Colonial funds. d £200 allowance from Board of Trade. e £2,500 from Barbados funds,
 and £1,500 from Imperial funds. f From Imperial funds. g And £350 as Colonial Secretary of Leeward Islands. h £2,200 from
 Imperial funds. i £700 from Colonial funds, and £100 from quit-rents. A £1,000 as High Commissioner and £1,000 personal allowance from
 Imperial funds. j £300 for office expenses from Imperial funds. k From Imperial funds, £500 allowance. Sir S. Rowe has also a personal
 allowance of £1,000, £500 from Sierra Leone and £500 from Gambia funds. l £500 allowance. m £250 table allowance. n £200 as
 Col. Royal Artillery. o £2,000 from Colonial funds. £1,500, and £500 table allowance as Officer commanding the troops from Imperial
 funds. p £500 as Colonel Royal Engineers. q £5,000 dols. Entertainment allowance. r Receives also £300 as Consul-General of Borneo
 Imperial funds.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, AND CYPRUS, CONDITIONALLY IN BRITISH OCCUPATION.—POPULATION, AREA, REVENUE, &c.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, 1884.	Debt, 1884.	Legislature.
EUROPE—						
Gibraltar	Capture 1704	1 ¹ / ₂	18,381	£ ...	£ ...	Governor.
Heligoland	Ditto 1807	4	2,001	8,313	3,547	"
Malta and Gozo	Ditto 1800	119	149,782	212,569	79,168	Composite Council
Cyprus	Occupied conditionally under treaty, 1878	3,584	185,916	172,072	...	"
ASIA—						
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796	25,365	2,763,984	1,162,721	2,193,274	Crown Council.
*Hong Kong	Treaty 1843	30 ¹ / ₂	160,402	292,774	...	"
Straits Settlements	Separated from India, 1867	1,472 ¹ / ₂	423,834	62,992	55,900	"
Labuan	Cession 1846	30	6,298	4,780	...	"
AFRICA—						
Cape and adjacent territories	Capitulation 1806	219,700	1,249,824	3,318,029	20,357,035	Council & Assembly
Natal	Settlement 1838	18,750	401,687	610,936	2,746,808	Composite Council.
Mauritius	Capitulation 1810 and the Treaty of Paris, 1814	881	360,847	860,957	749,100	"
St. Helena	Capture 1651	47	5,059	10,421	6,750	Governor.
Sierra Leone	Settlement 1787	468	60,546	73,096	58,000	Crown Council.
Gambia	Settlement 1831	69	14,150	24,959	...	"
	Resettlement. 1817					
GOLD COAST COLONY—						
Gold Coast	Settlement 1661	18,784	400,000	125,956	...	}
Lagos and Protectorate	Cession 1861	1,071 ¹ / ₂	75,270	57,932	...	
AMERICA—						
Bermuda	Settlement 1609	19 ¹ / ₂	13,948	28,769	5,485	Council & Assembly.
British Columbia	Ditto	341,305	49,450	6,641,585	50,517,170	Assembly.
Ontario	Capitulation 1759	101,733	1,923,228			Council & Assembly.
Quebec	& Cession 1763	188,688	1,359,027			Assembly.
Manitoba	Settlement by Hudson's B. Co.	123,200	65,954			Council & Assembly.
New Brunswick	Settlement 1823	27,174	321,223			
Nova Scotia	Ditto 1823	20,907	440,572	"		
Prince Edward Island	Ditto 1823	2,133	108,891	"		
North West Territory	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,665,252	56,446			Council.
Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay						
†Newfoundland	Settled 1583	162,000	197,332	262,948	322,713	"
British Guiana	Capitulation 1803	109,000	232,186	460,932	75,000	"
Honduras	Treaties 1783 and 1786	6,400	27,452	51,866	...	"
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1833	7,500	1,553	9,134	...	"
WEST INDIES—						
Antigua	Settlement 1632	109 ¹ / ₂	34,964	45,295	16,475	Composite Council.
Bahamas	Ditto 1670	5,390	43,521	45,475	48,126	Council & Assembly.
Barbados	Ditto 1605	166	171,880	157,762	15,700	"
Dominica	Cession 1763	291	28,211	18,012	13,400	Composite Council.
Grenada	Ditto 1763	133	42,043	51,488	6,000	Crown Council.
Jamaica and dependent islands	Capitulation 1655	4,282	580,804	561,287	1,257,916	Composite Council.
Montserrat	Settlement 1632	22	10,087	5,933	4,200	Crown Council.
Nevis	Ditto 1628	50	11,864	43,209	1,700	"
St. Christopher	Do. 1623, 1650	68	29,137			
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803	237 ¹ / ₂	38,551	46,118	28,700	"
St. Vincent	Cession 1763	132	40,518	34,068	2,500	"
Tobago	Ditto 1763	115	18,051	11,370	...	"
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797	1,754	153,128	476,058	598,630	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	Settlement 1629	169	4,732	10,473	...	"
Virgin Islands	Ditto 1665	57	5,287	1,859	...	"
AUSTRALIA—						
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,700	751,468	7,117,592	24,601,959	Council & Assembly.
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	862,346	6,290,653*	31,534,607	"
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,497	213,525	2,566,358	16,419,550	"
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,215	115,705	549,262	3,202,300	"
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,690	279,865	2,024,928	15,473,800	"
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	104,458	534,032	3,707,488	33,691,022	"
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	1,060,000	29,708	521,167	765,000	Composite Council.
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,403	127,095	91,522	275,000	Crown Council.
TOTAL		7,227,616	15,031,832	38,931,117	205,127,735	

* Exclusive of land orders.

† Including Labrador estimated area 120,000 square miles.

‡ The areas of the protected States are—Perak 10,975 square miles, Selangor 3,063 square miles, and Sungei Ulu 1,636 square miles.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

0 50 100 200 MILES

Lighthouses thus ..



COLONIES.

ANTIGUA.

(See *Leeward Islands*.)

ANGUILLA.

(See *Leeward Islands*.)

BAHAMAS.

History.

A chain of islands lying between 21° 42' and 27° 34' N. lat., and 72° 40' and 79° 5' W. long. The group is composed of about 20 inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Mayaguana, Andros Island, Great Bahama, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Long Cay, Cat Island, Watling's Island, now known as St. Salvador, the Berry Islands, and the Biminis.

St. Salvador, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. The island of New Providence was granted by Charles II. to a proprietary body in 1670, and in 1671 Captain Johnson Wentworth was appointed by the proprietors to be their first Governor. It fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards in 1703, after which it became a rendezvous for pirates, who were extirpated in 1718 by the English, and a regular colonial administration formed. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed by and finally confirmed to Great Britain, at the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Government, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

Climate.

The climate is very pleasant and salubrious in the winter season, and the Colony has in recent years been much frequented by visitors from the United States and Canada—there being an excellent hotel, the property of the Government, but leased to private management, and carried on on the American system.

Trade and Industry.

There are eleven colonial custom-houses and ports of entry in the Government of the Bahamas, viz., Nassau, Abaco, Eleuthera, Harbour Island, Exuma, Rum Cay, Long Island, Long Cay, Inagua, Ragged Island, and Bimini. Considerable quantities of pine-apples, oranges, and sponges are exported, chiefly to England and the United States.

The pine-apple crop is very precarious. The industry of salt raking has ceased to be remunerative, owing to the high protective duties imposed on salt by the United States.

Cocoa nut planting is now carried on extensively; this and other branches of industry received a fresh impulse under the patronage of Governor Robinson in 1874.

The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly in many of the islands, and is being more largely cultivated, the establishment of sugar mills having stimulated the planters to renewed exertions.

The Colony enjoyed great prosperity during the American Civil War, when it was the headquarters of many blockade running operations.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is conducted by the Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members. The qualifications of Electors are full age, a residence of 12 months of which six have been as a freeholder or housekeeper, or a residence of six months and a payment of duties to the amount of 26l. 0s. 10d. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 200l. The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members. The members usually have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff of the Bahamas is as follows:

Table of Import Duties.

Per 47 Vic., Cap. 8.	£	s.	d.
Alcohol, per gallon	0	4	0
Ale and porter, in wood, per gallon	0	0	6
Ale and porter (in bottles), quarts, per dozen	0	1	0
Apples, per barrel	0	2	6
Beans and peas, per barrel	0	0	3
Biscuit and bread, fancy, per 100 lbs	0	4	0
Biscuit and bread, common, per barrel	0	2	0
Brandy, per gallon	0	9	0
Butter, per lb	0	0	2
Cabbages, per 100	0	4	2
Calves, each	0	6	0
Candles, sperm, wax and adamantine, or any composition of tallow and other substances, per 100 lbs	0	11	0
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs	0	6	0
Cattle, cows, bulls, and oxen, each	0	10	0
Cheese, per 100 lbs	0	10	0
Cider, in wood	} £20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
Cider, in bottles			
Cider champagne			
Cigars, 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and per thousand	0	8	0
Cocoa, per 100 lbs	0	3	0
Coffee, per 100 lbs	0	8	0
Coats and foals, each	1	0	0
Copper, and yellow metals in sheets, copper and composition, bolts and nails, per 100 lbs	0	7	6
Cordials, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
Corn, per bushel	0	0	3
Corn, meal, and hominy, per barrel	0	2	0
Currants, figs, and raisins, per 100 lbs	0	8	0
Dogs, each	0	10	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100 lbs	0	2	6
Fish, pickled salmon, mackerel, and shad, per barrel	0	4	6
Fish, herrings, alewives and other kinds not enumerated, per barrel	0	4	6
Flour (wheat), per barrel, 2s. 6d. and 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
Flour (rye), per barrel	0	2	0
Gin, whiskey, and other spirits not enumerated, per gallon	0	8	9
Goats, each	0	2	0
Gunpowder, per lb	0	0	6
Hay, per 100 lbs	0	1	0
Honey and syrup, per gallon	0	0	2
Horses, Mares and Geldings, each	1	0	0
Hulks, and materials of Vessels, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			

	£	s.	d.
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1
Lumber, per thousand feet.	0	10	0
Meat, poultry and game, fresh on ice, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Molasses, per gallon	0	0	2
Mules and asses, each	0	10	0
Nails of iron per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Oats and bran, per bushel	0	0	3
Oils, kerosene, per gallon	0	0	4
Linseed, and other oils unenumerated, except essential oils, per gallon	0	0	9
Essential oils, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
Oils, olive, sperm, lard and naphtha, and all other fluids used for burning, per gallon	0	1	0
Pitch, rosin, and tar, per barrel	0	1	8
Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, per barrel	0	1	0
Prunes, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Rum, stronger than 18 per bubble, per gallon	0	4	6
Rum, 18 and not weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	0	3	9
Rum, weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	0	3	0
Sheep, each	0	2	0
Shingles, Cypress, per thousand	0	2	6
Shingles, not Cypress, per thousand	0	2	0
Soap, common washing, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Sugar, unrefined, per 100 lbs.	0	5	6
Sugar, white clayed, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs.	0	12	6
Swine, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Tea, of all sorts, per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per 100 lbs.	1	10	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	0	11	3
Turpentine, per barrel	0	1	3
Turpentine (spirits of), per gallon	0	0	3
Wines, of all kinds, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and per gallon	0	2	0
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the Table of Exemptions, £20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			

II. That all articles specified in the following Table of Exemptions be imported without the payment of any duties whatever:—

Table of Exemptions.

Articles imported or supplied out of a Bonded Warehouse for the Imperial or Colonial Service.

Articles imported or supplied out of a Bonded Warehouse for the use and accommodation of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy on full pay and doing duty within these Islands, or who may be serving within these Islands in any Imperial Department of Her Majesty's Service, except cattle and livestock.

Articles of every description imported or supplied from a Bonded Warehouse for the use of the Governor or Officer administering the Government.

Bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs, trees and plants, live birds, bullion, coal, cocoa-nuts, coin, copper, and composition, old, fit only to be re-manufactured, cotton, wool, dye-woods and stuffs, and divi divi, diving apparatus, flax, hemp, ice, iron, old, fit only to be re-manufactured, lignum vitæ, mahogany, manures and fertilisers of all kinds, maps, metalline ores, monumental tablets, oakum, ova of fish, passengers' baggage, philosophical instruments and apparatus, printed books and pamphlets, provisions and stores of every

description imported or supplied from a Bonded Warehouse for the use of Her Majesty's Sea Forces, raw hides, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany, steam Machines or engines, or any parts thereof of every description and for whatever use intended, iron rails and sleepers, used in the construction of railways or tramways, boilers, mills and parts of mills intended to be used in the making of sugar or grinding or the manufacturing of salt, machines for sawing lumber, stills and boilers for the distillation of turpentine or other spirits, staves, heads, and hoops used in the construction of barrels or other packages for the exportation of spirits of turpentine or other spirits, iron screw piles used in the construction of wharves, cotton-gins, tortoise shell, tow, tombstones, railings to be used as grave enclosures, sponge, patent steering machines, spars, windlasses, capstans, ice machines, and all materials used in the manufacture of ice, wire fencing, turtle, and fresh fish, not preserved in any way, wax, woods, cedar, and yellow.

A Rebate of Customs Duties is Granted.

(1.) Upon all lumber used in the fitting up of vessels for the reception of native fruit to be exported from the Colony.

(2.) Upon all articles supplied and delivered for the use of any Department of Her Majesty's Service within these Islands.

Export Duty.

(Per 40 Vic., Cap. 7.)

An Export Duty of Two Shillings per ton is levied on all guano, cave, or other earths exported from these Islands.

An export duty of 1½ per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on all articles imported into the island and subsequently exported, on which no import duty has been paid.

Table of Exemptions.

An *ad valorem* export duty of 1½ per cent. is also levied on all articles imported and subsequently exported, which have paid no other duties than warehouse duty, or auction tax or duty. Articles which have been imported for the Colonial Service and Imperial Lighthouse Service, and exported by the Government; articles which have been imported for the use and accommodation of any officer of Her Majesty's Army and Navy on full pay, and doing duty within these Islands, and exported by such officer; articles of every description which may be exported by the Governor or Officer administering the Government; passengers' baggage, turtle, woods, such as brazilite, cedar, fustic, lignum-vitæ, satin, logwood, mahogany, and ebony, old iron, old copper and brass, specie, old copper and brass, specie, old rags, old junk.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1875	£37,681	£13,726
1876	35,777	39,397
1877	36,373	36,418
1878	41,518	41,253
1879	44,853	40,944
1880	42,945	43,612
1881	41,294	44,235
1882	46,085	43,522
1883	52,475	54,584
1884	45,475	45,788

Public Debt, 48.12.31.

Balance due to Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 9,100.

Imports and Exports.

1875	£172,183	£108,893
1876	153,614	106,836
1877	153,667	110,931

1878	£191,284	£142,678
1879	164,746	187,129
1880	180,815	121,429
1881	168,380	114,100
1882	216,575	161,309
1883	223,144	147,626
1884	181,494	122,351

Population.
43,521 (Census 1881).

List of Governors.

Name.	Governor, &c.	Date of Commencement.
Johnson, Wentworth	Governor	.. ..
Chillingworth	"	1678
Clark	"	1677
Lilburne	"	1684
Bridges	"	1687
Jones, Cadwallader ..	"	1690
Trott	"	1694
Webb, Nicholas	"	1694
Haaket, Elias	"	1700
Lightfoot, Ellis .. ..	"	.. ..
Birch	"	1704
Rogers, Woodes	"	1717
Phenny, George	"	1721
Rogers, Woodes, again	"	1728
Fitzwilliam, Richard	"	1738
Tinker, John	"	1738
Shirley, William	"	1759
Shirley, Thomas	"	1767
Browne, Montford	"	1774
Maxwell, Jno.	"	1779
Dunmore, Earl of	"	1787
Forbes John	Lieut.-Governor	1796
Dowdeswell, W.	Governor	1797
Hackett, John	"	1801
Cameron, Charles	"	1804
Grant, M. General	"	1820
Smyth, Sir J. C.	"	1829
Balfour, B. T.	Lieut.-Governor	1838
Colebrooke, Lt.-Col.	"	1834
Cockburn, Sir F.	"	1837
Smith, Sir L.	Governor	1838
Cockburn, Sir F.	"	1840
Matthew, G. B.	"	1844
Gregory, John	"	1849
Bannerman, Sir A.	"	1854
Bayley, C. J.	"	1857
Rawson, R. W., C.B.	"	1864
Walker, Sir J.,	"	1868
K.C.M.G., U.B.	"	.. ..
Hennessey, J. P.,	"	1871
C.M.G.	"	.. ..
Robinson, Sir W.	"	1874
C.M.G.	"	.. ..
Callaghan, T. F.,	"	1880
C.M.G.	"	.. ..
Lees, Sir C. C.,	"	1882
K.C.M.G.	"	.. ..
H. A. Blake	"	1884

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary, H. A. Blake, 2,000l.

Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council, Lord George Fitz Gerald M.A. (Oxon).

Executive Council.

The Colonial Secretary.	R. H. Sawyer.
The Attorney-General.	G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.
The Officer in Command of the Troops.	S. O. Johnson.
The Receiver-General.	W. E. Armbrister.
	R. W. Farrington.

Legislative Council.

Henry W. Austin, *President.*

S. O. Johnson.	W. Kirkwood, M.D.
Jacob H. Webb.	W. M. G. Maclure, M.D.
R. Butler.	Alex. C. Lowe.
G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.	

House of Assembly.

Speaker, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 100l.

Chief Clerk, J. M. Bethel, 60l.

Assistant ditto, H. S. O. Clutsam, 45l.

Members.

R. H. Sawyer.	T. Russell.
E. B. A. Taylor.	S. P. Saunders.
H. C. Lightbourn.	T. A. Thompson.
E. Y. Webb.	W. E. Armbrister
H. T. Rahming.	Lewis Taylor.
J. C. Smith.	James H. Young.
G. A. McGregor.	Joseph Brown
F. Bullard.	J. W. F. Turtle.
J. S. Darling.	J. W. Culmer.
J. S. Johnson.	G. B. Adderley.
T. N. G. Clare.	D. A. Brice.
O. D. Malcolm, Q.C.	R. W. Farrington.
O. T. Sands.	M. B. Barbes
J. P. Moore.	G. Weech.
E. S. Hall.	

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary and Auditor, E. B. A. Taylor C.M.G., 700l.

Clerks, H. A. Brook, 150l., and N. B. Burnside, 75l.

Registrar of Records and of Courts of Ordinary and Chancery, J. H. Webb, 320l.

Clerk, G. E. Taylor, 75l.

Receiver-General and Treasurer, Robert Butler, 400l.

1st Clerk and Collector, J. A. Culbert, 250l.; 2nd, ditto, vacant, 150l.

3rd Clerk, T. V. Mathews, 60l.

Port Officer, Warehouse-Keeper, and Examining Officer, H. C. Lightbourn, 250l., and 85l. boat allowance.

Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, I. W. Fowler, 300l.

Clerks, J. H. McKinney, 136l.

Cashier of Public Bank, Chas. F. Gahan, *pro. tem.*, 600l.

Clerk, Wm. Cuddeford, *pro. tem.*, 150l.

Inspector of Public Schools, G. Cole, 200l., and 84l. allowance.

Postmaster, R. C. Crawford, 250l.

Resident Surgeon Superintendent of New Providence Asylum, Dr. William Robinson, 350l.

Dispenser of Medicines, C. S. Duncombe, 80l.

Storekeeper, S. Peters, 80l.

Chaplain, Rev. R. Saunders, 25l.

Inspector of Lighthouses, vacant, 800l. (from Imperial Funds).

Clerk to Board of Public Works, H. A. Brook, 40l.

Inspector of Prisons, R. C. Crawford, 50l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Judge of Admiralty, Henry W. Austin, 724l., and fees in Admiralty.

Attorney-General, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 400l., and fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

Provost-Marshal, A. J. Thompson, 880l. (no fees).

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Coroner, G. C. Camplejohn, 250l., and fees as Judge,

Court of Bankruptcy.

Prothonotary, T. N. G. Clare, 242l., and fees as Registrar Vice-Admiralty Court.

Police Magistrate, Nassau, T. A. Thompson, 300l.

Clerk, T. E. D. Braco, 80l.

Resident Justices, and ex-officio Collectors of Revenue, &c. :—

Abaco, T. N. G. Bethel, 150l., allowance 15l.
Crooked Island, E. E. Duncombe (provisional), 150l.
Fleuthera, G. Preston, 150l.
Exuma, John A. Bowe, 40l.
Harbour Island, J. S. Solomon, 215l., allowance 20l.
Inagua, G. A. McGregor, 200l.
Long Island, A. V. Hudson, 70l.
Ragged Island, vacant, 60l.
Rum Cay, Thos. O'Connor, 40l.
San Salvador, J. B. Dorsett, 80l.

Jailor of Nassau, W. F. Dalzell, 150l.

Chaplain to Nassau Prison, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 25l.

Inspector of Police, C. Sutton, 350l.

The Police Force consists of an Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 24 Constables 1st Class; 8 of 2nd; and 23 of 3rd Class.

Physician to Prison and Police, Health Officer and Inspector of Health, Dr. Maclure, 190l.

Sanitary Inspector, M. Ryan, 150l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Nassau, The Right Rev. E. T. Churton, M.A.
Rector of Christ Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Swann, 275l.
 and a house.

St. Matthew and St. Ann, Nassau, Rev. R. Saunders, 275l., and 52l. house rent.

Curate of St. Agnes, Nassau, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 200l., and 30l. rent.

St. Mary, Nassau, Rev. C. C. Wakefield, B.A. 150l.

Rector of St. John, Harbour Island, Rev. W. H. Strombom, 261l., and 26l. rent.

Incumbent of St. Philip, Inagua, Rev. W. L. Glanville, 150l., and 20l. rent.

St. Paul and St. Andrew, Long Island, vacant, 150l.

Incumbent of St. Peter and St. Stephen, Abaco, Rev. H. Philpot, 150l., and 50l. rent and allowance.

St. David, Crooked Island, Rev. W. W. Duncombe, 150l.

St. Salvador,

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Dunlop, M.A., 261l., and 52l. house rent.

The prospective withdrawal of State aid to religion was provided for by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1869.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, T. J. McLain

Germany, R. W. Farrington (acting).

France (Vice), Hon. S. O. Johnson.

Spain, Señor Don Enrique Ortiz y Pi.

Sweden, Hon. S. O. Johnson.

Denmark, E. George.

Portugal, M. Menendez.

BARBADOS.

Is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West, and is the most windward of the Caribbee Islands. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 in breadth, and is said to contain a superficial area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by

the Portuguese, who finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig-trees which they found. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I, fitted out two large ships, only one of which arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some thirty persons, landed on the leeward side of the island formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I of all the Caribbee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300l. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour, and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. As in all new colonies, the inhabitants met with no inconsiderable difficulties. Local feuds were added to domestic privations, but the civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island; and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the power of the Commonwealth, he was banished. In 1662, after the restoration of Charles II, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim on Barbados, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners: it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, in latitude 13° 5' 42" North, and longitude 3° 58' 29" West. This town contains, according to the census of 1881, 20,947 inhabitants, exclusive of the shipping, which amounted to 438. In 1861 a most important project for supplying the town with water was completed by a joint-stock company incorporated by an Act of the legislature. A railway from Bridgetown to the parish of Saint Andrew (23 miles as surveyed) was commenced in 1880, and completed on 10th September, 1882.

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, which is much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour or carenage, protected by a structure

called the Mole Head. The works in connection with this harbour are under the supervision and control of the Governor and Executive Committee.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as in the parish of St. Philip, extend nearly 3 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation. A lighthouse was erected in 1852 on the south point of the islands partly at the expense of the British government, A harbour-light was also placed on Needham's Point in 1855. Another lighthouse was erected on the east coast (in St. Philip's), and lighted on 1st May, 1875, by a second order dioptric flash light, given by the British Government.

The chief articles planted for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. It is stated that, in 1863, there were 358 sugar-works in operation. At the present time they number over 500. The produce of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheads of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses; in 1876, 37,848 hogsheads of sugar, and 24,001 puncheons of molasses. In 1881 the produce amounted to 52,236 hogsheads of sugar and 33,521 puncheons of molasses.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939; and although it is estimated that some 20,000 were carried off by cholera in 1854, the census of 1861 showed a total of 152,727 inhabitants. By the census of 1871 there were 162,042 inhabitants, of whom 16,560 were white and the remainder coloured and black; the natural increase having been checked by the migration to other West Indian Islands of large numbers of the labouring population. By the census of 1881 the population is returned at 171,860. Where so great a population exists, great industry is essential to enable the people to live. Thus, labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly brought out. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden.

From an early date, each of the 11 parishes into which the island is divided was presided over by a clergyman of the Church of England; but it was not till 1824 that the Bishopric of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, with British Guiana, was created. In 1842, upon the resignation of Dr. Coleridge (the first bishop), British Guiana and the Leeward Islands were separated from the Windward, and constituted distinct sees.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. It is under the administration of the S. P. G., who are the Trustees of General Codrington's will. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum from the College funds, and four Island Scholarships at 40*l.* per annum paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are confined to natives or sons of natives. There is a good grammar school, called Harrison College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation endowed many years ago, which has been liberally supported by the legislature, and promises useful results. It has a staff of 7 university men as Masters, a

Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science and a Professor of German. The average number of pupils is about 140. Another First Grade School, "The Lodge," situated in St. John's parish, to the N.E. of the island, was re-opened in 1882, after having been closed for several years. The number of pupils at the close of 1883 was 16. There are four Barbados Scholarships, established by the Education Board, and endowed by the Colony, each of the annual value of 175*l.*, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years. Besides these scholarships there are grants in aid to the successful competitors for the Gilchrist scholarships of 75*l.* each per annum for three years.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1835 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. In 1882 the Harbour Police (established in 1867) were combined with the Land Police, and a Corps of Writ Officers added to the Force. A Juvenile Reformatory was opened in April, 1883.

An inland Post was first set on foot in 1852; and has since been amalgamated with the Colonial Post Office. Through this office a letter may be sent to any part of the island, reaching its destination the same day, for 1*d.* the ½ oz. Money Orders are granted to all parts of the world to which the English system extends.

A lunatic asylum and a lazaretto are kept up at the public expense; and there is a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the support of which the colony contributes 6,630*l.* per annum.

The deposits in the Savings Bank amounted, on 31st December, 1884, to 56,543*l.* The number of depositors was 6,300. Branch savings banks have been opened in the rural districts.

There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company at Barbados.

The island forms the head-quarters of Her Majesty's forces in the West Indies command, under a major-general, who resides in Barbados. The troops stationed in the island are garrisoned at St. Ann's, situated at the southern extremity of Bridgetown.

Volunteer rifle, artillery, and yeomanry-cavalry corps were organized in 1859, but were disbanded in 1868.

The colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible Government. The Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of public offices. The Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the Queen, and a House of Assembly, having twenty-four members elected annually on the basis of a very low franchise. The qualification of members and electors are regulated by a Franchise Act, which became law in April, 1884, and which repeals all previous legislation on the subject. By this Act a very liberal extension of the franchise has been granted, and it is estimated that almost 4,200 electors will be registered under its provisions, the number previous to its enactment being 1,793. The executive part of the Govt. . . 1793 consists of the Governor, Officer comm . . 1794 troops, the Colonial Secretary, th . . 1800 General ex officio, and such other . . 1801 nominated by the Queen, one r . . 1803 Legislative Council, and four . . 1803 House of Assembly nominated . . 1803 This body is called the Execut . . 1804 introduces all money votes, pr

and initiates all Government measures. The Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, but in 1845, by Royal Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands, and made a distinct Government.

Tariff.

Import Duties.

Levied under Trade Act, 1878, and Amendment Act, 1883.

	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot, tous-les-mois and all other starches the 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Asses, each	0	5	0
Bran, pollard, oats, per 100 lbs.	0	0	7½
Bread—Pilot and navy, and crackers, the 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Bricks, the 1,000	0	3	0
Butter, the 100 lbs.	0	7	6
Candles the 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Cement the barrel	0	1	3
Cheese the 100 lbs.	0	7	6
Coal and the mixed preparations thereof, and coke, the ton	0	2	6
Cocoa, the 100 lbs.	0	2	1
Coffee, the 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Cordage (except twines) the 100 lbs.	0	1	6
Corn and grain, unground, the 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Firearms, each	0	10	0
Fish—dried, salted or smoked the 112 lbs.	0	0	2½
Fish—pickled, the barrel	0	0	5
Flour—wheat or rye, the barrel	0	4	2
Indian-meal or other kinds, the barrel	0	1	3
Gunpowder, blasting, the 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Gunpowder, the other kinds, the 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Horses, under 13½ hands high, each	0	10	0
Horses, all others, each	2	0	0
Lard, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2

Liquors—

Malt liquor, cider and perry in wood, the cask 64 gals.	0	15	0
Malt liquor, cider and perry in bottles (reputed quarts) the dozen	0	1	0
Spirits and cordials (except rum and gin and perfumed spirits to be used as perfumery only) the gallon	0	6	0
Gin, for every gallon below or equal to proof by Sykes' Hydrometer	0	4	0
Gin, for every higher degree of proof—in proportion.			
Rum, for every gallon below or equal to proof by Sykes' Hydrometer	0	4	0
Rum, for every higher degree of proof in proportion.			
Wine—Sparkling, per gallon	0	2	0
Wine—all other kinds, per gallon	0	0	9
Matches—Lucifer and other kinds, the gross of 21 dozen boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks	0	1	0
Matches—boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion.			
Meat—salted or cured, the 100 lbs.	0	5	0

METALS, NEW

Composition nails, bolts, bars, rods, spikes and rivets, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2
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	£	s.	d.
Copper in sheets, rods, bars, bolts, spikes, nails, and rivets the 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Iron hoops, bars and rods the 100 lbs.	0	0	4
Iron nails, spikes, rivets, and clinches, the 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Lead—sheet and pipe—the 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Yellow metal in sheets, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2

METALS, OLD—

Copper, brass and pewter, the 100 lbs.	0	2	0
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Mules of the value of £12 10s. and upwards cost	1	10	0
Mules under the value of £12 10s. cost	1	0	0
Oil—kerosine the gallon	0	0	2½
Oilmeal and oilcake, the 100 lbs.	0	0	5
Rice—the 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Soap—the 100 lbs.	0	1	3
Sugar—refined, the 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Tallow—the 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Tea—the lb.	0	0	3

Table A.—Duties of Customs inwards.

TOBACCO—

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, the lb.	0	5	0
Snuff, the lb.	0	1	6
Other manufactured, the lb.	0	1	6
Other manufactured, if in outer packages of less than eighty pounds net weight each, the lb.	0	2	0
Leaf, the lb.	0	1	0
Leaf, if in outer packages or less than fifty pounds net weight each, the lb.	0	1	6

WOOD—

Hemlock, birch, beech, white pine, pitch pine, and spruce, the 1,000 feet superficial measurement of one inch thickness	0	5	0
Hoops, whether coiled or straight, the 1,200 pieces	0	6	0
All other kinds, except in naves, felloes, spokes, and unsquared posts, the 100 cubic feet	0	8	4
Shingles of all descriptions, the 1,000	0	1	6
Staves, white and red oak, whether loose or made up in bundles or shooks, the 1,200 pieces	0	6	0
Oxbows, the dozen	0	0	6
Truss Hoops, the set of nine	0	1	3
All other articles not in this table particularly enumerated or in table B. particularly exempted to pay 8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			

Table B.—Exemptions from Duty.

- All military stores and equipment for the troops stationed in the Island.
- All articles for the use of the Governor of the Island, or by the local government for the police or for public institutions.
- All articles specially imported for the use or decoration of any place of worship and not imported for sale; and all articles and things of every description imported by any naval officer on full pay in Her Majesty's service for his use and accommodation; military officers receive a fixed allowance from the colonial Government in lieu of this privilege.
- Asphalt, blubber and heads and offals of fish, bones and horns, books, forms, and papers (whether printed or manuscript), maps, charts, school globes, engravings, music, pictures, statues, and other works of art, bottles of glass or stoneware—empty, bullion, coin, and diamonds,

25 per cent. additional duty on these articles under Act 20th March, 1884.

calves, sucking and foals, cassaripe, cattle, cocoanuts, cotton wool, eggs, fresh fish and turtle, fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh meats, fuel—wood and charcoal, gravel, sand, soil, earth, and peat, green ginger, hay and straw, hoesticks, horses brought into the island by esquestrian companies, provided the same are taken away by them on leaving, and racehorses on every occasion after the first importation thereof, provided no drawback had been claimed thereon on exportation.

Hulls, boats, masts, spars, apparel, tackle and furniture of vessels condemned by survey, and on which tonnage duty shall have been paid, ice, leeches, lemon and lime juice, lime—building and temper—and limestone, live and dead stock—not enumerated in Table A. Logwood, manure, metals—old iron and old lead, molasses, cars and sweeps, packages in which goods are imported except new trunks, vats, hogsheds and punchcoons, passengers' baggage containing apparel and articles of personal use and professional apparatus, patterns and samples of no intrinsic value, personal effects of individuals belonging to this Island dying abroad, pozzolano, rags, raw hides and skins, salt, sawdust, soda water and mineral water, specimens illustrative of natural history, seeds, bulbs, and roots, and cutting of plants or shrubs of all kinds, spars, sugar, raw or Muscovado, sugar, crystallised vacuum pan, tablets and tombstones and all the appurtenances thereto, imported specially for immediate erection and not for sale on certificate of the person for whom imported, tar, pitch, and resin, turtle and tortoise shell unmanufactured.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	132,122	126,844
1876	117,057	123,727
1877	121,432	119,611
1878	139,191	124,308
1879	121,751	124,889
1880	136,403	136,767
1881	132,941	133,367
*1882	141,713	145,311
*1883	144,079	151,089
*1884	157,762	153,148

*Including Public Works Loan.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1874	1,049,248	1,140,767
1875	1,187,493	1,479,910
1876	1,027,871	944,303
1877	1,144,313	1,097,912
1878	1,102,724	1,078,411
1879	1,023,397	1,259,158
1880	1,170,736	1,166,388
1881	1,119,212	1,140,361
1882	1,162,866	1,193,295
1883	1,155,341	1,141,133
1884	1,156,229	1,318,878

Public Debt, 15,700.

Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Barbados from its Settlement in 1625.

William Deane	Governor	1625
Charles Wolferston	Governor	1628
John Powell	Governor	1629
Robert Wheatly	Governor	1629
Sir William Tufton	Governor	1629

Henry Hawley	Governor	1630
Richard Peers	Deputy-Governor	1633
Henry Hawley	Governor	1634
Richard Peers	Deputy-Governor	1634
Henry Hawley	Governor	1636
William Hawley	Deputy-Governor	1638
Henry Hawley	Governor	1639
Sir Henry Hunks	Governor	1640
Philip Bell	Governor	1641
Francis, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1650
Sir George Ayscue	Governor	1651
Daniel Searle	Deputy-Governor	1652
Thomas Modiford	Governor	1660
Humphrey Walrond	President	1660
Francis, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1663
Henry Willoughby	} Joint-Governors	1666
Henry Hawley		
Samuel Barwick	} Joint-Governors	1667
William, Lord Willoughby		
Christopher Codrington	Deputy-Governor	1668
William, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1669
Christopher Codrington	Deputy-Governor	1670
William, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1672
Sir Peter Colleton, Bart. . . .	Deputy-Governor	1673
Sir Jonathan Atkins	Governor	1674
Sir Richard Dutton	Governor	1680
Sir John Witham	Deputy-Governor	1683
Sir Richard Dutton	Governor	1684
Edwin Stede	Deputy-Governor	1685
James Kendall	Governor	1690
Francis Russell	Governor	1694
Francis Bond	President	1696
Ralph Grey	Governor	1698
John Farmer	President	1701
Sir Bevil Granville	Governor	1703
William Sharpe	President	1706
Metford Crowe	Governor	1707
George Lillington	President	1710
Robert Lowther	Governor	1711
William Sharpe	President	1714
Robert Lowther	Governor	1715
John Frere	President	1720
Samuel Cox	President	1720
Henry Worsley	Governor	1722
Samuel Barwick	President	1731
James Dotin	President	1733
Sercoop, Lord Viscount	} Governor	1733
Howe		
James Dotin	President	1735
Hon. Robert Bing	Governor	1739
James Dotin	President	1740
Sir Thomas Robinson	Governor	1742
Hon. Henry Grenville	Governor	1747
Ralph Weeks	President	1753
Charles Pinfold	Governor	1753
Samuel Rous	President	1766
William Spry	Governor	1768
Samuel Rous	President	1771
Hon. Edward Hay	Governor	1772
John Dotin	President	1773
James Cunninghame	Governor	1780
John Dotin	President	1783
David Parry	Governor	1784
Henry Frere	President	1790
David Parry	Governor	1790
William Bishop	President	1793
George Poyntz Rickets	Governor	1794
William Bishop	President	1800
Francis Humberstone	} Governor	1801
Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth		
John Ince	President	1803
Francis Humberstone	} Governor	1804
Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth		

John Spooner	President	1806	Sir William Robinson, } Governor	1882
Sir George Beckwith, K.B.	Governor	1810	K.C.M.G.	
John Spooner	President	1814	Major-General Browne, } Administrator	1884
Sir James Leith, K.B.	Governor	1815	Sir William Robinson, } Governor	1884
John Spooner	President	1816	K.C.M.G.	
Sir James Leith, K.B.	Governor	1816	Sir Charles C. Lees, } Governor	1885
John Foster Alleyne	President	1817	K.C.M.G.	
Stapleton, Lord Com- } bermere, G.C.B.	Governor	1817		
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1820	<i>Executive Council.</i>	
Samuel Hinds	President	1821	<i>The Governor.</i>	
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B.	Governor	1821	<i>The Officer Commanding the Troops.</i>	
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1825	<i>The Colonial Secretary.</i>	
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B.	Governor	1826	<i>The Attorney-General.</i>	
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1827	<i>The Hon. Nathaniel Foderingham.</i>	
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.	Governor	1829	<i>Executive Committee.</i>	
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1829	<i>His Excellency the Governor, Chairman.</i>	
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.	Governor	1830	<i>The Members of the Executive Council.</i>	
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1830	<i>The Hon. J. W. Parris, Member of Legislative Council.</i>	
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1832	<i>J. H. Thomas, Esq. } Members of Assembly.</i>	
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1833	<i>J. P. Mason, Esq. }</i>	
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1834	<i>W. H. Greaves, Esq. }</i>	
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1834	<i>E. T. Grannum, Esq. }</i>	
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1835	<i>Clerk, W. H. Whitehall, 250l. (G. T. Taylor, acting).</i>	
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1835	<i>Assistant Clerk, D. Lanning, 50l.</i>	
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1836	<i>Legislative Council.</i>	
Sir E. J. M. McGregor, } Bart., K.C.B.	Governor	1836	<i>The Hon. Geo. C. Pile, President.</i>	
J. Brathwaite	President	1841	<i>The Hon. Oswald Jones.</i>	
H. C. Darling	Lieut.-Governor	1841	<i>The Hon. W. H. Jones.</i>	
Sir Charles Edward Grey	Governor	1841	<i>The Hon J. W. Parris.</i>	
William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1846	<i>The Hon. B. C. Howell.</i>	
J. R. Best	President	1846	<i>The Hon. W. P. Leacock.</i>	
William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1847	<i>The Hon. H. A. Bovell, Solicitor-General.</i>	
J. S. Gaskin	President	1848	<i>The Hon. John Kellman.</i>	
William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1848	<i>The Hon. William Kellman Chandler.</i>	
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1848	<i>Clerk, W. H. Bailey.</i>	
J. S. Gaskin	President	1849	<i>Serjeant-at-Arms, The Provost Marshal, ex-officio.</i>	
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1849	<i>Chaplain, Rev. F. L. Phillips, 33l.</i>	
J. R. Best	President	1850	<i>House of Assembly, elected annually (1884-5.)</i>	
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1850	<i>Speaker.</i>	
K. B. Hamilton	Administrator	1851	<i>Bridgetown . . . E. T. Grannum and C. T. Cottle.</i>	
J. S. Gaskin	President	1852	<i>St. Michael . . . Dr. A. Bayne and T. Peterkin.</i>	
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1852	<i>St. George . . . G. Laurie Pile and J. P. Mason.</i>	
Francis Hincks	Governor	1856	<i>Christ Church . . Jas. Hinkson and</i>	
Grant E. Thomas	President	1856	<i>St. Philip . . . W. D. Spencer and H. E. L. King.</i>	
Francis Hincks	Governor	1858	<i>St. John . . . { J. H. Thomas and W. Herbert</i>	
James Walker	Administrator	1859	<i>St. James . . . { Graves.</i>	
Sir Francis Hincks, } K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1860	<i>St. Thomas . . . Dr. Law Gaskin and H. Greaves.</i>	
James Walker, C.B.	Governor	1862	<i>St. Andrew . . . T. Yearwood and W. N. Phillips.</i>	
R. M. Mundy	Administrator	1865	<i>St. Joseph . . . W. C. Reeves and Thomas Gill.</i>	
Sir James Walker, } K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1865	<i>St. Peter . . . A. J. Pile and</i>	
Sir Rawson W. Raw- } son, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1866	<i>St. Lucy . . . H. B. Skeete, jun., and E. T.</i>	
Sanford Freeling, C.M.G.	Administrator	1875	<i>Kellman.</i>	
John Pope Hennessy, } C.M.G.	Governor	1875	<i>Clerk, G. W. Carrington, 500l.</i>	
Capt. Geo. Cumine } Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.	Governor	1876	<i>Deputy Clerk, W. L. C. Phillips, 150l.</i>	
George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1876	<i>Marshal, C. M. Braithwaite, 100l.</i>	
Major Strahan, C.M.G.	Governor	1876	<i>Chaplain, Rev. J. Lawrance Greaves, 32l.</i>	
George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1878	<i>Civil Establishment.</i>	
Major Sir Geo. C. } Strahan, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1879	<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles C.</i>	
Major-General D. J. } Gamble, C. B.	Administrator	1880	<i>Lees, K.C.M.G., 3,000l.</i>	
Sir William Robinson, } K.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1880	<i>Private Secretary, R. A. E. Taylor, 300l.</i>	
Col. Sir R. W. Harley, } C.B., K.C.M.G.	Administrator	1881	<i>Colonial Secretary's Office.</i>	
			<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. C. Knollys, 835l.</i>	

Correspondence Branch.

Chief Clerk, W. H. Bailey, 250*l*.
2nd " H. W. Collymore, 150*l*
3rd " H. E. S. Hodge, 90*l*.
4th " H. K. Sissett, 65*l*.
5th " E. C. Jackman, 40*l*.

Record Branch

1st Clerk, E. G. Sinckler, 200*l*.
2nd " E. H. Lyder, 100*l*.
3rd " W. L. Lord, 60*l*.

Treasurer's Office.

Colonial Treasurer, John S. Howell; salary and office expenses, 1,500*l*.

Chief Clerk, C. G. Howell.

Clerks, E. S. Bailey.

H. M. Bailey

G. Bowen.

} Paid from
Treasurer's
allowance.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, C. A. King-Harman, 600*l*. (L. J. Patterson acting).

Chief Clerk, L. J. Patterson, 250*l*.

2nd " F. G. Knight, 150*l*.

3rd " T. E. Peirce, 100*l*.

4th " E. H. Johnson, 75*l*.

5th " E. Bowen, 60*l*.

Customs.

Controller, I. K. Browne, 600*l*.; with fees as Registrar of Shipping, averaging 10*l*.

Landing Surveyor, Geo. Clinton, 350*l*.

1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, Robert Dickson, jun., 300*l*.

Additional Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, W. D. Maxwell, 160*l*.

2nd Clerk, G. B. King, 225*l*.

3rd " Jas. S. Lloyd, 160*l*.

Keeper of Petroleum Warehouse, G. B. Archer, 180*l*.

Colonial Revenue Officer, H. A. Hodge, 150*l*.

Landing-Waiters, P. L. Dillon, 300*l*.

2nd class { Francis Taylor, 240*l*.
Edwd. B. Walcott, 240*l*.

W. Everard, 200*l*.

3rd " { W. Boreham, 200*l*.
A. D. Bynoe, 200*l*.

B. Stroud, 200*l*.

100*l*.

4th " { J. A. Collymore, 100*l*.
F. M. Bishop, 100*l*.

Admeasurer of Ships, W. J. M. Clarke, fees.

Inland Revenue Department.

Inspector of Officers, W. Everard (provisional), 300*l*.

Officer for District—

A.—St. Michael, J. B. Massiah, 150*l*.

B.—Christchurch and St. George, W. L. Haynes, 150*l*.

C.—St. Philip and St. John, M. J. Berkeley, 150*l*.

D.—St. James, St. Thomas, and St. Joseph, S. S. Phillips, 150*l*.

E.—St. Peter, St. Lucy, and St. Andrew, F. N. Stokes, 150*l*.

Police and Prisons.

Inspector-General of Police and Superintendent of Signal Stations, Colonel Elliott, C.B., 520*l*., and quarters.

Inspector of Police, H. H. Haynes, 300*l*., and quarters.

Medical Officer Central Station, &c., T. Bowen, M.D., 190*l*.

Inspector of Prisons, F. B. Smith, 50*l*.

Visiting Justice at Glendairy, R. F. B. Alleyne.

Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, fees (940*l*. in 1883).

Governor of Glendairy Prison, W. Price, 350*l*., and quarters.

Surgeon to Glendairy Prison, T. Bowen, M.D., 150*l*.

Chaplain to Prisons, Rev. J. L. Greaves, 300*l*.

Schoolmaster at Glendairy, J. T. Rogers, 75*l*.

Superintendent of Juvenile Reformatory, J. B. Bovell, 300*l*., and quarters.

Chief Officer and Steward, H. T. Tait, 100*l*., and quarters.

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, Colonel Elliott, C.B., 100*l*.

Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, W. P. Trimmingham, 500*l*.

Accountant, E. F. Evelyn, 300*l*.

1st Clerk, S. B. Walcott, 225*l*.

2nd " F. C. King, 150*l*.

3rd " J. S. Allumby, 125*l*.

4th " J. P. Collymore, 100*l*.

5th " W. O. B. Piggott, 75*l*.

6th " P. L. H. Archer, 60*l*.

7th " H. H. Heath, 50*l*.

Two Deputy Postmasters at 50*l*. each.

Eight ditto at 45*l*. each.

Public Works.

Superintendent, C. Messervy, C.E., 600*l*

Clerk, N. E. Wilson, 100*l*.

Storekeeper, A. Allumby, 80*l*.

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour-Master, E. G. Clawson, 404*l*. with an allowance of 54*l*. for boats and office rent.

Clerk, Percy Browne, 40*l*.

Assistant Harbour-Master and Shipping Master, J. K. Kirkham, 100*l*. and (fees in 1883, 100*l*.).

Health Officer, Thos. Bowen, M.D., 100*l*.

Savings Bank.

Secretary and Actuary, T. W. McKinstry, 300*l*.

1st Clerk, 50*l*.

2nd Clerk, C. A. Howell, 25*l*.

Public Library.

Librarian, Rev. J. E. Walcott, 200*l*.

Clerks, A. R. Field, 60*l*., W. L. McKinstry, 40*l*.

Public Market.

Clerk and Inspector of Weights and Measures, G. T. Taylor, 200*l*., and fees; E. H. Syder (acting.)

Deputy Clerk, A. R. Best, 100*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir Charles Packer, Knt.; 2,000*l*.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. Conrad Reeves, Q.C.; 750*l*.

Solicitor-General, Hon. H. A. Bovell; 250*l*.

Queen's Solicitor and Proctor, E. K. Taylor (fees 45*l*.).

Master in Chancery, W. K. Chandler (fees 157*l*. in 1882).

Registrar in Chancery, Robert Haynes (fees 307*l*.); also *Clerk of the Crown*, with 64*l*. 2*s*.; and *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas* (fees 766*l*. in 1883).

Official Assignee, R. J. Clinckett (fees 662*l*. in 1883).

Escheator-General, H. A. Bovell, fees.

Casual-Receiver, fees.

Registrar in Admiralty, E. K. Taylor, fees.

Marshal ditto, Robert Haynes, fees.

Five Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds, &c., W. L. C. Phillips, Charles Evelyn, N.

Greaves, J. W. C. Catford, N. F. Briggs, fees.

Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal, R. F. B.

Alleyne, J. B. Reece, and W. K. Chandler, 450*l*. each.

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudes, after whom they were called The Bermudas. The Spaniards

However took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship, "The Sea Venture," while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship, The Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudes, called the group after him, "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I.; but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of 2,000*l.* to a new body of adventurers, called "The Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers' Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the Admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers. Gradually, however, the old name obtained the preference, and now the group is generally known as the Bermudas, though still sometimes called the Somers' Islands.

The Bermudas may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sand hills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 10 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width—and, generally speaking, it is considerably less. The wide expanse of enclosed water which it encircles is broken up and diversified by numberless smaller islands and sunken reefs, and ledges of coral, which render the internal navigation extremely intricate and dangerous to all but experienced pilots.

In former days some of what are now known as sunken reefs were probably islands, which have been undermined or washed away by the action of the sea. A solitary rock, called "The North Rock," now worn away to a mere column a few feet thick, and about twelve feet high, rising from a widespread submerged stone plateau in the midst of the Northern reefs, is all that remains at present of an island that is shown on ancient maps as "Old Bermuda."

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern, and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral.

The islands are said to be as numerous as the days of the year, but not more than one hundred of them deserve the name of islands, the others are mere rocks: even of the one hundred enumerated not more than fifteen or sixteen are inhabited, the remainder being of inconsiderable size. The largest island, generally known as The Main Island, is about fourteen miles in length, and about a mile in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land. All the other islands taken together measure about 3,000 acres. The town of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms as safe and convenient

harbour for the small vessels which suffice to carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton, is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge by merchant vessels during the stormy periods which so frequently recur in the Western Atlantic at certain seasons of the year. Presenting, as it does, a wide area of landlocked water, with good holding ground, and a depth sufficient for all ordinary merchant vessels, and being easy of access from the ocean, with which it communicates direct, instead of opening as does the harbour of Hamilton into an enclosed inland sea, the harbour of St. George is, frequently crowded during the winter months with large merchant vessels and steamers, seeking shelter during bad weather, or requiring repairs after storms, or in want of supplies of fresh water, or of coal, or provisions.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, standing by itself in the centre of the inland waters, and entirely given up for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments. Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, are now exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, are all inhabited by a civil population. The islands form an almost continuous chain: and with the exception of one break between Somerset and Watford Islands, there is uninterrupted communication by roads and bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset—Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island—a distance of about 22 miles.

The climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. There is no winter, the thermometer never falling below 40 deg. of Fahr., and the summers are never very hot, the thermometer rarely rising above 85 deg. The summer heat too is generally tempered by a pleasant sea breeze. The islands produce a cedar wood of great beauty, and durability, well adapted for the use of the shipbuilder or the house carpenter, and the finer grained specimens are much in request among cabinet makers for articles of ornamental furniture.

Trade and Agriculture.

In former days the inhabitants of Bermuda gave themselves up almost entirely to maritime pursuits. Numerous small vessels, of from 200 to 300 tons burden, built by the islanders themselves, of their native cedar, traded between the West Indies and Demerara, and the United States, and the British colonies of North America, conducting a very profitable carrying trade between all these countries. Later they extended their voyages, carrying the salt fish of Newfoundland to Italy and Portugal, and taking back the Port wine for which Newfoundland became celebrated, or running down to Madeira or Ascension to meet the homeward bound Indian fleet, and taking back cargoes of tea or other Indian and Chinese products to be distributed along the American seaboard.

But the repeal of the British navigation laws, the introduction of steam, and the very general substitution of iron for wooden ships, gradually destroyed the carrying trade which had been so

profitable to Bermuda, and now the little maritime fleet may be said to have ceased to exist, and the industry of the islanders is entirely confined to turning to account the small quantity of agricultural land which they possess.

The soil of Bermuda may be described generally as being poor in quality. Of the 12,000 acres comprised in the whole group, not more than 1,000 acres can be said to consist of good or fertile soil, another 1,000 acres may perhaps be described as fair, and a third 1,000, though poor and of no depth, may still be cultivated with profit in favourable years; but the remaining 9,000 acres can never repay the expense of cultivation, consisting as they do of very hilly and stony ground, partially covered with a scanty herbage and a scattered growth of stunted cedar trees, or of widespread brackish marshes overgrown with coarse grass, rushes and mangrove jungle.

But the climate combined with the geographical position of these islands, in some measure compensates for the smallness of the area of fertile ground. There being nothing to fear from winter frosts, the ground can be sown and planted at any time from the end of August to the end of March, and the crops can be gathered and shipped off to New York in the months of April, May, and June, when the corresponding American produce has as yet scarcely shown itself above ground, and the Bermudians, taking advantage of this peculiarity of their climate, raise very large crops of early potatoes, onions, tomatoes and beetroot, with which they keep the New York market supplied at a time when those vegetables cannot be obtained from any other quarter, and thus command very high prices for their produce, and are enabled to maintain their families in comfort upon comparatively small portions of ground.

Very little use is made of the soil in Bermuda after the spring crops have been grown; a few melons, pumpkins, or sweet potatoes may be raised here and there, but by far the greater part of the ground is allowed to remain idle during the hot summer months; anything that could then be grown in Bermuda can be imported so much more cheaply from America, that it never pays a Bermudian agriculturist to produce it. Very little also of the spring produce of the islands is consumed by the inhabitants: it is too costly; nearly all the early vegetables raised in Bermuda are exported, and the whole population, civil and military, depends for its subsistence upon food and supplies obtained from abroad. All the bread and meat, and nearly all the vegetables consumed in the islands, are imported from New York, and all the food, horses, and cattle are brought from that or other quarters. Bermuda being thus entirely dependent upon America for its supplies of provisions, any interruption to its intercourse with the neighbouring continent would be certain to cause great distress.

Government and Constitution.

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermudian Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the Governors have always been appointed by the Crown, and the laws of the colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council, consisting at present of nine members named by the Crown, the same nine members constituting the Legislative Council. The House of Assembly con-

sists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 854 electors, the electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than 60*l.* value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at 240*l.*

The Naval Station.

The importance of the Bermudas as a naval station began to be felt towards the end of the last century, during the wars which we had to wage first with the revolted provinces in America, and afterwards with the French and Spaniards.

It was more fully recognised during the short war between England and the United States in 1812, and is now universally acknowledged.

The position of the islands, situated in mid-ocean at almost equal distances from the West Indies, the eastern seaboard of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, including our great naval station at Halifax, presents many advantages for the establishment of a Naval Station in the Western Atlantic, and the peculiar conformation of the group affords special facilities for the creation of a naval depot and fortress of the first class. A broad and almost continuous barrier, formed of a succession of islands and sunken coral reefs, and measuring about 50 miles in circuit, encloses an internal oval area of about 120 square miles of water, access to which from the outer ocean can only be gained through a few long narrow tortuous channels in which are interspersed not a few clusters of sunken coral rocks. Ireland Island—which contains Her Majesty's dockyard and the other naval establishments—occupies rather a central position in the midst of this enclosed sea, so that a hostile cruiser cannot approach on any side within five miles of it without having first made its way through the encircling reefs, and even when that great obstacle is surmounted, the approach to the dockyard is still difficult and dangerous, for the enclosed inland sea itself is thickly studded with irregular groups, and banks, and clusters of sunken coral reefs, which leave only a few narrow channels that can be traversed with safety by vessels of any considerable size.

The principal channel through the outer reefs, the only one that is now used by merchant vessels, and the only one that is safe for large ships, is that which is called "The Narrows," which sweeps round the northern and eastern sides of St. George's Island, at a distance of about half-a-mile from the shore. This channel is about two miles in length, and is very narrow and intricate, so that vessels must move through it very slowly and with great caution. It is commanded throughout its whole length, as are also the approaches to it from either side, by numerous batteries mounting very heavy guns behind casemated iron shields. In war time the channel would also be defended by torpedoes or submarine mines. As a naval station therefore Bermuda may almost be considered to be beyond the reach of any attack.

Ecclesiastical.

From the year 1844 to the resignation of the See of Newfoundland by Bishop Kelly in 1877, the Bermudas were attached to the episcopal diocese of Newfoundland. They then remained for some time without a Bishop, but in 1879 the present Bishop of Newfoundland, the Right Reverend Llewellyn Jones, was elected Bishop of Bermuda,

as a general rule it is anticipated that he will find every second winter in these islands.

The islands are divided into nine parishes, of which the parish of Saint George's constitutes a fief by itself, the remaining eight parishes being divided into four livings, of which each incumbent resides in two parishes. There is also an episcopal extra-parochial church in the town of Hamilton.

The Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics have erected several chapels in Bermuda, and the Episcopal Methodists have recently made some progress among the people, but 70 per cent. of the white, and about 65 per cent. of the coloured population still belong to the Church of England.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff which is passed yearly in June in the "Annual Supply and Appropriation Act," is as follows:—

Table of Duties.

Arrowroot, unmanufactured, the 100 pounds	0	10	0
Arrowroot, manufactured, the pound	0	0	6
Alcohol, Arrack, Brandy, Gin, Peppermint Water, Shrub, Whiskey, Rum, the gallon	0	4	0
Wine of all kinds, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Malt Liquor, Cider, and Perry, the hogs-head	1	0	0
Malt Liquor, Cider, and Perry, in bottles commonly called quart bottles, the dozen	0	1	0
Cigars, the 1,000	0	10	0
Or at the option of the Importer, the pound	0	1	0
Tobacco (other than cigars) and Snuff, the pound	0	0	2
Cows, Calves, Heifers, and Oxen, per head	0	4	0
Beef, in fore and hind quarters, when landed in whole quarters and not subdivided, per quarter	0	1	0

Irrespective of the foregoing duty on spirits, there is levied on each cask or other package containing alcohol, arrack, brandy, cordials, gin, peppermint water, rum, shrub, or whiskey, landed in the islands, the sum of six pence, and no drawback of this tax is allowed.

On all goods imported, except articles subject to specific duties, and these enumerated in the following table of exemptions, and such books as, under the Act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Importation of Books and to Protect the British Author" are subject to an import duty of 15 per cent.—five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Table of Exemptions.

Animals and goods imported on account of the public of these islands by any public officer or committee; baggage, consisting of apparel and professional apparatus of passengers; books, not reprints of British publications; bullion, coals, iron, diamonds; fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, excepting potatoes; horses and other beasts and provisions and stores of every description, imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or of the convict establishment in the event of convicts being hereafter transported to these islands; ice, paintings, engravings, photographs, and sculpture (whether monumental or otherwise); personal effects of inhabitants of these islands dying abroad and not intended for sale; specimens of natural

history; trees, plants, and shrubs for planting; uniforms and accoutrements imported by naval or military officers for their own personal use, and being a part of their necessary naval or military equipment.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1875	£25,721	£28,269
1876	27,374	25,788
1877	30,353	26,563
1878	26,903	29,237
1879	28,613	27,675
1880	29,737	27,734
1881	29,528	30,040
1882	29,724	29,138
1883	28,564	31,056
1884	*28,769	29,827

Public Debt in 1884, 5,485*l*.

1875-6, Parliamentary Grant, 2,200*l*. (Governor's salary).

Imports and Exports.

1875	£244,486	£61,253
1876	244,676	74,514
1877	279,800	74,981
1878	263,713	65,555
1879	247,247	69,533
1880	248,864	84,037
1881	265,864	87,867
1882	277,401	109,155
1883	238,701	91,103
1884	283,440	88,622

Tonnage of Vessels.

	Entered.	Cleared.
	78,107 tons.	72,603 tons.
1876	78,107	72,603
1877	79,623	83,659
1878	100,121	93,871
1879	96,332	96,329
1880	95,635	89,245
1881	115,012	109,197
1882	94,387	95,286
1883	112,843	111,908
1884	112,921	119,493

Population. Census 1851, 10,982.

	White.	Coloured.
" 1861, 11,461.		
" 1871, 12,121.	4,725.	7,396.
" 1881, 13,948.	5,384.	8,564.
" 1884, 14,888.	5,957.	8,931.

(estimated).

Governors.

1612. Richard Moore.	1663. Capt. F. Seymour.
1616. Daniel Tucker.	1668. Capt. S. Whalley.
1619. Captain N. Butler.	1669. Sir John Haydon.
1622. Captain J. Bernard.	1681. Capt. F. Seymour.
1623. Capt. Woodhouse.	1684. Richard Coney.
1626. Captain P. Bell.	1686. Sir R. Robinson.
1629. Capt. Roger Wood.	1689. Isaac Richier.
1637. Capt. T. Craddock.	1692. Captain Goddard.
1641. Captain W. Sayle.	1698. Samuel Day.
1642. Capt. J. Forster.	1700. Captain Bennett.
1643. Captain W. Sayle.	1713. Henry Pullen.
1644. A. Trumvirate.	1721. Sir J. Bruce Hope.
Sale, Paynter, & Wilkinson.	1727. Captain J. Pitt.
1645. Capt. J. Forster.	1737. Alured Popple.
" The Trumvirate.	1745. William Popple.
1647. Capt. T. Turnor.	1764. G. J. Bruere.
1650. John Trimmingham.	1780. George Bruere.
" Capt. J. Forster.	1782. William Browne.
1659. Captain W. Sale.	1788. Henry Hamilton.
	1794. James Craufurd.

* Elected by the people.

1796. Wm. Campbell.	1867. Colonel Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B.
1797. George Beckwith.	
1805. Francis Gore.	1870. Col. Sir T. Gore
1806. John Hodgson.	Browne, K.C.M.G.,
1811. Sir J. Cockburn.	C.B.
1819. Sir Wm. Lumley	1871. Major-Gen. J. H.
1825. Sir H. Turner.	Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
1831. Sir S. R. Chapman.	1877. Major-Gen. Sir R.
1839. Lieut.-Col. Reid.	M. Laffan, R.E.,
1846. Capt. C. Elliot.	K.C.M.G.
1854. Colonel Freeman	1882. Lieut.-Gen. Thos.
Murray.	Lionel John Gal-
1861. Col. H. St. George	wey, R.E.
Ord, R.E., C.B.	

In the absence of the Governor the Senior Military Officer administers the Government.

Privy Council.

Lieut.-General Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, R.E.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
 Josiah Rees, *Chief Justice.*
 William H. Gosling.
 J. H. Trimmingham, *Assistant Justice.*
 E. Harvey, *Assistant Justice.*
 J. H. Harvey.
 James Tucker, *Receiver-General.*
 G. Somers Tucker.
 C. Boyle, *Colonial Secretary.*

Legislative Council.

Same members as the Privy Council, except the Governor.

Clerk, F. L. Godet, 130*l*.

House of Assembly (36 Members).

Speaker, S. S. Ingham, 200*l*. per annum.

Sandys' parish	{ John F. Burrows.
	{ H. H. Gilbert.
	{ M. S. Hunt.
	{ E. Crawley
Southampton parish	{ Foster M. Cooper.
	{ S. C. Bell.
	{ R. D. Fraser.
	{ W. J. F. Frith.
Warwick parish	{ T. J. Wadson.
	{ W. H. Hughes.
	{ N. A. Cooper.
	{ S. Brownlow Gray.
Paget parish	{ S. S. Ingham, <i>Speaker.</i>
	{ C. G. Gosling.
	{ O. T. Middleton.
	{ T. F. I. Tucker.
Pembroke parish	{ C. C. Keane.
	{ S. A. Masters.
	{ W. H. T. Joell.
	{ R. J. P. Darrell.
Devonshire parish	{ T. N. Dill.
	{ R. Tynes.
	{ H. J. Watlington.
	{ J. W. Pearman.
Smith's parish	{ C. Peniston.
	{ T. H. Outerbridge.
	{ N. J. Darrell.
	{ T. A. Outerbridge.
Hamilton parish	{ S. C. Outerbridge.
	{ J. S. Darrell.
	{ J. Outerbridge.
	{ T. W. Kelly.
St. George's parish	{ J. M. Hayward.
	{ K. J. Tucker.
	{ W. H. Wilkinson.
	Clerk, W. H. Darrell, 170 <i>l</i> .

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, R.E., 2,946*l*.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Lieutenant H. L. Gallwey, East Lancashire regiment.
Colonial Secretary, C. Boyle, 400*l*.
Clerk to ditto, R. F. Hunt, 135*l*.

Revenue Department.

Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Leves, and Registrar of Shipping, James Tucker, 500*l*. and fees.
Assistant ditto, St. Georges, C. H. Smith, 330*l*.
Clerk, Treasury, J. H. S. Frith, 150*l*.
Revenue Office, Hamilton, Edwin Jones, 160*l*.
 " St. Georges, T. W. Lightbourn, 160*l*.
 " Ireland Island, J. B. Tatem, 150*l*.
Colonial Surveyor, J. H. M. Rae, 250*l*.
Causeway-keeper, T. L. Outerbridge, 146*l*.

General Post-Office.

Colonial Postmaster, A. G. Butterfield, 300*l*.
 " St. Georges, R. Ward, 225*l*.
 " Sandys, R. Fowle, 40*l*.
Postmistress, Ireland Island, Mrs. M. L. Warder, 40*l*.
Receiving House-keepers, 15 at 12*l*. each.
Inspector of Schools, George Simpson, 250*l*.
Health Officers, Dr. C. H. Butterfield, and Dr. P. B. Tucker, fees.
Registrar-General, C. Boyle, fees.

Police and Gaol.

Police Magistrate, Hamilton, M. M. Frith, 180*l*.
 " St. Georges, W. T. Roberts, 150*l*.
 " Sandys, John Fowle, 120*l*.
Gaoler, Hamilton, N. McLeod, 85*l*.
 " St. Georges, R. Boggs, 85*l*.

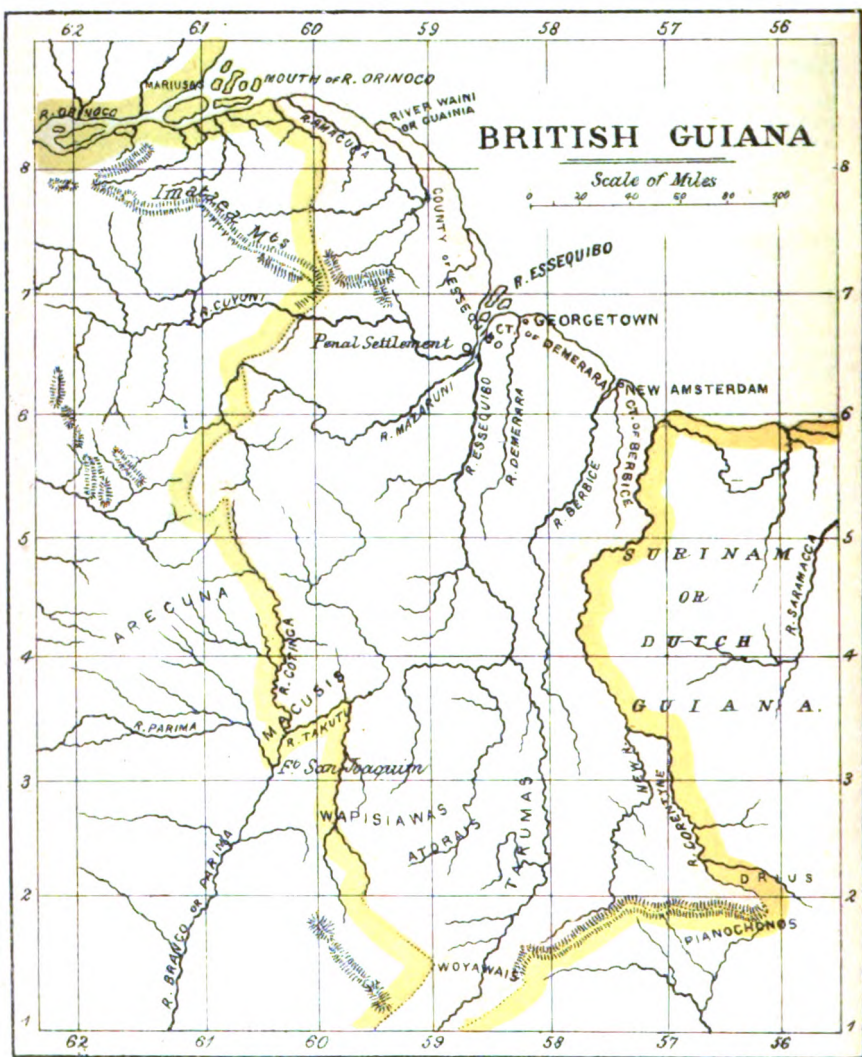
Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Hinson, 220*l*.
Overseer, Alex. Darrell, 80*l*.
Lighthouse-keeper, J. Perinchief, 125*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice (and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court), Josiah Rees, 700*l*. and fees.
Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimmingham and E. Harvey, fees.
Attorney-General (and Advocate of Vice-Admiralty Court), S. B. Gray, 600*l*. and fees.
Provost-Marshal, John H. Trott, 250*l*. and fees.
Clerk of Assize Court, W. H. Darrell, 100*l*. and fees.
Registrar Vice-Admiralty Court, N. A. Butterfield, fees.
Marshal, J. H. Trott, fees.
Coroners, T. J. Lightbourn and W. R. Higginbotham, fees.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermudas, Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones.
Rector, St. George, Rev. F. J. F. Lightbourn, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Hamilton and Smith, Rev. G. Tucker, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Pembroke and Devonshire, Rev. M. James, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Paget and Warwick, Rev. J. F. B. L. Lough, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Sandys and Southampton, Rev. Bruce Mackay, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Presbyterian Minister, Rev. W. Thorburn, 140*l*. and fees.



Roman Catholic, Rev. J. Walsh, D.D., 401.

The churches and religious denominations are all endowed under a temporary Act out of the Public Treasury, at the rate of 10*l.* for every 100 of the number of their body, according to the last General Census return.

Consuls.

Consul for the United States, G. M. Allen.

Vice and Deputy, ditto, J. B. Heyl.

United States Commercial Agent, St. George, James A. Atwood.

France, J. M. Hayward.

Italy, W. C. J. Hyliance.

Spain, James A. Atwood.

Norway and Sweden, James A. Conyers.

Denmark and Portugal, J. S. Darrell.

German Empire, Wm. E. Meyer.

BRITISH GUIANA.

This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 200 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean.

The territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580. It was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814.

It is impossible to specify the exact area of the Colony, as its precise boundaries between Venezuela and Brazil respectively are undetermined, but it has been computed to be about 109,000 square miles.

Constitution.

Under the Dutch, Demerara and Essequibo constituted one Government, and Berbice another, an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732; under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six; any vacancy occurring being filled by the Governor's selection of one out of two nominations submitted by the remaining councillors. In the year 1817, however, an order was made by the Prince Regent in Council, requiring three nominations to be made in lieu of two for the Governor's selection, and also declaring that if no such nomination were made in fourteen days, the Governor should be entitled to appoint absolutely to the vacancy. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Demerara appears to have been established in 1773. In 1789 that for Essequibo was merged into it, and the seat of Government for the United provinces was established at Stabroek, the site of the present capital Georgetown. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government, and the West India Company, as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1788, a provisional

"Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution), was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government, established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation, notwithstanding the captures of the Colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and its cession in 1803; the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before. It is, therefore, advisable now to advert to the leading provisions of that document.

The Council or Court of Policy was to consist of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

The unofficial Members were to be chosen "from among the principal, most capable, and most religious inhabitants, above twenty-five years of age, professing the Protestant religion, and perfectly acquainted with the Dutch language, and who had resided at least three years within the Colony."

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each Colony,* each consisting of seven Members, elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the Office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned, or ceased to be an inhabitant. The Kiezers, before proceeding to a nomination, were to be sworn to the faithful discharge of their office before the Director-General, a ceremony which continued to be observed until the passing of Ordinance No. 16 of 1864.

A periodical change in the constitution of the Council or Court of Policy was secured by providing that the Senior Colonial Member should retire yearly.

The Director-General was allowed a double vote, and the Secretary of Demerara was the "Minister of the Court of Policy."

Such seems to have been the original Legislative Constitution of the Colony. We now come to the occasion on which what are termed "Financial Representatives" were added.

It appears that in 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds.† In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon thought fit to annul this arrangement, and to enact that to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation, in lieu of the four above-mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

† Beaujon's Procl., Loc. Guide.

Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proclamation remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when Sir Benjamin D'Urban became Governor of the United Colony, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

With an exception in regard to the franchise, to be noticed hereafter, this has been the usage and procedure till now, from which the inference has been drawn that the Financial Representatives had, and have, no authority whatever, except by express permission from the Crown, to discuss any item upon the estimate so as to alter its amount, although they might refuse to include any sum to which they objected in their calculations of the funds necessary to be raised by taxation.*

The right of the Financial Representatives to exercise this power has, however, been strongly maintained by the Colonial Members upon all occasions, and this has led to collisions between the Executive and Elective section of the Court.† The position they assume is based upon the construction of certain passages in a decree of the States-General, dated 27th August, 1788, to the effect that "the contributions for the Colonial Chest are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves;" and in the instructions issued to Director-General Van Grovestein in 1793, "He will take care not to leave the administration of the Colony Chest wholly to the Colony Members of the Court of Policy, but will thereto admit a great number of the Colonists, for example the "Kiezers of both rivers," and also upon the nature of certain entries in the Minutes from 1798 to 1806. On the other hand, it has been contended that these minutes do not bear out the claim of right which has been founded upon them, since the evidence throughout seems to proceed upon the assumption that due provision has been previously made for the Sovereign's Chest, which is represented by the modern Civil List.

The principle of the whole system of Government is *centralization*. Until the year 1826, there existed not even local subdivisions of the Colony. Demerara and Essequibo were then divided into ten Parishes, and the same process was subsequently applied to Berbice. This arrangement, however, was simply ecclesiastical, involving no civil authority or jurisdiction.

In 1837 the first municipal body was incorporated, but the principle has not been materially extended in its application, although some advance has been made.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty. Since that time no legislation has been attempted in the same direction except the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution may be summed up very briefly.

* During the discussions on the Civil List in 1848-9, it was suggested by some of the Elective Section to adopt this course, leaving upon the Governor the responsibility of paying the difference between the sums fixed and the amount provided.

† Proceedings relative to the Functions of the Financial Representative, 1832.

It consists of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly are performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which are dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passes all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which is passed by the Combined Court.

The Court of Policy is composed of five official and five elective members. The official members are the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Government Secretary, the Auditor-General, and the Immigration Agent-General. The elective members are chosen as follows:—When a vacancy occurs the College of Electors meets and submits to the Court of Policy the names of two persons, from whom one is selected by the Court.

The elective franchise is regulated by Ordinance No. 15 of 1849. The Colony is divided into five Electoral Divisions, each of which has its representative in the College of Electors, chosen for life or during permanent residence in the Colony, and one or more Financial Representatives, elected for two years, and eligible for re-election.

Electoral Division.		Registered Representatives. Electors at 31st Dec., 1884.	
1 County of Demerara	1 { College of Electors }	1 Financial	139
2 City of Georgetown	2	1	634
3 County of Essequibo	2	2	364
4 County of Berbice	1	1	85
5 Town of New Amsterdam	1	1	84
	7	6	1,306

In the Colony of British Guiana the Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now based on that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is no Grand Jury.

Industry and Productions.

The staple products of British Guiana were in former years sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and coffee, but the cultivation of the two last-named articles has for many years past been almost entirely abandoned. The soil of some parts of the Colony is however still capable of producing coffee of rare excellence. The Berbice River coffee was once much prized; but these two industries have now given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which at present is the chief industry of the Colony, and furnishes nearly ninety-two per cent. in value of its exports.

The forests of British Guiana abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hard woods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house and shipbuilding purposes, while others are equally prized for the manufacture of articles of household furniture.

There were 105 sugar estates in active operation in British Guiana in the year 1884, having an aggregate of sugar cane cultivation of 79,502 acres, and of plantain cultivation of 2,553 acres. The sugar crop for 1884 yielded about 140,000 hogs-heads; the bulk of the production is the high class sugar known as Demerara crystals.

Further attention is being given to the planting of coffee and cocoa on the vegetable soils to the rear of the cane grove;* and several abandoned coffee estates are being reclaimed. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent on the Coolie Settlement at "Huist Dieren," and by Free Coolies on the Savannah lands behind the Sugar Estates. The great extension of sugar cultivation is due to the enlarged labour supply; and labour alone is wanted to extend this cultivation almost without limit.

Climate.

The climate of British Guiana is hot, but not unhealthy. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 82° F. The heat is greatly tempered by the cooling breezes from the sea, which prevail during the greater portion of the year. The heat is felt more in August and September than at other times, owing to the partial cessation of these breezes.

Capital.

The capital city of British Guiana is Georgetown, situated in lat. 6° 49' 24" N., and long. 58° 11' 30" W., and possessing a population of upwards of fifty thousand souls.

Mail Communications.

The regular periodical mail communication the Colony is maintained by the vessels of with Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton every alternate Thursday. There are other lines of steamers trading to the Colony which carry mails, but their periods of departure are uncertain.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is regulated by Ordinance No. 9 of 1885.

Schedule of Duties.

Payable on articles imported or taken out of Bond for Consumption on and after the 1st day of July, 1885, until 1st July, 1886.

	Dol. c.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0 04
Bacon, per lb.	0 02
Bread, Navy biscuits or crackers, or other kinds, per 100 lbs.	0 50
Bricks, per 1,000	0 30
Buckets and pails of all kinds, per dozen.	0 25
Butter, per lb.	0 02
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0 01
Candles, spermaceti, wax, adamantine, hydraulic press composition, or any other than simple tallow, per lb.	0 05
Cheese, per lb.	0 02
Chocolate, including all kinds of prepared cocoa, per lb.	0 04
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	1 20
Clapboards, per 1,000.	1 50
Coals, per hoghead, including the packages	0 32
Coals, loose, per ton	0 48
Cocoa (raw), per lb.	0 14
Coffee, per lb.	0 14
Confectionery, including sweetened preserves	0 05
Cordage, including gasketing, per 112 lbs.	1 00

* The cocoa estates are chiefly on Canal No. 1, West Bank of the Demerara River, and cocoa is grown on a small scale on some sugar estates aback of the cane cultivation. Coffee is grown principally in the country of Berbice, and the Liberian coffee bean has been planted with great success also on some estates on Canal No. 1.

	Dol. c.
Corn, per bushel	0 10
Corn brooms, per dozen	0 20
Cornmeal and oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	0 25
Dogs, per head	5 00
Donkeys, per head	1 00
Fish, dried, per 112 lbs.	0 50
Fish, pickled, say—	
Salmon per barrel of 200 lbs.	2 00
Mackerel, per do. of do.	1 00
And all other sorts, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0 25
Fish, smoked, per lb.	0 04
Flour, of all descriptions, per barrel of 196 lbs.	1 00
Ganje, per lb.	3 00
Ginger (raw) per lb.	0 01
Grain of every description not otherwise specified and every kind of beans; peas and pulse of every description and every kind, and whether whole or split, per bushel	0 05
Ground feed, middlings, shorts, and bran, per bushel	0 05
Gunpowder, admitted by the Controller of Customs as blasting gunpowder, per lb.	0 01
Gunpowder, all other kinds, per lb.	0 20
Hams, and all other dried or smoked meats, and including sausages other than in tins, per lb.	0 02
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0 10
Hoops, wood, per 1,000	1 50
Do., iron per 112 lbs.	0 10
Horses—Stallions under fourteen and a half hands in height, each	100 00
All other horses, per head	7 00
*Lumber of all kinds, per 1,000 feet board measure	2 00
Malt liquor, in wood, per hogshead	5 00
Malt liquor, in bottles, per dozen quarts.	0 24
Malt liquor, in bottles, per dozen pints	0 12
Matches, per gross of boxes, containing each at the rate of 100 matches if in packages containing not less than ten gross	0 40
Matches, per gross of boxes, each box containing at the rate of 100 matches if in packages containing less than ten gross	0 80
Match splints, per case, each case containing equal to 10 gross of matches of the ordinary length	3 75
Mules, per head	5 00
Muskets, guns, and fowling pieces, each	2 00
Oats, per bushel	0 10
Opium, charas or blang, per lb.	2 50
Oils (other than gasoline, when admitted with the sanction of the Governor and Court of Policy) which give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, as ascertained by the test which is established in England by the 42nd and 43rd Victoria, cap. 47, per gallon	3 00
Oils (all other) including gasoline when admitted with the sanction of the Governor and Court of Policy (essential, perfumed, and castor oil excepted) per gallon	0 20
Paints of all kinds, per 112 lbs.	0 25
Pepper, per lb.	0 01
Percussion caps, per 100	0 04
Pistols, including revolvers, each	10 00
Pitch, per barrel	0 50
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0 25
Rosin, per barrel	0 50

* Spruce and white pine lumber subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. for splits.

	Dol. c.
Sago, per lb.	0 0½
Shingles, of all kinds, per 1,000	0 50
Shooks, per pack	0 08
Shot, per lb.	0 02
Slates, per 1,000	1 00
Snuff, per lb.	0 75
Soap, other than perfumery, per lb.	0 0½
Spirits, or strong water, of all sorts, not sweetened, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than one gallon, at per gallon	2 50
Sweetened spirits, liqueurs, bitters and cordials, at per gallon.	2 50
Spirits — The following perfumed, viz., Cologne water, Florida water, bay rum and bay water, at per gallon	1 00
Staves and headings—White oak, per 1,000	2 00
Staves of every other description, per 1,000.	1 50
Sugar, per lb.	0 04
Tar, per barrel	0 50
Tapioca, per lb.	0 0½
Tea, per lb.	0 12
*Tobacco, in leaf, if in packages not less than a hogshead of 800 lbs., per lb.	0 30
*Tobacco, do., if in smaller packages, per lb.	0 45
*Tobacco, manufactured (cigars, cigarettes, and snuff excepted), per lb.	0 45
Tobacco pipes (clay), per gross	1 00
Tongues, pickled, dried, or smoked, per lb.. . . .	0 02
Turpentine, crude, per gallon	0 50
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon	0 18
Varnish, not containing alcohol or spirits, per gallon	0 18
Varnish, containing any quantity of alcohol or spirit, per gallon	2 00
Wine, red, admitted by the Controller of Customs as claret or tarragona, and the declared value of which shall be any sum not exceeding two dollars a gallon If in wood, and containing less than 33 per cent. of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer at per gallon	0 50
If bottled, per dozen quarts	0 72
If bottled, per dozen pints	0 36
Wine, of all other descriptions, bottled, per dozen quarts	2 00
Wine, of all other descriptions, bottled, per dozen pints	1 00
Wine, of all other descriptions in wood, per gallon	0 80
2. Upon all other goods, wares, and merchandise imported or taken out of bond, an <i>ad valorem</i> duty at the rate of 7 per centum.	

Schedule of Exemptions.

Animal charcoal, articles passed by the customs authorities as the personal baggage of passengers arriving in the colony from abroad, beef, admitted by the controller of customs as pickled, dried, or smoked, broken stone and road metal of any description, bullion and coin, bulls, cows, calves, heifers, steers and oxen, cotton seeds, fire engines, fresh fish and turtle, fresh meats, fruits, vegetables, and ground provisions, not enumerated, goods, stores, arms and ammunition, imported by order of the Executive Government, hogs and

* Duty on tobacco to be paid on the weight thereof being certified, either by a sworn weigher and gauger or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Colonial Customs.

pigs of every description, horses, baggage, and furniture of officers in Her Majesty's naval and military services, ice, lard, lime, including the packages in which it is contained. Machinery, comprising the following—Machinery employed in the drainage of land or in mining operations, or in the manufacture or preparation of the produce of raw materials, or in the manufacture or preparation of manures, whether imported for sale or on private account; also machinery and implements intended for waterworks, tanks, and lamp posts, with their appurtenances; paving and kerb stones, and draining pipes, imported by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown, or by the Board of Superintendence of New Amsterdam; also machinery, retorts, gasometers, and pipes imported for the construction of gasworks in this colony; machinery and apparatus imported for electric lighting; locomotive engines; railway plant; machinery for steamboats, saw-mills and foundries; steam boilers of every description; steam boiler plates and tubes; all pans, teaches, tanks, and other vessels used exclusively in the manufacture of sugar or for the storage or supply of water; locks or sluices for sea defences or water supply; iron cane punts, iron bridges, grating bars; tile and brickmaking machinery; and articles imported for the use of the pilot service of the colony, manures, including nitrate of soda, plaster of Paris, and whiting, molasses, materials and church furniture which may be specially imported for any place of worship of the Christian religion in this colony, packages in which goods are imported (except trunks and canisters, and except hogsheads and puncheons not containing lime or coals), patterns or samples, pork, admitted by the controller of customs as pickled, poultry, printed books, not subject to duty under Ordinance No. 14 of the year 1851. Printing presses and types. Printing paper and printing ink imported by or directly for the conductor of any newspaper or printing establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade, provisions and stores of every description imported by Her Majesty's Government for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, salt, sewing machines, sheep, specimens illustrative of natural history; garden seeds, bulbs and roots, steam ploughs, steam diggers, and steam dredgers, telegraph instruments and other materials imported by telegraph companies, and necessary for the use and construction of their works, offices, and stations in this colony, uniforms, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and prizes, imported by and for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or of the colonial militia, or any volunteer force or rifle association sanctioned by the Governor. Wines, spirituous liquors and stores, imported by and for the use of the Governor.

For the purpose of encouraging the trade of the colony with other countries, parties exporting goods, wares, and merchandise on which duties shall have been paid, are entitled to a drawback of duties on such goods, wares, and merchandise, but no drawback is allowed on any wine or spirituous liquor or gunpowder exported from the colony.

Every contractor with Her Majesty's Government for any service of any of Her Majesty's regular troops stationed in British Guiana shall be entitled to receive back the amount of duty paid on materials or supplies furnished under his contract for the service of such troops.

*Revenue and Expenditure.**

1875	£352,136	£355,979
1876	363,807	343,780
1877	389,871	380,565
1878	409,259	417,995
1879	395,740	387,642
1880	404,461	394,592
1881	403,245	421,087
1882	458,694	428,971
1883	478,216	459,207
1884	460,932	449,785

Public Debt, 31 December, 1884, £75,000.

Aggregate Debts of Public Bodies guaranteed by the Colony, "for the most part amply secured," including Immigration Loan.

£125,303.

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

1875	£1,837,151	£2,338,121
1876	1,983,165	3,031,069
1877	2,229,908	3,049,157
1878	2,150,714	2,507,571
1879	2,065,045	2,715,535
1880	2,002,695	2,617,624
1881	1,784,144	2,597,291
1882	2,099,632	3,208,631
1883	2,224,715	3,172,011
1884	1,999,448	2,322,032

Total population in 1871, 193,491.

By Census of 1881, 252,186.

The estimated population of the colony on 31 Dec., 1884, was 264,063, made up of—Aborigines, 7,538; East Indians, 86,848; Chinese, 3,695; Portuguese, 11,917; Africans, 4,521; Natives of British Guiana and West Indian Island's 149,544.

Immigrant Population on Estates, 31 Dec., 1884.

	Under Indenture.	Not under Indenture.
Indians	15,251	45,924
Chinese	—	2,009

The aboriginal Indians actually within the settled districts of the Colony at the period of taking the Census of 1881 were found to number 7,656, but the numbers of the tribes within the British territories vary, and are at all times very uncertain.

List of Governors who have administered the Government of British Guiana since the union of the three Provinces of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in 1831.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban	21 July 1831
Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	26 June 1833
Ditto (appointed Governor)	27 Dec. 1836
Sir Lionel Smith	28 May 1835
Sir James Carmichael Smyth (resumed)	
	17 June 1835
Henry Light, Esq.	27 June 1838
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	20 May 1848
Sir Henry Barkly	Dec. 1848
Sir P. E. Wodehouse.	23 May 1854
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	25 July 1857
Sir P. E. Wodehouse.	10 May 1858
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	9 May 1861
Sir F. Hincks	7 Jan. 1862
Major Robert M. Mundy (Lt-Gov.)	29 May 1866

* The revenue and expenditure here is exclusive of the sums raised for and expended on immigration by the planters.

Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12 Aug. 1867
Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan. 1869 to 26 Dec. 1873
E. E. Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G.	
(Administrator)	27 June 1873
Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.	10 Mar. 1874
William A. G. Young, C.M.G.	
(Administrator)	8 Mar. 1877
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.	3 Aug. 1877
William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	6 April 1879
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.	4 Dec. 1879
William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	13 Dec. 1881
Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.	4 May 1882
W. F. Haynes-Smith, LL.D. (Administrator)	26 April 1884
Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.	2 Sept. 1884

*Court of Policy.**President. The Governor.**Members:—*

W. F. H. Smith, Attorney-General.
C. Bruce, C.M.G., Government Secretary.
F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
A. H. Alexander, Immigration Agent-General.
C. L. Bascom.
T. Mulligan.
A. Barr.
B. H. Jones.
W. Craigen.

Secretary, The Government Secretary.
Clerk, The Assistant ditto.

College of Electors.

W. S. Arnold.	F. A. Mason.
T. H. Glennie.	G. L. Davson.
H. M. A. Black.	Wm. Ingall
Geo. A. Forshaw.	

Financial Representatives.

B. V. Abraham.	D. C. Cameron.
W. H. Sherlock.	A. J. Pitman.
W. Bagot.	Andrew Hunter.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G.
*5,000*l.* (and 2,400*l.* for contingencies).*
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Captain W. P. Thackwell.

Government Secretariat.

*Government Secretary, C. Bruce, C.M.G., 1,500*l.**
*Assistant ditto, G. Melville, 700*l.**
*Chief Clerk, F. W. Collier, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
*Senior Clerks, C. T. Cox and W. D. Young, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*2nd Class ditto, J. H. King and W. D. Lamb, 150*l.* to 300*l.**
*Junior ditto, H. de R. Barclay and W. Shankland, 150*l.**

Audit Office.

*Auditor-General, F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., 1,000*l.**
Clerks in Audit Office:—
*Chief Clerk, C. H. G. Legge, 400*l.* to 500*l.**
*Inspector, H. A. Woodward, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*Examiner, E. B. Pollard, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
*Bookkeeper, J. K. D. Hill, 200*l.* to 250*l.**
*Ditto, J. Dowdy, 150*l.* to 200*l.**
*Revenue Clerk, W. Whitney, 200*l.**
*Ditto, G. Oudkerk, 100*l.* to 150*l.**

Treasury.*Receiver-General*, C. P. Austin, 1,000*l*.*Bookkeeper*,*Sub-Accountant, and in charge of Savings Bank*,
Essequibo, Alex. Fraser, 400*l*.*Clerk to Sub-Accountant*, J. Slater, 150*l*. to 200*l*.*Clerks to Receiver-General, Georgetown* :—1st, D. Y. C. Hill, 350*l*. to 416*l*.*Cashier*, Percy Hemery, 800*l*. to 850*l*.2nd, F. M. Choppin, 250*l*. to 300*l*.3rd, S. S. Jones, 200*l*. to 250*l*.4th, F. H. P. May, 200*l*. to 250*l*.5th, A. Choppin, 150*l*. to 200*l*.6th, E. H. H. Van Nooten, 100*l*. to 150*l*.**Savings Bank Branch.***Accountant*, J. Veacock, 300*l*. to 400*l*.1st *Clerk*, O. E. Swain, 250*l*. to 300*l*.2nd " E. Reynolds, 200*l*. to 250*l*.3rd " A. R. Cox, 150*l*. to 200*l*.4th " E. Rake, 100*l*. to 150*l*.*Clerks to Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice* :—1st, R. S. F. Lambert, 200*l*. to 250*l*.2nd, C. F. Comacho, 100*l*. to 150*l*.**Commissary Department.***Chief Commissary*, W. S. Turner, 800*l*., and 200*l*.
travelling expenses.*Commissaries* :—

T. N. King.

J. R. L. Cruikshank.

F. E. King.

F. Harcourt.

W. H. A. Burrowes.

J. C. Haly.

A. L. Layton.

J. Solomon.

T. Fraser.

P. C. Harel.

C. S. Swain.

L. Dornford.

F. C. M. Anson.

} 375*l*. each.*Assistants* :—W. G. Pearce, 250*l*.E. R. Anson, 250*l*.A. C. Swain, 187*l*. 10*s*.B. A. Day, 187*l*. 10*s*.**Customs.***Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping*, N. Darnell Davis, 1,000*l*.*First Clerk*, T. Hubbard, 400*l*. to 500*l*.*Second* " C. N. Silas, 250*l*. to 300*l*.*Third* " E. M. de Groot, 200*l*. to 250*l*.*Fourth* " J. F. Bennett, 175*l*. to 208*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.*Fifth* " G. Armstrong, 150*l*. to 175*l*.*Sixth* " D. Cameron, 125*l*. to 150*l*.*Seventh* " J. W. G. Cullingford, 100*l*. to 125*l*.*Supervisor of Aid Waiters, and Clerk-in-Charge of Bonded Warehouse*, P. Cressall, 600*l*.*Aid Waiters* :—1st *Class* :—F. G. K. Smith, 250*l*. to 350*l*.2nd *Class* :—W. Harris.

E. Bagot.

E. A. Hubbard.

G. W. Stack.

} 250*l*. each.3rd *Class* :—M. Eliazer

H. C. Van Genderen.

A. Winter.

C. Brumell.

} 208*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

} each.

4th *Class* :—D. S. Duff.

L. A. R. Davis.

T. Van Den Bergh.

} 166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

} each.

5th *Class* :—T. Paddenburg.

K. S. Houstown.

F. A. Viret.

B. Hutson.

} 125*l*. each.*Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping*, Thomas Hubbard, fees.*Bonded Warehouse Clerks* :—

J. McConnell.

A. B. Allt.

R. W. Odlinn.

W. V. Phillips.

} 125*l*. each.} 100*l*.*Wharfinger*, C. Cox, 250*l*.*Delivery Clerk*, E. H. Borman, 250*l*.*Gauger and Weigher*, G. E. P. Davis, 291*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.*Assist. Weigher and Gauger*, J. H. Erskine, 200*l*.*Sub-Comptroller at Berbice*, J. T. Ibbott, 500*l*.*Clerk*, N. F. Rudder, 150*l*. to 200*l*.*Aid Waiters*, J. N. Hicken, J. D. Fraser, 200*l*. and 125*l*.*Storekeeper at Bonded Warehouse*, S. C. Clarke, 125*l*.**Immigration Department.***Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander, 1,200*l*.*Chief Sub-Immigration Agent*, C. B. King, 600*l*.* *Sub-Immigration Agents*, H. L. Straker; F. Griffin, T. A. Bennett, A. H. W. Gordon, 400*l*. each.*First Clerk*—H. J. Gladwin, 300*l*. to 400*l*.*Second* " H. M. Taylor, 250*l*. to 300*l*.*Third* " W. Crawford, 200*l*. to 250*l*.*Fourth* " R. Duff, 150*l*. to 200*l*.*Fifth* " A. Lennox, 150*l*. to 200*l*.*Sixth* " W. H. Gladwin, 100*l*. to 150*l*.*Medical Officer to Department*,1,000*l*.*Clerk to ditto*, James Silas, 250*l*.*Medical Officers of Immigration Districts* :—*Marva*, D. B. C. Callum, 600*l*.*Highbury*, J. H. Forte, 800*l*.*East Canje*, S. Leary, 900*l*.*West Canje*, A. D. Williams, 650*l*.*Port Mourant*, C. H. Massiah, 600*l*.*Corentyne Coast*, H. Croskery (acting), 500*l*.*Skelton*, H. Croskery, 600*l*.*Cotton Tree*, H. G. Pereira, 700*l*.*Medical Officers of Immigration Districts* :—*Mahaicony*, W. W. Jones, 600*l*.*Mahaica*, J. D. Hillis, 900*l*. and free house.*Enmore and Victoria*,*Buxton and Betervercagting*, W. F. B. Pollard, 900*l*.*Plaisance*, F. H. Anderson, 900*l*.*Georgetown*, H. Hutson, 1,000*l*.*Peter's Hall and Great Diamond*, J. L. Veendam, 900*l*.*Belle Vue*, O. D. Honiball, 700*l*.*Vreed-en-Hoop*, A. Finlayson, 1,000*l*.*Leonora*, M. Shannon, 1,000*l*.*Philadelphia*, E. G. Leary, 700*l*.*Leguan*, T. F. Pollard, 700*l*.*Wakenaam*, J. Eneas, 800*l*.*Aurora and Tiger Island*, J. T. Davis, 700*l*.*Queenstown*, D. Kennedy, 900*l*.*Anna Regina*, C. E. Macnamara, 900*l*.*Supernumeraries*, at 300*l*. each,

J. C. Widdup, C. G. Young, T. Kelly, W. F.

Smartt, G. E. Godfrey, J. M. Haward, W. A.

Dickson, G. P. Doyle.

Emigration Agent at Calcutta, R. W. S. Mitchell, 1,600*l*." *Barbados*, J. M. Gaskin, 300*l*. (acting).

* These officers have travelling allowances.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, N. Cox, 1,000*l.*, and free house, and 300*l.* as Supt. of Fire Brigade.
Senior Inspector, W. Harragin, 500*l.* and free house.

Inspectors:—John Binns
 J. D. Stevenson. } 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and
 E. F. Wright. } quarters.
 C. A. Francis.
 T. E. Henderson.
 R. T. Wright. } 250*l.* and quar-
 W. G. Fulton. } ters.
 G. D. Swain.

Captain of Preventive Schooner, W. Walker, 250*l.*
Clerk and Bookkeeper, E. Loveluck, 250*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster-General F. M. Hodgson, 625*l.*
First Clerk, E. D. Wight, £250, and £104 8*s.* 4*d.* personal allowance.
First Class Clerks { H. L. Christiani, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
 { A. E. Evelyn, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Second Class Clerks { J. St. F. Daly } 150*l.* to 250*l.*
 { A. W. Swain }
 Eight Junior Clerks, six Sorters, and eight Letter Carriers, at salaries from 25*l.* to 125*l.* each.
Telegraph Superintendent, G. C. Benson, 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Harbours.

Harbour-Master, Georgetown, C. E. Luckie, 500*l.*
Harbour-Master at New Amsterdam (vacant), fees.
Health Officer, Georgetown, P. H. R. Hill (acting), 312*l.*, and fees.
Ditto, New Amsterdam, S. Leary, fees.
Master Pilot, A. Duncan, fees.

Poor.

Chairman of Poor Law Board, P. H. R. Hill (acting).
Inspector, A. Burrowes, 400*l.*
Members:—B. J. Godfrey.
 B. V. Abrahams.
 F. A. Conyers.
 Capt. Fortescue.
 D. C. Cameron.
Surgeon of Alms House, J. S. Wallbridge, 200*l.*
Superintendent of Alms Houses, W. W. Walton, 300*l.*

Colonial Hospital, Demerara.

Surgeon-General, Dr. R. Grieve, 1,200*l.*
Resident Surgeon, F. C. Fisher, 600*l.*
Assistant Surgeons { H. De M. Pentland, 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
 { 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Secretary and Clerk of the Check, A. A. Burrowes, 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Dispenser, T. A. Spooner, 208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Steward, A. D'Andrade, 275*l.*

Hospital, Berbice.

Medical Superintendent, S. Leary (included in salary as District Medical Officer).
Surgeon (vacant), 400*l.*
Steward, J. B. Shepherd, 175*l.*
Dispenser, E. Gain, 150*l.*

Hospital, Essequibo.

Surgeon, District Medical Officer.
Dispenser, N. Marshall, 150*l.*

Leper Asylum, Mahaica.

Medical Attendant, Dr. J. D. Hillis (included in salary Mahaica District).
Superintendent, J. A. Alleyne, 200*l.*
Dispenser, P. A. Brown, 100*l.*

Colonial Lunatic Asylum, Berbice.

Superintendent, 800*l.*, and personal allowance 150*l.*
Assistant Surgeons, Geo. Snell, 400*l.* to 550*l.*; and E. D. Rowland, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Steward, S. Hooten, 150*l.*
Dispenser, J. De Veer, 100*l.*

Orphan Asylum.

Superintendent, Jno. Craig, 150*l.*
Medical Officer, J. S. Wallbridge, 100*l.*
Matron, C. Jones, 37*l.* 10*s.*

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Registrar-General, E. H. G. Dalton, 100*l.*, in addition to salary as Registrar.
Statistical Clerk and Inspecting Registrar, W. J. Fowler, 400*l.*
First Clerk, J. A. Walton, 200*l.*
Second „ M. Macleod, jun., 125*l.*

Education.

Inspector of Schools, Rev. W. G. G. Austin, M.A., 1,000*l.*, and 125*l.* for travelling expenses.
Assistant Inspector and District Educational Officer, A. H. Bartley, M.A., 400*l.*, and travelling expenses.
Queen's College: *Principal*, E. Percival, B.A., 700*l.* and 150*l.* for house.
Second Master, J. A. Potbury, B.A., 500*l.*, and 100*l.* for house.
Assistant Masters, J. Alston Williams, Joseph Hunte, 400*l.*
Professor of Chemistry, E. E. H. Francis, Government Analyst, 625*l.*

Government School for Vagrants and Youthful Offenders.

Superintendent, F. A. Gall, 400*l.*
Dispenser, 100*l.*

Public Works.

Colonial Civil Engineer, W. H. Hutchens, 1,000*l.*, 62*l.* 10*s.* for travelling expenses and horse allowance.
Assistant Civil Engineer and Surveyor, A. G. Thompson, 600*l.*
Clerks of Works:—
 A. C. L. Campbell, E. Chalmers, J. Gray, G. C. Choppin (acting), 300*l.* each.
First Clerk (vacant), 250*l.*
Second „ 187*l.* 10*s.*
Third „ N. Farrar, 125*l.*
Book-keeper, A. L. Sykes, 250*l.*
Accountant, F. Winter, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Assistant Architect, C. Castellani, 300*l.*
Two Assistant Engineers (for three years), M. B. Jamieson, 600*l.*, E. Robins, 600*l.*

Crown Lands Office.

Crown Surveyor, T. G. Wight, 600*l.*
First Assistant ditto, W. Chalmers, 450*l.*
Second Assistant, H. J. Perkins, 350*l.*
Third Assistant, E. A. Pairandean, 250*l.*
First Clerk, F. Fowler, 250*l.*
Second „ H. H. Bouglé, 150*l.*
Third „ E. E. P. Austin, 104*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons, Capt. Fortescue, 800*l.*, and personal allowance 150*l.*
Town Agent for Prisons, R. S. Lambert, 250*l.*

Sheriff of Demerara, Henry Kirke.*
Keeper of the Georgetown Gaol, G. E. Pearce, 850*l.* to 500*l.*
Chief Warder, John Bisham, 150*l.*
Clerk, E. C. King, 125*l.*
Sheriff of Berbice, John Brumell.*
Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol, W. W. Agard, 187*l.* 10*s.*
Sheriff of Essequibo, E. A. Northcote.*
Keeper of Essequibo Gaol, J. Blackman, 187*l.* 10*s.*
 " *Fellowship Gaol*, H. F. Prescod, 125*l.*

Convict Settlement, Massaruna.

Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, Capt. W. F. Portlock Dadson, 600*l.*
Assistant ditto, G. T. White, 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Surgeon, R. Freeman, 600*l.*
Chaplain, C. B. Seifferth, 500*l.*
Overseer of Works, James Goodfellow, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Issuer, W. H. Cook, 175*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty, Sir D. Chalmers, Kt., 2,500*l.*
Puisse Judge, J. T. Goldney, 1,500*l.*
Attorney-General, W. F. H. Smith, LL.D., 1,500*l.*
Solicitor-General, N. Atkinson, 500*l.*
Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, E. H. Dalton, fees.
Marshal, ditto, Capt. M. McLeod, fees.
Crown Solicitor, R. W. Imlach, 400*l.*
Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme Courts, Demerara and Essequibo E. H. Dalton, 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
First Sworn Clerk and Notary Public, W. O'Meara, 500*l.*
Second ditto ditto, W. P. Olton, 400*l.*
Third ditto ditto E. A. V. Abraham, 400*l.*
Fourth ditto ditto, A. Vanier, 400*l.*
First Assistant Sworn Clerk, J. Richardson, 350*l.*
Second ditto ditto, J. A. King, 300*l.*
Third ditto ditto, G. A. J. Bosch Reitz, 250*l.*
Fourth ditto ditto, Jas. Walls, 200*l.*
Accountant, G. H. Schurer, 500*l.*
Administrator-General, G. H. Hawtayne, 1,200*l.*
Sub Administrator-General, Berbice, W. F. Bridges, 300*l.*
Chief Clerk, A. H. Thomson, 500*l.*
2nd Clerk, H. L. Wight, 275*l.*
3rd ditto, E. G. Massiah, 200*l.*
4th ditto, F. Verbeke, 200*l.*
5th ditto, J. C. McWatt, 150*l.*
Provost Marshal, Capt. McLeod, 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
First Marshal, G. Charpentier, 312*l.* 10*s.*
Ordinary Marshals:—E. F. Chubb, 150*l.*; C. C. Jones, 200*l.*; A. Eburne, 150*l.*; M. Taylor, 200*l.*; J. Humphrys, 85*l.*; F. Grannum, 100*l.*
Stipendiary Magistrates:—F. E. Dampier, Col. Foster Foster, John Brumell, Thos. Fitzgerald, E. A. Northcote, J. E. Hewick, Jno. Cook, and H. H. Cunningham, 700*l.* each, and 100*l.* travelling expenses; J. T. Thorne, H. Read, 600*l.* each, and travelling allowance.
Clerks:—M. W. Williams, J. Cleghorn, J. H. Humphrys, C. Weddall, H. King, E. M. Beete, J. McF. Corry, John Bagot, and Geo. Plummer, 200*l.* each; C. B. Grose, 150*l.*
Police Magistrate of Georgetown, and Sheriff of Co. Demerara, Henry Kirke, 1,000*l.*
Assistant Police Magistrate, P. H. R. Hill, 700*l.*; *Clerks*, A. M. Abbott, 200*l.* to 300*l.*; W. A. Charpentier, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Stipendiary Magistrates in River Districts:—*Pomeroon*, E. F. Im Thurn, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling expenses.

* Messrs. Kirke, Brumell and E. A. Northcote are also Stipendiary Magistrates.

Essequibo, M. McTurk, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling expenses.
Demerara, H. Barclay, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling expenses.
Berbice, Wm. Calder, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling expenses.

Militia.

Adjutant-General, T. Daly, 100*l.*
Bandmaster, J. Miller, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* lodging allowance.

Villages.

Secretary to the Central Board of Health and Inspector of Villages, T. Daly, 500*l.* to 700*l.*, and 125*l.* for travelling expenses (to be accounted for).
First Clerk, J. McL. Cleghorn, 150*l.*
Second ditto, J. Glasford, 125*l.*
 Two other Clerks.
Analytical Chemist, E. E. H. Francis, 625*l.*, and 100*l.* house allowance.

Botanic Gardens.

Superintendent, G. S. Jenman, 400*l.*, and free house.
Head Gardener, J. Waby, 180*l.*, and free house.
Second Gardener, R. Derry, 150*l.*, and free house.

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).

Lord Bishop, The Rt. Rev. W. P. Austin, D.D. 2,000*l.* (from Imperial Funds).
Secretary and Registrar, Rev. H. J. May, fees.
 (1) *Rural Deans, Demerara*, Rev. H. J. May } fees.
 (1) *Archdeacon of Berbice*, Rev. T. Farrar }
Archdeacon of Demerara, The Ven. F. W. Austin, 200*l.*
Rector of St. George's Parish, F. W. Austin, 700*l.*
Incumbent of Christ Church, T. J. Moulder, 416*l.*
St. Philip's, H. T. S. Castell, 416*l.*
Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Rev. P. A. Stevenson, 500*l.*
St. Matthew's, Rev. D. Smith, 500*l.*
St. Swithin's, Rev. H. J. May, 500*l.*
St. Peter's, Rev. W. T. Veness, 500*l.*
St. John's, Rev. W. Heard, 500*l.*
Trinity, F. P. L. Josa, 500*l.*
All Saints, Rev. T. Farrar, 500*l.*
St. Michael's, Rev. W. H. Campbell, 500*l.*
St. Patrick's, G. H. Butt, 500*l.*

14 *Curate*s, 300*l.* each, viz.:—

St. Paul { Rev. G. Salmon.
 { Rev. T. W. F. Elliott.
 { H. Gainer.
St. James's, R. Williams.
St. John's, R. Wyllie.
Trinity, J. J. Smythe.
St. Luke's, S. W. Mathews.
St. Michael's, T. R. Dempster.
All Saints, F. W. Ritchie.
St. Patrick's, J. G. Pearson.
Demerara River, A. Gwyther.
Berbice River, J. R. Moore.
St. George's, E. Pocknell.

Missionary to Coolies, Rev. R. H. Moor, 300*l.**
 " *Pomeroon Indians*, W. Quick, 400*l.**
 " *Essequibo Indians*, J. Keelan, 400*l.**

Church of Scotland.

Minister of St. Andrew's Parish, Rev. T. Slater 700*l.*
Joint Minister of ditto, G. Stephens, 416*l.*
Minister of St. Mary's, J. Dickson, 600*l.*
St. Mark's, T. Trotman, 500*l.*
St. Luke's, F. A. Ross, 500*l.*
St. James's, Rev. W. Harper, 500*l.*
All Saints, J. Rannie, 500*l.*

* Not an Establishment of Clergy List.

St. Catherine's, A. C. Pringle, 500*l*.

St. Clement's, J. Spiers, 500*l*.

St. Saviour's Rev. J. Huckie, 500*l*.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop, The Right Rev. A. Butler, 2,500*l*. for support of the Church.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Superintendent of British Guiana Branch, Rev. D. Wright, 1,716*l*. for support of this Mission.

Consuls.

United States of America, Consul Philip Figgelmedy.

" " Vice-Consul Jas. Thomson.

German Empire, Arthur Weber.

" Consular Agent in Berbice, T. H. Cameron.

France, Henri Ledoux.

Sweden and Norway, Jacob Henry de Jonge.

Spain, Edward M. Wight.

Portugal, Manuel F. Camacho.

The Netherlands, Elias D. Oliviera.

Republic of Venezuela, Elias D. Oliviera.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras is a colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier—being the western boundary, as defined by the Convention of 1859 with Guatemala—on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica, by adventurers, who were attracted by the fine timber (logwood and mahogany) which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers.

From that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants, aided by a ship of the Royal Navy, the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms; and treaty after treaty was concluded, which had little other effect than to stimulate the enterprise of the settlers by the recognition, thus step by step accorded, of the footing they had gained for themselves in Central America, without, in the first instance, any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked.

Such, in brief, is the political history of the settlement in its earlier days, and the only subsequent events of external significance which need here be noticed, are the definition, as above, of its general boundaries (of which a survey has been partially executed); the frequent border troubles, connected with the revolt of the Indian population of Yucatan against the Spanish inhabitants, the result of which has been that the Indians are now *de facto* in possession of the country to a considerable distance north of the Hondo; and the quarrels of the Yaiché and Santa Cruz tribes of Indians, in which it has been involved.

In response to a memorial from the inhabitants, and as a matter of internal regulation, it was determined in 1861 to place the settlement in every respect on the footing of a colony, though subordinate to the Government of Jamaica, from which it is distant about 660 miles.

A commission was accordingly issued to the

officer then administering the Government of Jamaica (Mr. Darling), appointing him to be Governor, and to Mr. Seymour, the then Superintendent, appointing him to be Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of British Honduras; these arrangements taking effect from the 12th of May, 1862. By letters patent, bearing date the 2nd Oct., 1884, the officer administering the government was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of British Honduras, thus severing the relationship which had formerly existed with Jamaica.

The Constitution of the Colony was regulated by a local Act of 1870. By this enactment, a Legislative Council was established, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial members, to be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Lieut.-Governor, subject to Her Majesty's approval. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Military Officer (if of or above the rank of major), the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General. The Lieut.-Governor is President of the Council.

There is also an Executive or Privy Council, consisting of the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General. (If below the rank of major the Senior Military Officer ranks last.)

The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles, including Albion Island in the River Hondo, (about 26 square miles), and the Cays, 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. In its physical outlines it resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached, from the Savannah, through the Pine Ridge, the Cahoon Ridge, and the Forest, to the central mountain zone.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscorn Mountains a height of some 4,000 feet is attained. That district of the Colony remained until 1879 wholly unexplored, when it was traversed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The westerly portion was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasture lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, which was full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. Game abounded in places, whilst in others no sign of any form of animal life was met with. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered. Some fine gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered, and other indications of minerals were noticed.

The Pine and Cahoon Ridges afford abundant pasture for cattle, and the higher grounds would doubtless produce, at altitudes varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring Republics. For the present, however, and until more capital and labour shall have been introduced, and in the absence of roads, it is to the rich virgin soil of the valleys and lower plains that the settlers must look for remuneration from their agricultural pursuits. Upon this soil the most luxuriant crops of sugar are being grown from cane that will ratoon for years.

There seems to be no tropical product to which the climate and soil are not adapted. In the forests and wilds are found the cedar, rosewood, bullet-tree, fustic, lignum vitæ, sapodilla, Santa Maria, ironwood, red and white pine, india-rubber and gutta-percha trees, and the sarsaparilla, cochil neal-cactus, Agave or *Pita*, indigo, and many other useful plants or shrubs. The cocoanut flourishes, as does the Cahoon palm and the ground-nut, locally known by the name of Pinder (*Arachis hypogæa*), so extensively grown in and exported from Western Africa, which produces an oil equal to olive oil for domestic purposes, and is also excellent as fodder for horses and cattle; and there are the usual varieties of tropical fruit, cereals, and vegetables, plantains, maize, yams, casava, cocoa, and tobacco, to contribute to the food and enjoyment of the people.

The cultivation of fruit (bananas and plantains), and its shipment to New Orleans, is gradually extending, and proving remunerative to planters. Fruit trees, spices, and cocoa are being planted, and promise a new field of development.

The climate, though damp, is, for the tropics, healthy. Visitations of malignant fever or cholera are of rare occurrence, and an equable temperature, with a prevailing sea-breeze, is experienced throughout the greater part of the year.

Land may be purchased from the Crown at 4s. the acre.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1875	£41,906	£40,839
1876	40,231	36,614
1877	44,020	43,444
1878	41,417	54,265
1879	40,324	50,699
1880	43,234	37,922
1881	43,642	40,712
1882	46,384	44,500
1883	52,277	40,343
1884	51,866	53,585

Public Debt, nil.

The population on 5th April, 1881, was reported as follows:—

In Northern District	11,439
„ Central District (Belize, &c.).	11,209
„ Southern District	4,804

Total 27,452

	Imports.	Exports.
1875	£175,321	£202,512
1876	163,403	206,420
1877	167,232	124,503
1878	191,490	131,006
1879	159,833	187,673
1880	237,204	252,855
1881	201,811	247,402
1882	232,882	250,632
1883	268,973	302,869
1884	237,538	317,449

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff regulated by Ordinance No. 16 of 1885 is as follows:—

Table of Customs Duties.

Bacon and hams, per lb., 2 cents.
Beef and pork, per barrel of 200 lbs., 1 dollar.
Beer, porter, cider, and perry, per gallon, 25 cents.
Bread or biscuits, per 100 lbs., 40 cents.
Butter, per lb., 3 cents.
Candles, tallow, per lb., 1 cent.
Candles, all other, per lb., 2 cents.
Cheese, per lb., 2 cents.

Cigars, per 1,000, 6 dollars.

Coffee, per lb., 2 cents.

Cocoa, per lb., 2 cents.

Fish, salted, dry, or wet, per 100 lbs. 30 cents.

Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., 50 cents.

Gunpowder, per lb., 5 cents.

Hay and oats, per 100 lbs., 10 cents.

Lard, per lb., 1 cent.

Lumber, rough, except palings, per 1,000 ft., 1 dollar.

Lumber, dressed, per 1,000 ft., 1 dollar and 50 cents.

Oils, mineral, per gallon, 3 cents.

Oils, other kinds not in bottles, per gallon, 6 cents.

Opium, per lb., 2 dollars.

Rice, per 100 lbs., 30 cents.

Salt, per 100 lbs., 5 cents.

Shingles, per 1,000, 50 cents.

Soap, per 100 lbs., 50 cents.

Spirits, cordials, and liqueurs, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength, than strength of proof, per gallon, 2 dollars.

Spirits, methylated, per gallon, 1 dollar.

Sugar, per lb., 3 cents.

Tea, per lb., 12½ cents.

Tobacco, per lb., 10 cents.

Turpentine, per gallon, 8 cents.

Vinegar, in bulk, per gallon, 5 dollars.

Wines, sparkling, per gallon, 1 dollar.

Wines, still, per gallon, 50 cents.

Confectionery, jewellery, plate and perfumery, according to the invoice value, including the packages, 15 per cent.

All other goods, not free of duty, and not otherwise charged with any duty, according to the invoice value, including the cost of the packages, 10 per cent.

Goods free of Duty.

Agricultural implements, animals living, books printed, not being account, bricks, roofing slates and tiles, bullion and coin, cane bills, cane knives and hoes, cement and lime, coal and coke, cocoanuts, drain pipes, ice, Indian corn, iron roofing, iron fencing, machinery, agricultural, marine, and manufacturing, maps and charts, palings for fences, pitch and tar, plants, seeds, and bulbs, plant or materials for railways, tramways, electric telegraphs or telephones, pumps, and other apparatus for raising water, shooks, staves, heads and hoops, for casks and rum casks, tanks or vats, timber, log-wood and other dye-woods, being indigenous to the colony, tortoise shell, unmanufactured, uniforms and appointments imported by civil officers, vegetables, fresh, vessels.

Excise Duty.

Spirits and strong waters, manufactured in the colony, per gallon, 1 dollar 25 cents.

Storage of Gunpowder.

On each barrel of 100 lbs. per month, or for a fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Administrators of the Government of British Honduras.

1786 Previous to this year, by Magistrates elected annually.

1786 Superintendent Colonel Edward Marcus Despard.

1790 Superintendent Colonel Peter Hunter.

1790 to 1797, by Magistrates elected annually.

- 1797 Superintendent Colonel Thomas Barrow.
 1800 Superintendent General Sir Richard Basset.
 1805 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Gordon.
 1806 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mark Kerr Hamilton.
 1809 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel John Nugent Smyth.
 1814 Superintendent Major George Arthur.
 1822 Superintendent Major-General Allan Hampden Pye.
 1823 Superintendent Major-General Edward Codd.
 1829 Superintendent Major Alexander McDonald (acting).
 1830 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cockburn.
 1837 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McDonald.
 1843 Superintendent Colonel Charles St. John Fancourt, K.H.
 1851 Superintendent Philip Edmund Wodehouse.
 1854 Superintendent William Stevenson.
 1857 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.
 1861 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.
 1864 Lieut.-Governor J. Gardiner Austin.
 1867 Lieut.-Governor J. R. Longden.
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
 1871 Administrator Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B. (acting).
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
 1874 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).
 1874 Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.
 1876 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).
 1877 Lieut.-Governor Frederick Palgrave Barlee, C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Governor Colonel Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1883 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1884 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

- The Governor.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Treasurer.
 The Attorney-General.
 Clerk, A. E. Kershaw.

Legislative Council.

President. The Governor.

Official Members:—

- The Chief Justice.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops.
 The Treasurer.
 The Attorney-General.

Unofficial Members:—

- J. H. Phillips.
 Captain Andrew Halliday Hall.
 Alexander Williamson.
 J. C. Darby.
 James Brodie and Reginald Ross (acting).

Clerk, A. E. Kershaw, £100.

Civil Establishment.

- Governor, R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., 1,800*l*.
 Private Secretary, A. E. Kershaw, 150*l*.
 Caretaker of Grounds, "Chang," 50*l*.

Colonial Secretary and Auditor General's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Auditor General, and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Henry Fowler, 700*l*.

Chief Clerk, Sydney Cuthbert, 220*l*.

2nd Clerk, P. B. Wright, 200*l*.

Head Printer, L. W. Laing, 120*l*.
 Assistant Printer, B. Cashier, 72*l*.
 Apprentice, P. Sebastian, £14 8*s*.
 Inspector of Schools, J. Jackson, 100*l*.
 Messenger, £60.

Treasury and Customs Department, &c.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, W. J. McKinney, 550*l*., and a house.
 Chief Clerk, R. S. Wier, 300*l*.
 Second Clerk, S. G. Woods, 180*l*.
 Queen's Warehouse Keeper, J. H. La Croix, 240*l*.
 Revenue Officers, J. T. La Croix, 120*l*.; B. W. Harvey, 120*l*.; W. B. Gutteron, 120*l*.
 Excise Officers, W. R. McDonald, 300*l*.; J. Hunter, 130*l*.; A. E. Oswald, 100*l*.
 Keeper of Powder Magazine, S. Haynes, 60*l*.
 Surveyor of Shipping, S. G. Woods, fees.
 1 Postman, 4 Boatmen, and 1 Porter, 367*l*. 4*s*.
 Postmistress, Corosal, B. Parra, 24*l*.
 Postmaster, Orange Walk, T. Perdomo, 12*l*.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, W. Meigh Goodman, 1,000*l*.
 Attorney General and Advocate in Admiralty, C. R. Hoffmeister, 400*l*., and private practice.
 Registrar of Supreme Court, &c., F. H. Parker, 400*l*.
 Clerk to ditto, C. W. Bristowe, 150*l*.
 Interpreter, Carlos Woods, 130*l*.
 Official Administrator, H. C. Usher (fees).
 Crier and Messenger, 55*l*. 4*s*.

District Magistrates.

Belize, H. C. Usher, 400*l*.
 Corosal, B. Travers, 300*l*.
 Clerk to ditto, Hector Bell, 60*l*.
 Interpreter, J. E. H. Carrillo, 60*l*.
 Orange Walk, R. W. Pickwood, 400*l*.
 Clerk and Interpreter, T. Perdomo, 60*l*.
 Southern District, F. E. Gabb, 300*l*.
 Toledo District, E. A. Coffin, 300*l*.
 Western District, Alvan Millson, 300*l*.
 Clerk and Interpreter, J. Waight, 60*l*.

Lands.

Surveyor-General, M. J. Griffiths, 350*l*.
 Assistant, Gordon Allan, 300*l*.
 Clerk, F. H. Blockley, 120*l*.

Public Works, &c.

Colonial Engineer, H. E. P. Cottrell, 500*l*.
 Clerk, J. Clarke, 120*l*.
 Engine Driver, Dredger, F. Kerr, 96*l*.
 Keeper Town Clock, E. Craig, 30*l*.
 Keeper Half-Moon Cay Light, T. Willoughby, 120*l*.
 Ditto Mangre Cay, A. Young, 60*l*.
 Ditto Cay Bokel, H. Arnold, 60*l*.
 Ditto English Cay, J. Longworth, 50*l*.
 Belize Light, J. C. Murray, 36*l*.

Medical.

Colonial Surgeon, A. Hunter, 450*l*., and private practice.
 District Surgeon, Corosal, G. C. Moutray, 150*l*., and private practice.
 Ditto, Orange Walk, G. S. O'Grady, A.M.S., 75*l*., and private practice.
 Ditto, Stann Creek, F. E. Gabb, 100*l*.
 Intendant, Belize Hospital, R. Eagan, 120*l*.
 3 Attendants and 1 Cook, 168*l*.
 Lunatic Asylum, 3 Attendants, 132*l*.
 Poor House Attendant, 36*l*.
 Intendant, Corosal Hospital, James Roberts, 86*l*.

Cook, Alice Kelly, 24l.

Inspector of Nuisances, C. A. Melhado, 50l.

Gaols.

Gaoler, Belize, A. W. Hood, 250l.

Chief Warder, E. Simpson, 180l.

Matron, Mrs. Hood, 50l.

7 Warders, 672l.

Gaoler, Corosol, W. Grant, 72l.

Ditto, Orange Walk, B. Popper, 60l.

Police.

Inspector, Captain D. M. Allen, 1st W. I. Regt., 300l.

Sub-Inspector, F. L. Blancaneaux, 150l.

3 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, and 49 Constables.

Markets.

Clerk, Belize, C. A. Melhado, 100l.

Cleaner, T. Ingram, 86l.

Clerk, Corosol, H. Bell, 60l.

Consuls.

United States, A. E. Morlan.

Germany, C. Melhado.

Austria, A. S. Kindred.

Denmark, C. A. Metzgen.

Norway and Sweden, Alex. Williamson.

Spain (Vice-Consul), F. M. Fronsli.

Guatemala, C. Melhado.

Honduras, J. E. Mutrie.

Nicaragua, Jas. Arthur.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

I. THE DOMINION.—INCORPORATION, STATISTICS, TARIFF, AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

II. THE PROVINCES—OLD CANADA (ONTARIO AND QUEBEC).

NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MANITOBA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

THE DOMINION.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were by the Imperial Act 30 Vic., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 27th of May, 1867. The Act, amongst other things, provides as follows:—

Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate Provinces. The part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same limits as at the passing of this Act.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the name of the Queen, by whatever title he is designated.

There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General, and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and Members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Governor-General.

The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Until the Queen otherwise directs, the seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

There shall be one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

The Senate.

The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three Divisions:

1. Ontario;

2. Quebec;

3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four Senators; Quebec by twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

The Governor-General shall, from time to time, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the Senate; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, every person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

Such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen, by warrant under Her Majesty's royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of Union.

If at any time, on the recommendation of the Governor-General, the Queen thinks fit to direct that three or six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor-General may, by summons, to three or six qualified persons (as the case may be), representing equally the three divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

In the case of such addition being at any time made, the Governor-General shall not summon any person to the Senate, except on a further like direction by the Queen on the like recommendation, until each of the three Divisions of Canada is represented by twenty-four Senators, and no more.

The number of Senators shall not at any time exceed seventy-eight.

A Senator shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold his place in the Senate for life.

A Senator may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Governor-General, resign his place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

The House of Commons.

The House of Commons shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of one hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Executive Power.

For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

A Lieutenant-Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; but any Lieutenant-Governor appointed after the commencement of the first Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within one week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.

The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Every Lieutenant-Governor shall, before assuming the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, oaths of allegiance and office similar to those taken by the Governor-General.

The provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of each Province, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever title he is designated.

The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney-General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with, in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor-General.

The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the authority of this Act.

Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the city of Toronto; of Quebec, the city of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the city of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the city of Fredericton.

Legislative Power.

1.—ONTARIO.

There shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the first schedule to this Act.

2.—QUEBEC.

There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec, and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding office for the term of his life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the provisions of this Act.

The qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to the alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for assent any Bill for altering the limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the second schedule to this Act, unless the second and third readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the concurrence of the majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor stating that it has been so passed.

Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec, shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province), and no longer.

3.—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor-General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Until the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor-General shall be selected from the respective bars of those Provinces.

The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable

by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

VIII.—REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION.

All duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have power of appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the public service of Canada in the manner and subject to the charges in this Act provided.

X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.

XI.—ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them into the Union, and on address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this Act; and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In case of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of Canada of four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal number of Senators shall be seventy-six, and their maximum number shall be eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act; and accordingly, after the admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten Members respectively, and the representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any time beyond ten, except under the provision of this Act for the appointment of three or six additional Senators under the direction of the Queen.

By Act of Canada, 35 Vict., ch. 13, the House of Commons consists of 200 Members, of whom 88 are from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 21 from Nova Scotia, 16 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, and 6 from British Columbia.

The Governor-General of Canada was by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vic., cap. 3.

INCORPORATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

By Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 16 May, 1871, issued under the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, that province was incorporated in the Dominion, the union taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

The terms embodied in the Addresses and Order in Council giving effect to the Union are as follows:—

1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2. British Columbia, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (\$27 77c.), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit, an Annual Subsidy of \$35,000, and an Annual Grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half-yearly in advance, such Grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such Grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient Mail Service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia, the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services:—

A. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor;
B. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and the County or District Courts;

C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs;

- D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services;
- E. Protection and Encouragement of Fisheries;
- F. Provision for the Militia;
- G. Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria;
- H. The Geological Survey,
- I. The Penitentiary;

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867 appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable Pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the Colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing Customs' Tariff and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the Railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise Duties are, at the time of the Union of British Columbia with Canada, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported into British Columbia from the Provinces now composing the Dominion, or from either of those Provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of Importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three Members, and by six Members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Minute, be applicable to British Columbia, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a Railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, east of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the Railway system of Canada; and further, to secure the completion of such Railway within ten years from the date of the Union.

And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said Railway, a similar extent of Public Lands along the line of Railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed however twenty (20) miles on each side of said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the Public Lands in the North-west Territories and the Province of Manitoba: Provided that the quantity of Land which may be held under Pre-emption right or by Crown Grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government, shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous Public Lands; and provided further, that until the commencement, within two years as aforesaid from the date of the Union, of the construction of the said Railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the Public Lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of Pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the Pre-emptor on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said Railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia, from the date of the Union, the sum of \$100,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding 100,000⁰/sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the Lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

To carry out such Policy tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of Land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue as existing at the time of the Union until altered under the Authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its Members shall be elective.

Prince Edward Island was incorporated by Order in Council, bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba), were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieut.-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of Sept., 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

STATISTICS.

Area.

The area of Canada is computed at 3,470,392 square miles. The greater part of this is comprised in the North West Territory. The seven settled Provinces of the Dominion comprise about 805,140 square miles.

Census.

The following are the latest returns relating to the population according to the census of 1881. The figures for 1871 are given for comparison.

Population of Dominion.

	1871.	1881.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,923,228
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027
New Brunswick	387,800	321,223
Nova Scotia	285,594	440,572
Manitoba	12,728	65,954
British Columbia (including Indians)	33,586	49,459
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891
N.W. Territory	60,500	56,446
Total	3,686,596	4,324,810

The statistics of the leading religious bodies in 1881 were as follows:—

Church of England	374,810
Roman Catholics	1,791,982
Methodists	1,042,981
Presbyterians	676,165

More than 1,000,000 Roman Catholics resided in Quebec, which has a total population of 1,359,027.

The occupations of the people in 1871 and 1881 were as follows:—

	1871.	1881.
Agricultural Class	479,512	662,630
Commercial "	75,201	107,646
Domestic "	60,104	74,830
Industrial "	912,803	287,296
Professional "	39,144	52,974
Not Classified "	143,079	205,228
Total	1,009,342	1,390,604

Finances.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1874-75	\$24,648,715	\$23,713,071
1875-76	22,587,587	24,488,372
1876-77	22,059,274	23,519,101
1877-78	22,375,011-88	23,503,358-25
1878-79	22,517,382-14	24,455,381-56
1879-80	23,357,347-43	24,900,575-19
1880-81	29,638,975-52	25,506,232-40
1881-82	33,383,455	27,067,103
1882-83	35,794,649-80	28,730,157-45
1883-84	31,861,961-73	31,107,706-25
Public Debt.		\$242,482,416-21

Assets of the Dominion		\$43,692,389
Interest on Debt	{ Total	\$7,609,158
	Net	\$6,603,386
Average rate of Interest		4.16 per cent.

Capital Expenditure since the Union } \$118,296,884

More than \$20,000,000 of the Capital Expenditure was an assumption by the Dominion of pre-existing Provincial Debts.

Trade and Industry.

	Imports.	Exports.
1875	\$123,070,283	\$77,886,979
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435
1877	99,327,962	75,875,393
1877-8	93,081,789	79,323,667
1878-9*	81,964,427	71,491,255
1879-80	86,489,747	87,911,458
1880-81	105,330,840	98,290,823
1881-82	119,419,500	102,137,203
1882-83	132,254,022	98,085,804
1883-84	108,180,644	91,406,496

The returns for the earlier years do not include the trade of the newer provinces.

Customs Duties

1877	\$12,548,451
1878	12,795,693
1879	12,939,540
1880	14,138,849
1881	18,500,786
1882	21,708,837
1883	23,172,309
1884	20,164,963

The trade with Great Britain and the United States in 1884 is indicated by the following figures:—

Imported for Consumption.

	1883.
Great Britain	\$43,418,015
United States	50,492,826

The amount of customs duties paid on British goods was \$9,897,785, while that collected on United States goods was \$8,158,024.

The exports of Canada for last year may be classified as follows:—

	1883-84.
Produce of the mine	\$3,442,491
Produce of the fisheries	8,609,341
Produce of the forest	27,296,083
Animals and their produce	24,152,184
Agricultural products	18,156,060
Manufactures	4,177,146
Miscellaneous	687,880
Coin and bullion, \$2,184,292; } Estimated amount short } returned, \$2,701,019 . . . }	4,885,311

Exports, Grand Total. 91,406,496

The yield of Canadian fisheries since 1873 was as follows:—

1875	\$10,347,886
1876	11,147,590
1877	12,029,957
1878	13,215,678
1879	13,529,254
1880	14,499,979
1881	15,817,162
1882	16,824,092
1883	17,215,675
1884	17,852,721

Tonnage of vessels on Register Books of the Dominion: 31st December, 1884, was 1,253,747 tons. Canada stands fourth on the list of nations in respect of tonnage, Germany standing fifth, and Italy sixth.

The paid-up banking capital of Canada has doubled since 1870. In June of that year it was £29,801,013, and in December, 1884, it was more than £61,605,520. The banks had in September, 1884, a circulation of \$31,935,932. They held £100,234,221 of deposits.

Railways.

According to the latest report, the Dominion possesses of railways actually constructed 9,949 miles, and of those under construction 1,565 miles; total 11,514 miles. Canada ranks eighth in absolute mileage among the states and kingdoms of the world possessing railway systems.

Towards the close of 1885 the Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, was completed; it will be opened to traffic early in 1886.

Militia.

The Canadian Militia for some years past has been under the immediate command of a Lieutenant-General of the English Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a Deputy Adjutant-General, and a Brigade Staff in charge of each. The active Militia numbers 37,000 men, and the reserve Militia consists of the men who are not serving in the active Militia.

There are included in this force 61 batteries of garrison artillery, and 16 of field artillery, and 40 troops of cavalry. There are two royal schools of gunnery, two schools of cavalry, and three of infantry, and the Dominion Government in 1874 established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College," presided over by Col. Hewett, R.E., C.M.G.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff levied under 42 Vict., cap. 15, 43 Vict., cap. 18, 44 Vict., cap. 10, 45 Vict., cap. 6, 46 Vict., cap. 13, and 47 Vict., cap. 80, is as follows:—

Index to General Headings.

Books, Printed Matter, and Papers.
Chemical Products, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines.
Cotton and Cotton Goods.
Earthenware, China, and Glassware.
Hemp, Jute, and Flax Goods.
Liquors.
Manufactures of Metal and Wood combined.
Metals.
Provisions.
Silk and Silk Goods.
Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses.
Tobacco.
Wood and Woodenware.
Wools and Woollens.
Sundries.
Free List.

Books, Printed Matter and Papers.

Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, not elsewhere specified . . . 15 per cent.
British copyright works, reprints of, . . . 15 per cent. and 12½ per cent.
Bibles, prayer-books 5 per cent.
Blank books, viz.: account books, copy books, or books to be drawn or written upon, *ad valorem* 30 per cent.
Advertising pictures or pictorial show cards, or illustrated advertising periodicals, and tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates . . . 6 cents per lb., and 20 per cent.
Printed commercial blank forms, and other printed matter not elsewhere specified, *ad valorem* 30 per cent.
Advertising pamphlets \$1 per 100
Maps and charts, *ad valorem* 20 per cent.
Printed music, bound or in sheets . . . 10 cents per lb.
Valentines, Christmas, and New Year's chromo or embossed cards 25 per cent.
Labels, for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, and confectionery, also tickets, posters, advertising bills, and folders . . . 10 cents per lb., and 20 per cent.
Leather board 3 cents per lb.
Boot and shoe counters, made from leather board ½ cent per pair.
Paper-hangings or wall paper, and glazed, plated, marbled, enamelled or embossed paper, in rolls or sheets, and card-board similarly finished . . . 30 per cent.
Paper, calendered 22½ per cent.
Paper, ruled 25 per cent.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified 20 per cent.
Envelopes, and all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified . . . 25 per cent.
Paper, union collar cloth, in sheets, not shapen 10 per cent.
Mill board, not straw board 10 per cent.
Collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts of paper, linen or cotton 30 per cent.
Playing cards 6 cents per packet.

Chemical Products, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines.

Acid, acetic, per imperial gallon . . . 25 cents, and 20 per cent.
Muriatic and nitric 20 per cent.
Sulphuric ½ cent per lb.
Sulphuric and nitric combined, and all mixed acids 25 per cent.
Carboys and demijohns containing acids, vinegar, or other liquids subject to the same duty as if empty.
Aniline dyes, not otherwise provided for 10 per cent.
Coal tar and coal pitch 10 per cent.
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink, harness and leather dressing . . . 25 per cent.
Celluloid moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured . . . 10 per cent.
Essences, viz.: of apple, pear, pine apple, raspberry, strawberry, and other fruits, and vanilla . . . \$1 90 cents per gallon and 20 per cent.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes 20 per cent.
Lamp black and ivory black 10 per cent.
Lead, nitrate and acetate of 5 per cent.
Liquorice root, paste extract of, for manufacturing purposes 15 per cent.

Liquorice, stick, extract, or confection	1 cent per lb., and 20 per cent.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes	25 per cent.
Milk food, and all similar preparations	30 per cent.
Oils—	
Carbolic, or heavy oil, for any use	10 per cent.
Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified, per imperial gallon	7½ cents.
Cod liver, medicated	20 per cent.
Lard oil	20 per cent.
Linseed or flaxseed, raw or boiled	25 per cent.
Lubricating oils of petroleum, costing 30 cents per imperial gallon, or over	25 per cent.
The same, costing less than 30 cents per imperial gallon,	7½ cents per imperial gallon.
Lubricating oils, all other	25 per cent.
Neatsfoot, olive or salad, sesame seed, sperm	20 per cent.
Opium (drug)	20 per cent.
Opium, prepared for smoking	\$5 per lb.
Paints and colours, ground in oil, or any other liquid	25 per cent.
Paris green, dry	10 per cent.
White and red lead, and orange mineral, dry, also white zinc	5 per cent.
White lead, in pulp, not mixed with oil	5 per cent.
Paints and colours not elsewhere specified	20 per cent.
Paraffine wax or stearine	3 cents per lb.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations	30 per cent.
Pomades, French, or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil, imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each	15 per cent.
Proprietary medicines, not otherwise provided for, all liquids 50 per cent., and all others 25 per cent.	50 per cent., and 25 per cent.
Putty	25 per cent.
Saltpetre	20 per cent.
Soap, common, brown and yellow	1½ cents per lb.
Soap, Castile and white	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet	30 per cent.
Soap powders	3 cents per lb.
Tin crystals	20 per cent.
Turpentine, spirits of	10 per cent.
Varnish, lacquers, Japan and colodion, not elsewhere specified	20 cents per imperial gallon, and 20 per cent.
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum, in bulk	4 cents per lb.
In bottles or other packages; not over one pound in weight each	6 cents per lb.
Vinegar	15 cents per imperial gallon.
Zinc, chloride, salts, and sulphate of	5 per cent.

Cotton and Cotton Goods.

Bags containing fine salt, from all countries	25 per cent.
Bed comforters, or quilts of cotton, excluding woven quilts or counterpanes	27½ per cent.
Grey or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton flannels, not stained, painted, or printed	1 cent per square yard, and 15 per cent.

All cotton denims, drillings, bedtickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons stuffs, and goods of like description

2 cents per square yard, and	15 per cent.
White cotton jeans and couilles	20 per cent.
Cottons over 36 inches wide, imported exclusively for the manufacture of oiled window shades	15 per cent.
Cotton, 42 inches wide and over, imported for use in factories of enamelled cloth	15 per cent.
Cotton wadding, batting, batts, and warps, carpet-warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn, and other cotton yarns, under number 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured	2 cents per lb., and 15 per cent.
And if bleached, dyed, or coloured, 3 cents per pound, and 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , 3 cents per lb., and 15 per cent.	
Cotton warp, number 60, and finer	15 per cent.
Cotton warp, on beams	1 cent per yard, and 15 per cent.

Cotton seamless bags	2 cents per lb., and 15 per cent.
Cotton hosiery and knitted cloth	30 per cent.
Cotton sewing thread, on spools	20 per cent.
Cotton sewing thread, in hanks	12½ per cent.
All clothing made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar, or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for	30 per cent.
Lamp wicks	30 per cent.
Jeans and couilles, for use in corset-makers' factories	20 per cent.
Printed or dyed cottons, not elsewhere specified	27½ per cent.
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified	20 per cent.
Prunella and cotton and woollen netting, for boots, shoes, and gloves	10 per cent.
Velveteens and cotton velvets	20 per cent.

Earthenware, China, and Glassware.

Brick for building	20 per cent.
China and porcelain ware	30 per cent.
Drain tiles, not glazed	20 per cent.
Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed	25 per cent.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware	30 per cent.
Earthenware, white, granite, or iron-stone ware, and "C.C." cream-coloured ware	30 per cent.
All earthenware not elsewhere specified	30 per cent.
Fire brick and tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces	20 per cent.
Glass, and manufactures of, viz.—	

Carboys and demijohns, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of every description; telegraph and lightning rod insulators; jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded table ware; lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side lights and head lights, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas-lights; ornamented

figured and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; silvered plate; common and colourless window glass 30 per cent.

Imitation porcelain shades, and coloured glass, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, and all other glass and manufactures of glass not otherwise provided for. 20 per cent.

Slates, roofing slate, black or blue 80 cents per square.

Red, green, and other colours . . . \$1 per square.

Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, not otherwise specified 25 per cent.

Slate mantels 30 per cent.

School and writing slates 25 per cent.

Hemp, Jute, and Flax Goods—

Canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine, for boats' and ships' sails 5 per cent.

Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp 25 per cent.

Cordage of all kinds 20 per cent.

Flax-fibre, scutched 1 cent per lb.

Hackled 2 cents per lb.

Flax, tow of, scutched or green . . . ½ cent per lb.

Jute, carpeting or matting and mats 25 per cent.

Jute, manufactures of, N.E.S. 20 per cent.

Oil-cloth in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, flocked or coated 30 per cent.

Sails for boats and ships, also tents and awnings 25 per cent.

Twine of all kinds, not otherwise specified 25 per cent.

Liquors—

Ale, beer and porter, in bottles 18 cents per imperial gallon.

Ale, beer, and porter, in casks or otherwise than in bottles 10 cents per imperial gallon.

Spirits and strong waters, not sweetened or mixed, for every imperial gallon of the strength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, viz.:—

Genevagin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kind \$1 75½ cents per gallon.

Brandy \$2 per imperial gallon.

Absinthe \$2 per imperial gallon.

"Old Tom" gin, in bulk \$1 32½ cents per imperial gallon.

Spirits sweetened, or mixed, viz.:—

Rum-shrub, cordials, schiedam schnapps, tafia, bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind \$1 90 cents per imperial gallon.

Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified \$1 90 cents per imperial gallon.

Spirits and strong waters mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and called proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination, including medicinal elixirs and fluid extracts, and wine preparations in bulk or bottle, not elsewhere specified \$1 90 cents per imperial gallon, and 20 per cent.

Cologne water and perfumed spirits, in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each 40 per cent.

Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks and other packages, weighing more than four ounces each \$1 90 cents per imperial gallon and 80 per cent.

Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines 25 cents per imperial gallon and 8 cents per imperial gallon for each degree, from 26 up to 40 and 80 per cent.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles \$3 per dozen reputed quarts, and so in proportion for larger or smaller bottles, and 30 per cent.

[But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Skyes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.]

Wine of greater strength than 40 per cent. is rated as unenumerated spirits.

Manufactures of Metal and Wood Combined.

Agricultural implements 35 per cent.

Bird cages of all kinds 30 per cent.

Carriages—

Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, children's carriages of all kinds, and all other carriages not otherwise enumerated 35 per cent.

Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheelbarrows and hand carts 30 per cent.

Clocks, and parts thereof, except springs 35 per cent.

Clock springs 10 per cent.

Organs, cabinet, viz.:— Reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds \$10

Having over two and not over four sets of reeds \$15

Having over four and not over six sets of reeds \$20

Having over six sets of reeds \$30

Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs 25 per cent.

Pianofortes, viz.—

All square pianofortes, not over seven octaves \$25

All other square pianofortes and upright pianofortes \$30

Concert, semi-concert or parlour grand pianofortes \$50 and 15 per cent.

Parts of pianos 25 per cent.

Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and fanning mills and parts thereof 35 per cent.

Sewing machines, whole or heads, or part of heads of sewing machines \$2 and 20 per cent.

Ships, and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances:—

On the hull, rigging, and all appurtenances, except machinery 10 per cent.

On boilers, steam engines and other machinery	25 per cent.
Telephones, telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, and apparatus for electric lights	25 per cent.

Metals.

Babbitt metal	10 per cent.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture	35 per cent.
Bells of any description, except for churches	30 per cent.
Brass, in bar and bolts, seamless drawn tubing and plain and fancy tubing	10 per cent.
In strips for printers' rules, not finished	15 per cent.
Manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified	30 per cent.
Britannia metal, manufactures of, not plated	25 per cent.
Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots and sheathing, not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing	10 per cent.
Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper not elsewhere specified	30 per cent.
Gas, coal oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof	30 per cent.
German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated	25 per cent.
Gold and silver leaf	25 per cent.
Iron and manufactures of, viz:—	

(Wire and Iron to be measured by Stubbs' standard gauge.)

Pig	\$2 per ton
In slabs, blooms, loops or billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled bars or billets	10 per cent.
In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for	17½ per cent.
Rolled round wire rods, in coils under half an inch in diameter	10 per cent.
Iron rails or railway bars for railways or tramways	15 per cent.
Railway fish plates, frogs, frog-points chairs and finger-bars	17½ per cent.
Band and hoop, sheets, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanised and common or black, number seventeen gauge or thinner, boiler plate, and Canada plates	12½ per cent.
Iron and steel wire, galvanised or not, over fifteen gauge, and N.E.S.	15 per cent.
Stoves and other castings and forgings not elsewhere specified, gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron, car-wheels and axles, of iron or steel	25 per cent.
Rolled beams, channels and angle and T iron, steel or iron and steel	12½ per cent.
Iron bridges, and structural iron work, locomotive engines and stationary, fire, or other steam engines and boilers, and other iron machinery, and N.E.S.	25 per cent.
Locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer steel, in the rough	10 per cent.
Wrought iron tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured, over two inches in diameter	15 per cent.

Wrought iron tubing, plain, two inches in diameter, or under	25 per cent.
Lap-welded boiler iron tubing, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured, one and a-half inches in diameter and over	15 per cent.
Ornamental iron work and wire work	25 per cent.
Skates and locks of all kinds	30 per cent.
Tinned, glazed or enamelled hollow-ware, of cast or wrought iron	25 per cent.
Hardware, viz.: Builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers', including coffin trimmings of metal, house furnishing hardware not otherwise provided for, bolts, washers and rivets, of iron or steel	30 per cent.
Forks, cast iron, not handled, ground or otherwise further manufactured, printing presses of all kinds	10 per cent.
Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps	35 per cent.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, Hungarian and clout nails, horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, iron wire nails, called "Pointes de Paris"	30 per cent.
Iron and steel screws, commonly called "wood screws"	35 per cent.
Scales, balances and weighing beams	30 per cent.
Chain iron or steel over nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter	5 per cent.
Nails and spikes, cut	½ cent per lb. and 10 per cent.
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed	¼ cent per lb. and 10 per cent.
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails	20 per cent.
Nuts, of iron or steel, 1 cent per lb. and 10 per cent.	
All articles, rated as iron or manufactures of iron, chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise expressly provided	
Lead, old, scrap and pig.	40 cents per 100 lbs.
Lead, bars, blocks and sheets	60 cents per 100 lbs.
Lead pipe and lead shot, and all manufactures of lead, not otherwise specified	30 per cent.
Nickel anodes, and phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire	10 per cent.
Pins and plated-ware	30 per cent.
Plates, engraved	20 per cent.
Screws of any metal, not otherwise provided for	30 per cent.
Silver, rolled, and German and nickel silver, in sheets	10 per cent.
Steel and manufactures of, viz:—	
Steel, ingots, bars, sheets under three sixteenths of an inch thick, whole or cut to shade, but not further manufactured, and rolled round wire rods in coils, not elsewhere specified	\$3 per ton of 2,000 lbs. and 10 per cent.
Steel, rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, for use in wire manufactures	5 per cent.
Steel, needles, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand frame-needles and latch needles, and all machines	

tools, edge tools of every description, axes, and saws of all kinds	30 per cent.
Files and rasps	35 per cent.
Firearms, viz.:—Muskets, rifles, pistols and shot-guns	20 per cent.
Cutlery and all manufactures of steel, and of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified	25 per cent.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers	10 per cent.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books	10 per cent.
Stereotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements	20 per cent.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin, not elsewhere specified	25 per cent.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind, admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents each package, and for each additional quart or fractional part thereof	1½ per cent.
Type for printing	20 per cent.
Type metal	10 per cent.
Watches and watch-cases	25 per cent.
Watch actions or movements, and wire cloth, of brass and copper	20 per cent.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing, manufacturers of zinc, not elsewhere specified	25 per cent.

Provisions.

Animals, living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified	20 per cent.
Breadstuffs, viz.:—	
Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water <i>in transitu</i>	20 per cent.
Barley and wheat and beans	15 cents per bushel
Buckwheat, oats, rye and pease	10 cents per bushel
Indian corn	7½ cents per bushel
Rice	1 cent per lb.
Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, imported direct from the country of growth	17½ per cent.
Buckwheat meal or flour	½ cent per lb.
Cornmeal	40 cents per barrel
Oatmeal	½ cent per lb.
Rye flour and wheat flour	50 cents per barrel
Rice and sago flour	2 cents per lb.
Butter	4 cents per lb.
Cheese	3 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green	3 cents per lb.
Chicory, or other substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground	4 cents per lb.
Cocoa nuts	\$1 per 100
Cocoa nuts, when imported direct from the place of growth	50 cents per 100
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened	20 per cent.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar 1 c. per lb. and 25 per cent.	
Coffee green, from the United States	10 per cent.
Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States	3 c. per lb. and 10 per cent.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, not elsewhere specified	3 cents per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty, as provided by the Treaty of Washington	1 cent per lb.

Fruit, dried, viz.: Apples	2 cents per lb.
Currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other dried fruits not otherwise specially charged with duty	20 per cent.
Fruit, green, viz.: Apples, 40 cents per barrel	40 cents per barrel
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries	2 cents per quart
Cherries and currants	1 cent per quart
Cranberries, plums and quinces	30 cents per bushel
Grapes	2 cents per lb.
Peaches	40 cents per bushel
Oranges and lemons	20 per cent.
Fruits in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages weighing not over one pound per can or package, and each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight	3 cents.
Fruits, preserved in brandy, or other spirits	\$1 90 cents per imperial gallon
Honey, bees, in the comb or otherwise	3 cents per lb.
Hops	6 cents per lb.
Jellies and jams	5 cents per lb.
Lard, tried or rendered	2 cents per lb.
Lard, untried	1½ cents per lb.
Malt	15 cents per bushel
Meats, fresh or salted, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams	1 cent per lb.
Shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked	2 cents per lb.
Poultry and game of all kinds	20 per cent.
All other dried or smoked meats, or meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified	2 cents per lb.
Mustard cake	20 per cent.
Mustard seed, unground	15 per cent.
Mustard, ground	25 per cent.
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoanuts	20 per cent.
Pickles and sauces	25 per cent.
Spices, viz.: Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground	10 per cent.
Ground spices and nutmegs and mace	25 per cent.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch	2 cents per lb.
Tea from the United States	10 per cent.
Vegetables, viz.: Potatoes	10 cents per bushel
Tomatoes	30 cents per bushel
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans, or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb. each, per can or package	2 cents per lb.
And for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1 lb. in weight	2 cents per lb.
And all other vegetables, including sweet potatoes	20 per cent.

Silk and Silk Goods.

Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, not coloured	15 per cent.
Sewing silk and silk twist	25 per cent.
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, elsewhere specified, except church vestments	30 per cent.
Silk plush netting used for the manufacture of gloves	15 per cent.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses.

Sugar, when imported direct from the country of production, above number fourteen Dutch standard	1 cent per lb. and 82½ per cent.
Equal to number nine, and not above number fourteen Dutch standard	½ cent per lb. and 27½ per cent.
Below number nine Dutch standard	½ cent per lb. and 27½ per cent.
Melado, and concentrated melado	½ cent per lb. and 27½ per cent.
On all the above sugars, melado, and concentrated melado, not imported direct from the country of production.	
Above number fourteen Dutch standard	1 cent per lb. and 35 per cent.
Equal to number nine, and not above number fourteen Dutch standard	½ cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
Below number nine Dutch standard	½ cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
Melado and concentrated melado	½ cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
Concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice, and concrete, whether imported direct or not	½ cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not,	½ cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
Molasses, other, imported direct, from the country of production	15 per cent.
Molasses when not so imported	20 per cent.
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery	1 cent per lb. and 35 per cent.
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour. Glucose syrup	2 cents per lb.
Refined sugar of all kinds,	1 cent per lb. and 35 per cent.

Tobacco.

Manufactured tobacco and snuff	30 cents per lb. and 12½ per cent.
Cigars and cigarettes	\$1 20 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.

Wood and Wooden Wares.

Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls	35 per cent.
Billiard tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet or under, each	\$22 50 cents.
On those of over 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, each	\$25
On billiard tables with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches by 11 feet or under, each	\$35
And on all over 5 feet 6 inches by 11 feet, each	\$40
And in addition thereto, each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls	15 per cent.
Barrels containing petroleum, each	40 cents.
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	25 per cent.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark,	20 per cent.
Excelsior for upholsterers' use	20 per cent.

Fishing rods	30 per cent.
Furniture, house, cabinet, or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters, and pillows, caskets, and coffins	35 per cent.
Show cases	\$2 each and 35 per cent.
Shingles	20 per cent.
Wood and manufactures of, and wooden ware, viz.: Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified	25 per cent.
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough hewn, or sawn only	15 per cent.
Lumber and timber, not elsewhere specified	20 per cent.

Wools and Woollens, viz.:

Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per cent.
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, except knit goods,	10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.
And all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for	22½ per cent.
Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool,	10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent.
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals,	5 cents per square yard and 20 per cent.
Felt for boots and shoes and skirts, imported for use in factories	15 per cent.
Glove linings	10 per cent.
Winceys, plain, of all widths, not over one-fourth wool	20 per cent.
Checked, striped, or fancy, not over 25 inches wide	20 per cent.
Checked, striped or fancy dress winceys, over 25 inches wide, and not over 30 inches, not more than one-fourth wool	2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.
But all winceys not otherwise provided for	22½ per cent.
Wool, class one, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada	3 cents per lb.

Sundries.

Agates, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and opals, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured,	10 per cent.
Artificial flowers and feathers; belts and trusses of all kinds	25 per cent.

Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines and binders' cloth	10 per cent.	India-rubber vulcanised handles for knives and forks	10 per cent.
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material, braces or suspenders	30 per cent.	Ink, for writing	25 per cent.
Buttons of all kinds	25 per cent.	Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver	20 per cent.
Button covers, crozier	10 per cent.	Laces, braids, fringes, and other trimmings	20 per cent.
Candles, tallow	2 cents per lb.	Leathers, sole, tanned, but rough or undressed	10 per cent.
" paraffin, wax	5 cents per lb.	Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed	10 per cent.
All other candles, including sperm	25 per cent.	Sole and belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep, and calf, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed	15 per cent.
Capkins, unfinished Leghorn hats	20 per cent.	Glove leathers, viz.:—Buck, deer, and antelope, tanned, or dressed, coloured or not coloured	10 per cent.
Cases, jewel and watch cases, and other like articles of any material	30 per cent.	Leather as above, dressed and waxed or glazed	20 per cent.
Cement, raw, or in stone from the quarry, per ton of 13 cubic feet (see stone)	\$1 per ton	Japanned, patent or enamelled leather	20 per cent.
Cement, burnt and unground, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lbs.		Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of	25 per cent.
Cement, hydraulic, or water lime, ground, including barrels, 40 cents per barrel.		All other leather and skins tanned, not otherwise specified	20 per cent.
Cement, in bulk or in bags	9 cents per bushel.	Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of leather, and leather belting	25 per cent.
Cement, Portland or Roman	20 per cent.	Lithographic stones, not engraved	20 per cent.
Clothing of any material, including horse clothing, shaped, not otherwise provided for	30 per cent.	Machine card clothing	25 per cent.
Coal, anthracite, and coke, per ton of 2,000 pounds	50 cents.	Magic lanterns and optical instruments, including microscopes and telescopes	25 per cent.
Coal, bituminous, per ton of 2,000 pounds	60 cents.	Marble, in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only and not specially shapen, containing less than fifteen cubic feet, and marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides	10 per cent.
Coal dust	20 per cent.	Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides	20 per cent.
Cocoa matting	25 per cent.	Finished marble, and all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified	30 per cent.
Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds	25 per cent.	Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for	25 per cent.
Crapes of all kinds	20 per cent.	Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	10 per cent.
Emery wheels	25 per cent.	Paintings, drawings, engravings, and prints	20 per cent.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed	15 per cent.	Pencils, lead, in wood, or otherwise	25 per cent.
" and dressed	25 per cent.	Plants, viz.:—Fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants	20 per cent.
Fire proof paint, dry	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.	Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined	10 cents per 100 lbs.
Fire works	25 per cent.	Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured	15 cents per 100 lbs.
Flax seed	10 cents per bushel.	Plumbago	10 per cent.
Furs, viz.:		Manufactures of plumbago, not elsewhere specified	20 per cent.
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	15 per cent.	Pumice stone, ground or powdered	20 per cent.
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks, and other manufactures of fur	25 per cent.	Quills	20 per cent.
Gloves and mitts, of cotton, leather, silk, woollen, or any other material	25 per cent.	Ribbons of all kinds and materials	30 per cent.
Gunpowder and other explosives, viz.:		Salt, coarse (except from the United Kingdom, or any British Possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, and all fine salt, in bulk	8 cents per 100 lbs.
Gun, rifle, and pistol cartridges, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials	30 per cent.	In bags, barrels, and other packages	12 cents per 100 lbs.
Gun, rifle, and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs, and other similar packages	5 cents per lb.	Sand-paper, glass, flint and emery paper	25 per cent.
Canon and musket powder in kegs and barrels	4 cents per lb.	Seeds, viz.:—Flower, garden, field, and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels	15 per cent.
Canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins	15 cents per lb.		
Blasting and mining powder	3 cents per lb.		
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other nitro-glycerine explosives	5 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.		
Nitro-glycerine	10 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.		
Gutta-percha, manufactures of	25 per cent.		
Hair-cloth, for furniture	30 per cent.		
Hair, curled	20 per cent.		
Hats, caps and bonnets, not elsewhere specified	25 per cent.		
India-rubber, viz.: boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	25 per cent.		
India-rubber clothing, or clothing made waterproof with India-rubber	35 per cent.		

In small papers or parcels	25 per cent.
Shawls of all kinds, and materials, except silk	25 per cent.
Stone, viz.—	
Rough freestone, sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled	\$1 per ton.
Water limestone or cement stone	\$1 per ton.
Grindstones	\$2 per ton.
Dressed freestone, and all other building stone, except marble, and all manufactures of stone or granite	20 per cent.
Flag stones, dressed	\$1 50 cents per ton.
Tallow	1 cent per lb.
Trees, fruit trees, viz.—	
Apple, of all kinds	2 cents each.
Pear, of all kinds	4 cents each.
Plumb, of all kinds	5 cents each.
Cherry, of all kinds	4 cents each.
Quince, of all kinds	2½ cents each.
Trunks, satchels, valises, carpet bags, purses and pocket-books, and umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds and materials	30 per cent.
Whips	25 per cent.
All goods not enumerated shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
The following additions were made to the tariff in the session of 1885:—	
Red prussiate of potash	10 per cent.
Mouldings of wood, plain	25 per cent.
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain	30 per cent.
Picture frames, as furniture	35 per cent.
Imitation precious stones, not set	10 per cent.
Manilla hoods	20 per cent.
Tissue paper, white and coloured, imported for manufacture of artificial flowers	10 per cent.
Carpets, viz.: Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian, and damask, carpet, mats, and rugs of all kinds, and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for	25 per cent.
Plate glass, not coloured, in panes not over thirty square feet	6 cents per sq. ft.
Plate glass in panes over thirty, and not over seventy square feet	8 cents per sq. ft.
Plate glass in panes over seventy square feet	9 cents per sq. ft.
Sheet iron, hollow ware, and all manufactures of sheet iron, not elsewhere specified	25 per cent.
Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof	25 per cent.
Axle grease and similar compounds	1 cent per lb.
Extract of fluid beef, not medicated	25 per cent.
Towels of every description	25 per cent.
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached, or coloured	25 per cent.
Umbrella and parasol steel, iron or brass ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, tin caps and ferrules, for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas	20 per cent.
Mackerel	1 cent per lb.
Herrings, pickled or salted	½ cent per lb.
Salmon, pickled, and all other fish, pickled, in barrels	1 cent per lb.

Foreign caught fish imported otherwise than in barrels, or half barrels, not specially enumerated or provided for	50 cents per 100 lbs.
Fish, smoked and boneless fish	1 cent per lb.
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, the whole box	5 cents per box.
In half boxes	2½ cents per box.
In quarter boxes	2 cents per box.
When imported in any other form	30 per cent.
Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines	30 per cent.
Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated	25 per cent.
Oysters, shelled, in bulk	10 cents per gal.
Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint, including the cans	3 cents per can.
In cans over one pint and not over one quart, including the cans	5 cents per can.
In cans exceeding one quart in capacity, for each quart, or fraction of a quart, including the cans	5 cents.
Oysters in the shell	25 per cent.
Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for	25 per cent.
Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for	20 per cent.

FREE LIST.

Acid (boracic and oxalic), aconite, adhesive felt, African teak, agates (not polished), agario, alkanet root, aloes, alpaca (hair of), alum, aluminium and chloride of aluminium, amber, ambergris, ammonia (sulphate of), anatomical preparations, anchors, angles for ships, angola hair, aniline (arsenate of), dyes, oil, and salts, animals imported temporarily, or for improvement of stock, or belonging to settlers, animal manures, animals from Newfoundland, aniseed, annatto and annatto seed, antimony, antiquities (collections of), apparatus for schools, colleges, &c., apparel of settlers and of subjects dying abroad, arabic (gum), archill (extract of), argol dust and crude argol, arsenic, ashes, asphaltum, Australian gum; baggage (travellers'), bait, fish, bamboo reeds, cut into lengths for umbrellas, walking sticks, &c., and manufactured bamboos, barrels, of Canadian manufacture, exported with petroleum and returned empty, barella, bark, cinchona, hemlock, and tanners, barytes, beams for ships, beans, locust, nux vomica, and vanilla, bees, belladonna leaves, berries for dyeing, bichromate of potash, bismuth, bison hair, black diamonds, blue-black, boards (sawn not shaped), bolting cloths, bones, boneash and bonedust, books, embossed or printed over seven years, or for promotion of learning, or for deaf and dumb, and books printed by any Government, borax, bort, botany (specimens of), boxwood, brass, old, scrap, or in sheets, brass wire, brim moulds, brimstone, bristles, Britannia metal (pigs and bars), British gum, bromine, broom corn, buchu leaves, buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes, buffalo hair, bullion, Burgundy pitch, burr stones; cabinets of antiquities, coins or metals, calumba, camel hair, canvas and canvas gate for floor, oil-cloth, caoutchouc, cardamon seed, carmine, carriages (travellers'), cars (baggage, freight, and railway, under regulations), cattle for improving stock, casts as models, catgut and catgut strings, cedar (red and Spanish), celluloid in

sheets, lumps, or blocks, chalk stone, camomile
 flowers, cherry, lumber, and heat-welding com-
 pound, chestnut, lumber, China clay, Chinese blue,
 chloralum, chloride of lime, chronometers, churches
 (articles for), cinchona bark, cinnamon, citrons,
 clays, cliff stones, clippings, clothing, donations of,
 cobalt, ore of, and metallic colours, cochineal,
 cocoa bean, cocoanut oil, coffee, green (except from
 United States), coins (gold and silver, except
 United States silver), coir and coir yarn, colleges,
 articles for, colours, dry and metallic, cologne,
 cakes, communion plate, compasses, conium
 maculatum, copal, copper wire, precipitate, sheels,
 subacitate, coriander seed, cork, bark and wood,
 cornelian, cotton waste, wool, fillets for card
 clothing, and rags, cotton seed, cake, and meal,
 cream of tartar, cubic nitre; cudbear, extract of;
 damar, gum, diamond drills, diamond dust,
 diamond unset, dragons' blood, duck, for belting
 and shoes, dyeing or tanning articles not elsewhere
 specified, dye, jet black, ebony; eggs, emeralds, not
 polished, emery, entomology, specimens of, ergot,
 esparto; felt, adhesive, fennel seed, fenugreek
 seed, fibre, Mexican, tampico, and vegetable
 fibrilla, fillets, cotton for card clothing, and
 rubber ditto, fireclay, fish and fish oil (produce of
 United States), fish bait, fish hooks, flints and
 flint stones ground, folia digitalis, foot grease,
 fossils, fowls, pure bred, fuel, wood for Manitoba
 and N. W. T., fuller's earth, furskins, undressed,
 and hatters' furs; gentian root, garnets, unpolished,
 ginseng root, glass, bent, globules, goathair, gold-
 beaters' moulds and skins, grass, esparto, manilla,
 plait, pulp of, or other, gravels, grease, and grease
 scrap, guano, guns and gunwood, gut and gutcord,
 gutta serena, crude, gypsum crude: hair, manufac-
 tured, hatters' furs and plush, hemlock, bark, leaf,
 and seed, hemp, undressed, and rags, henbane leaf,
 hickory and lumber, ditto, hides, raw, hoghair,
 hoop iron, for manufacture of rivets, horn, horn
 strips and tips, horses, improvement of stock, horse-
 hair, human hair, hyocyamus; ice, Iceland moss,
 indigo, and extracts and paste of, India hemp, india-
 rubber, unmanufactured, ipecacuanha, iris, iron for
 ships, masts, old iron, iron sand, and scrap;istle,
 or tampico fibre, ivory, ivory nuts, unmanufactured,
 and vaccine points and veneers made of ivory; jalap
 root, junk, old, jute, jute bulbs, cloth for bags only,
 and rags; kainite, kelp, knees for ships, kryolite;
 lac, dye, lakes, in pulp, lava, leeches, lemons for
 candying, lichens, lignum vitae, linen rags, lines for
 fisheries, liquorice root, litharge, literary papers,
 litmus, locomotives of Ryds in United States,
 locust beans, logs, logwood, extract, lumber, sawn
 not shaped; madder, magazines, mahogany, man-
 ganese, oxide of, manures, animal and vegetable,
 manuscripts, marble, rough, maroon, in pulp,
 medals, meerschaum, menageries, mineral waters,
 mineralogy, specimens, models, moss, crude, and
 for beds, mungeet, musk; nets for fisheries, news-
 papers, nickel, nutgalls; oak, bark, and extract of,
 oakum, oilcake, opals, not polished, oranges for
 candying, ores, orris root, osiers, ottar of roses;
 paintings by artists of merit, palm-leaf and oil, palm-
 nut cake and meal, paper, waste, pearl, ash, mother
 of, and unpolished, pelts, persia, pheasants, philo-
 sophical instruments, phosphorus, pipe clay, pitch
 pine, sawn not shaped, pitch, burgundy, pitch
 pine, plait, straw, grass, and Tuscan, planks,
 sawn not shaped, plates, for ships, platinum wire,
 pot-ashes, potash, crude, bichromate of, German
 mineral, German, salts of, muriate of, Prussian
 blue, pulp of grasses, pumice stone, and stone,
 ground or powdered, putty, dry; quails, quartz,

crystallised, quercitron, quicksilver, quinine; rags,
 rails, steel, railway bars, iron, and steel, ratan,
 split, unmanufactured, reeds, unmanufactured,
 rennet, resin, rhubarb root, rose lakes, rosewood,
 roots, medicinal rubber, fellets, hard, crude,
 recovered, substitute, rubies, not polished;
 safflower, and extract of, saffron, and extract of,
 and cake, sal ammoniac, sal soda, salt cake, and
 salt from U.K. or for fisheries, sand, sandal wood,
 sandaric, sarsaparilla, satinwood, sausage casings
 and skins, sawdust, seagrass and seaweed, seeds,
 medicinal, seines for fisheries, senna, shellac, and
 white ditto, shells, unmanufactured, selix, silk,
 cocoons, and raw and waste, skins, dried, salted,
 pickled and undressed, soda ash, ashes, caustic,
 nitrate of, sal, silicate of, sodium, sulphide, Spanish
 cedar, spelter, spring steel, wire of, spurs for
 earthenware, squills, steel for saws, ships, skates,
 old, rails, railway bars, scrap, for strawcutters, wire
 (15 gauge), stels for earthenware, straw plait,
 sulphate of, ammonia, lime, quinine, soda, sulphur;
 tagging metal, tails, undressed, tampico and fibre,
 tanner's bark, tar, pine, tea, except from U.S.,
 taraxacum, teasels, teak, African, terra japonica,
 timber, round, unmanufactured, sawn not shaped,
 tin, colours, foil, tobacco, unmanufactured, tortoise
 shells, tragacanth, tree-nails, trees, forest, turmeric,
 turpentine, raw, turtles, Tuscan plait, twine for
 fisheries, ultramarine blue, umber, raw, vaccine,
 valerian, vanilla, beans, varnish, for ships' use,
 vegetable fibre, for manufacturing, and ditto
 natural, vegetable substances for beds, veneers,
 verdigris, vitriol, walnut, waste, welding compound-
 ing, cherry heat, whalebone, whippit, whitening,
 whitewood, willow, wire, brass, copper (15 gauge
 or smaller), platinum, rigging, spring steel (9 gauge),
 wood for fuel, and wood sawn or split, wool
 (except class 1), woollen rags, wormgut; xyolite;
 yellow metal; zinc, blocks, colours, pigs, sheets.

All articles imported for the use of the army, navy,
 and Canadian militia, for churches, colleges, and
 schools, for consuls-general, for the Dominion
 Government, for the Governor-General, for public
 departments, for Parliament, for literary and
 scientific societies, and articles the property of
 subjects dying abroad or the furniture and effects
 of settlers are admitted free.

Animals of all kinds from Newfoundland are
 also admitted free.

Export Duties.

An export duty of \$1 per cord of 128 cubic feet
 is charged on shingle bolts, and \$1 per M (board
 measure) feet on spruce logs and pine logs.

The following articles were added to the free
 list during the Session of 1885:—

Silver and German silver in sheets for manufac-
 turing purposes. Steel of No. 20 gauge and
 thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge,
 for the manufacture of corset steels, clock spring
 shoe shanks. Cotton yarns finer than No. 40,
 unbleached, bleached or dyed, and not finer than
 No. 60, for the manufacture of Italian cloths and
 worsted fabric. Steel in sheets of not less than
 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than
 \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., for use in manufacture of
 shovels and spades. Red liquor. Iron liquor.
 Precious stones, viz.: agate, amethyst, aqua
 marine, bloodstone, carbuncle, cats' eyes, cameo,
 coral, cornelian, crystal, crysolite, crossordolite,
 emerald, garnet, intaglio, inlaid or encrusted
 stones, onyx, opal, pearl, ruby, sardonyx, sapphire,
 topaz and turquois, not polished nor otherwise
 manufactured. Bichromate of soda. Sulphate of

iron (copperas). Indigo auxiliary. Fancy grasses, dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured. Oil cake meal. Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists.

Governors-General.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of the Dominion of Canada:—

- 1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1868. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1872. The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C.
- 1878. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
- 1883. The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

IV. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.

From and after the end of November, 1885.

CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-General, The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., \$50,000.
Governor-General's Secretary, Viscount Melgund, \$3,000, and residence.
Military Secretary, Viscount Melgund.
A.D.C., Capt. Henry Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards;
 Lieut. Hon. H. J. Anson, Highland Light Infantry.
Extra A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. Hewitt Barnard, C.M.G. (late Civil Service Rifles, Canada), G. R. Layton, Russell Stephenson, Esqs.
Chief Clerk in Governor-General's Secretary's Office, Chas. J. Jones, \$2,200.
1st Class Clerk, W. Campbell, \$1,400.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon), Q.C., LL.D., *President of the Council (Prime Minister)*.
 Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Q.C., *Postmaster-General*.
 Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., *Minister of Public Works*.
 Hon. John H. Pope, *Minister of Railways and Canals*.
 Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, *Minister of Customs*.
 Hon. Sir J. P. R. A. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C., *Minister of Militia and Defence*.
 Hon. A. W. McLelan, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries*.
 Hon. John Carling, *Minister of Agriculture*.
 Hon. John Costigan, *Minister of Inland Revenue*.
 Hon. Frank Smith (without portfolio).
 Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D., *Secretary of State*.
 Hon. Thomas White, *Minister of the Interior*.
 Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, V.C., *Minister of Justice*.

Members of the Privy Council who are not now members of the Cabinet:

Hon. Sir S. L. Tiley, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick*.
 Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., D.C.L.
 Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., Q.C.
 Hon. Sir Wm. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hon. Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Hon. P. Mitchell, M.P.
 Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, Kt.
 Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Q.C. (London).
 Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., *High Commissioner for Canada in London*.

Hon. Alex. Morris, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P.P.
 Hon. J. C. Aikins, *Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba*.
 Hon. John O'Connor, Q.C., *Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario*.
 Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M.D., *Senator*.
 Hon. Hugh McDonald, *Judge Supreme Court Nova Scotia*.
 Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P.
 Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, *Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec*.
 Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P.
 Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
 Hon. David Laird.
 Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald.
 Hon. Thomas Coffin.
 Hon. Telephore Fournier, *Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada*.
 Hon. William Ross, *Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.*
 Hon. Richard Wm. Scott, Q.C., *Senator*.
 Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C.
 Hon. Felix Geoffrion, M.P.
 Hon. Wm. B. Vail, M.P.
 Hon. David Mills, M.P.
 Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C.
 Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., *Senator*.
 Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P.
 Hon. A. G. Jones.
 Hon. R. D. Wilmot.
 Hon. L. R. Masson, *Lieut.-Governor of Quebec*.
 Hon. L. F. G. Baby, *Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec*.
 Hon. James McDonald, Q.C., *Chief Justice of Nova Scotia*.
 Hon. Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Q.C., *Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec*.
 Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., *Senator*.

John J. McGee, (\$3,200), *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

J. U. Baudry, *Assistant Clerk*, (\$2,000).

TREASURY BOARD.

The Minister of Finance (*Chairman*).

" " Justice.

" " Inland Revenue.

" " Customs.

" " of Public Works, *Secretary of State*.

Secretary, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$1,000

THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. Sir Wm. Johnston Ritchie, Kt., \$8,000.

Puisne Judges:—Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. T. Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. Henri E. Taschereau, Hon. J. W. Gwynne, \$7,000 each.

Registrar, Robert Cassels, Q.C., \$2,600.

Précis-Writer, Geo. Duval, \$2,000.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Speaker, Hon. William Miller, Q.C., \$4,000.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Edouard J. Langevin, \$3,400.

Deputy Clerk and Clerk Assistant, James Adamson, \$2,800.

Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, \$2,000.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, René E. Kimber, \$1,350 (with residence).

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, \$1,200.

Senators.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	Hon. William H. Odell.
" K.C.M.G.	" P. Poirier
" David Reesor.	" David Wark.
" Elijah Leonard.	" John Ferguson.
" William MacMaster.	" A. R. McClellan.
" J. R. Gowan, LL.D.	" J. B. Plumb.
" Sir David L. Mac-	" John Glasier.
pherson, K.C.M.G.	" James Dever.
" Billa Flint.	" A. Macfarlane, Q.C.
" George W. Allan.	" Frank Smith.
" John Hamilton	" G. G. Stevens.
(Hawkesbury).	" Wm. McDonald.
" A. E. Botsford.	" Robert Read.
" M. A. Girard.	" R. P. Grant.
" J. Sutherland.	" J. D. Lewin.
" W. J. Macdonald.	" L. G. Power.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach.	" J. R. Thibaudau.
" M. H. Cochrane.	" C. E. B. de Boucher-
" Alexander Vidal.	ville.
" George Alexander.	" W. J. Almon, M.D.
" J. H. Bellerose.	" Hugh Nelson.
" D. Montgomery.	" J. S. Carvell.
" R. P. Haythorne.	" John Boyd.
" F.X.A. Trudel, Q.C.	" Joseph Northwood.
" R. W. Scott, Q.C.	" Michael Sullivan,
" Pierre Baillargeon.	M.D.
" A. H. Paquet, M.D.	" Geo. W. Howlan.
" Charles Cormier.	" Thomas McKay.
" J. F. Armand.	" Alexander W. Ogil-
" William H. Chaffers.	vie.
" Jean B. Guévremont.	" Donald MacInnes.
" James Ferrier.	" Thomas R. McInnes,
" Thomas Ryan.	M.D.
" T. D. Archibald.	" John O'Donohue.
" J. B. Plumb.	" John C. Schultz, M.D.
" Rbt. B. Dickey, Q.C.	" Pierre Antoine de
" William Miller, Q.C.	Blois
" C. A. P. Pelletier,	" T. R. Robitaille, M.D.
C.M.G.	" J. G. Ross
" Donald McMillan,	" Francis Clemow
M.D.	" Joseph Boldue
" G. C. McKindsey	" Jas. Turner

House of Commons.

Speaker—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., \$4,000.
Clerk—J. Geo. Bourinot, \$3,400.
Clerk Assistant—F. F. Rouleau, \$2,000.
Law Clerk—G. W. Wicksteed, Q.C., \$3,400.
Joint Librarian of Parliament—A. D. De Celles
and M. J. Griffin, \$3,000 each.
Sergeant-at-Arms, D. W. Macdonell, \$2,400.

Constituencies.

<i>Constituencies.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Addington	John W. Bell
Algoma	Simon Jas. Dawson
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills
Brant, N.R.	James Somerville
Brant, S.R.	William Paterson
Brockville	John F. Wood
Bruce, N.R.	Alexander McNeill
Bruce, W.R.	James Somerville
Bruce, E.R.	Rupert M. Wells
Cardwell	Hon. Thomas White
Carleton	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. MacDonald, K.C.B.
Cornwall and Stormont	Darby Bergin, M.D.
Dundas	Charles E. Hickey, M.D.
Durham, E.R.	H. A. Ward.
Durham, W.R.	Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C.
Elgin, E.R.	John H. Wilson, M.D.
Elgin, W.R.	George E. Casey
Essex, S.R.	Lewis Wigle
Essex, N.R.	James C. Patterson
Frontenac	Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Q.C.

*Constituencies.**Members*

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Grey, N. R.	Benjamin Allen.
Haldimand	David Thompson
Halton	William McCraney
Hamilton city	{ Thomas Robertson, Q.C. Francis E. Kilvert,
Hastings, W. R.	Alexander Robertson
Hastings, E. R.	John White
Hastings, N.R.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell
Huron, W. R.	Malcolm Collin Cameron
Huron, E. R.	Thomas Farrow
Huron, S. R.	Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
Kent	Henry Smyth
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Lambton, W. R.	James F. Lister
Lambton, E. R.	John H. Fairbank
Lanark, N. R.	Joseph Jamieson
Lanark, S. R.	John G. Haggart
Leeds and Grenville, N.R.	Charles F. Ferguson, M.D.
Leeds, S. R.	George Taylor
Lennox	D. W. Allison
Lincoln and Niagara	John Charles Rykert, Q.C.
London city	Hon. John Carling
Middlesex, E. R.	Duncan Macmillan
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin
Middlesex, W. R.	D. M. Cameron.
Middlesex, S. R.	James Armstrong
Monck	Lauchlan McCallum
Muskoka and Parry Sound	W. E. O'Brien
Norfolk, S. R.	Joseph Jackson
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton
Northumberland, W. R.	George Guillet
Northumberland, E. R.	Edward Cochrane
Ontario, N. R.	Alexander P. Cockburn
Ontario, S. R.	Francis W. Glen
Ontario, W. R.	George Wheler
Ottawa city	{ Charles H. Mackintosh Joseph Tassé
Oxford, N. R.	James Sutherland
Oxford, S. R.	Archibald Harley
Peel	James Fleming
Perth, N. R.	Samuel R. Hesson
Perth, S. R.	James Trow
Peterborough, W. R.	George Hilliard
Peterborough, E. R.	John Burnham
Prescott	Simon Labrosse
Prince Edward	John Milton Platt, M.D.
Renfrew, N. R.	Peter White
Renfrew, S. R.	Robert Campbell
Russell	Moss K. Dickinson
Simcoe, N. R.	D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C.
Simcoe, S. R.	Richard Tyrwhitt
Simcoe, E. R.	Herman H. Cook
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Toronto, Centre	Robert Hay
Toronto, East	John Small
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Victoria, N. R.	Hector Cameron, Q.C.
Waterloo, N. R.	Hugo Krauz
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingstone
Welland	John Ferguson
Wellington, N. R.	James McMullen
Wellington, C. R.	George T. Orton, M.D.
Wellington, S. R.	James Innes
Wentworth, N. R.	Thomas Bain
Wentworth, S. R.	Lewis Springer
York, N. R.	William Mulock

Constituencies.	Members.
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rk, W. R.	Nathaniel C. Wallace

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agot	Flavien Dupont
auce	T. L. Taschereau
cauharnois	Joseph G. H. Bergeron
llechasse	Guillaume Amyot
ertilier	Edward O. Cuthbert
onaventure	Louis J. Riopel
rome	Sydney A. Fisher
hanbly	Pierre B. Benoit
hamplain	Hippolyte Montplaisir
harlevoix	Simon X. Cimon
hateauguay	Edward Holton
hicoutimi and Sague-	Jean A. Gagné
nay	Hon. John H. Pope
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Dorchester	
Drummond and Artha-	Désiré O. Bourbeau
baska	Pierre Fortin, M.D.
Gaspé	Alphonse Desjardins
lochelaga	Julius Scriver
Huntingdon	François Béchar
Denville	Désiré Girouard, Q.C., D.C.L.
Jacques Cartier	Edouard Guilbault
Joliette	Charles B. Blondeau
Kamouraska	Alfred Pinsonneault
Laprairie	Hilaire Hurteau
L'Assomption	J. Aldéric Ouimet, Q.C.
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Lévis	Philippe B. Casgrain
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Lotbinière	A. L. Desaulmiro, Q.C.
Maskinongé	F. Langelier, Q.C.
Mégantic	George B. Baker, Q.C.
Missisquoi	Firmin Dugas
Montcalm	P. Landry
Montmagny	Pierre V. Valin
Montmorency	Matthew H. Gault
Montreal, W.	John Joseph Curran, Q.C., D.C.L.
Montreal, C.	Charles J. Coursol, Q.C.
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Nicolet	Alonzo Wright
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Portneuf	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C.
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Quebec, C.	Hon. Thomas McGreevy
Quebec, West	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Quebec, County	Louis H. Massue
Richelieu	William Bullock Ives
Richmond and Wolfe	Louis A. Billy
Rimouski	George A. Gigault
Rouville	Michel E. Bernier
St. Hyacinthe	François Bourassa
St. John's	Louis L. L. Desaulniers, M.D.
St. Maurice	Michel Auger
Shefford	Robert N. Hall, Q.C.
Sherbrooke	J. W. Bain
Soulanges	Charles C. Colby
Stanstead	Paul E. Grandbois, M.D.
Témiscouata	Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D.
Terrebonne	

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Two Mountains	Jean B. Daoust
Vaudreuil	Hugh McMillan
Verchères	Hon. Félix Geoffrion
Yamaska	Fabien Vanasse

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	William H. Ray
Antigonish	Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C.
Cape Breton	{ Murray Dodd H. F. McDougall
Colchester	Hon. A. W. McLellan
Cumberland	Hon. C. J. Townshend, Q.C.
Digby	Hon. W. B. Vail
Guysborough	John A. Kirk
Halifax	{ Hon. Malachy B. Daly John F. Stairs
Hants	William H. Allison
Inverness	Hugh Cameron, M.D.
King's	Douglas B. Woodworth, Q.C.
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaulbach
Pictou	{ John McDougall Charles H. Tupper
Queen's	James F. Forbes, M.D.
Richmond	Henry N. Paint
Shelburne	Thomas Robertson
Victoria	Charles J. Campbell
Yarmouth	Joseph Robbins Kinney

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	John Wallace
Carleton	David Irvine
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gillmor
Gloucester	K. F. Burns
Kent	Pierre A. Landry, Q.C.
King's	George E. Foster
Northumberland	Hon. Peter Mitchell
Queen's	George G. King
Restigouche	Robert Moffat
St. John City	F. Barker, Q.C.
St. John City and County	{ C. A. Everett, Charles W. Weldon, Q.C.
Sunbury	Charles Burpee
Victoria	Hon. John Costigan
Westmoreland	Josiah Wood
York	Thomas Temple

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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Prince County	{ Edward Hackett James Yeo
Queen's County	{ Louis H. Davies, Q.C. J. T. Jenkins, M.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo	James Reid
New Westminster	Joshua A. R. Homer
Vancouver	David W. Gordon
Victoria	{ Edgar Crow Baker Noah Shakespeare
Yale	Francis J. Barnard

MANITOBA.

Lisgar	Arthur W. Ross
Marquette	Robert Watson
Provencher	Joseph Royal, LL.D.
Selkirk	Hugh Sutherland
Winnipeg	Thomas Scott

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D., \$7,000.
Under Secretary of State, Grant Powell, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, Henry J. Morgan, \$2,400.

Registry Branch.

Deputy Registrar-General, L. A. Catellier, \$2,400.
Keeper of Records, Alphonse Audet, \$2,100.

Queen's Printer's Branch.

Queen's Printer, Lt. Col. Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G., \$2,400.

Stationery Branch.

Chief Clerk, Jas. Young, \$1,800.

Board for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada, John Thorburn, LL.D. (Chairman); A. D. De Celles (Joint Librarian to Parliament); Peter Le Sueur, (Secretary).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Minister of the Interior, Hon. Thomas White, \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, A. M. Burgess, \$3,200.
Secretary, John B. Hall, \$1,800.

Dominion, Ordnance, and Admiralty Lands Branch.
Surveyor-General, Ed. De Ville, \$2,000.

Geological Survey Branch.

Director of Survey, A. R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., \$4,000.
Assistant Directors, Dr. Robt. Bell, Dr. G. M. Dawson.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Minister, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury Board, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$4,200.
Dominion Book-keeper, John A. Torrance, \$2,125.
Accountant of Contingencies, &c., Thos. Ross, \$2,400.
Superintendent of Insurance, Wm. Fitzgerald, M.A., \$2,800.
Financial Inspector, T. D. Tims, \$2,600.
Controller of Currency, Fred. Toller, \$2,300.
Chief Clerk of Savings Banks, C. J. Anderson, \$2,200.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor General, John Lorn McDougall, \$3,200.
Assistant ditto, Jas. Patterson, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy do., G. F. Baillairgé, C.E., \$3,200.
Secretary, A. Gobeil, \$1,800.
Chief Engineer, Henry F. Perley, C.E., \$3,000.
Chief Architect, Thomas Fuller, \$3,000.

Members of Board of Official Arbitrators for the Dominion.

Jas. Cowan (Chairman), Wm. Compton, Joseph Simard, Henry Muma, \$1,000 each.
Secretary, Charles Thibault, \$2,000.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan, \$7,000.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Edward Miall, \$4,000.
Accountant, P. M. Robins, \$2,075.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, \$7,000.
Commissioner of Customs, J. Johnson, \$4,000.
Assistant Commissioner, W. G. Parmelee, \$2,400.
Chief Clerk of Statistics, J. Barry, \$1,800.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. J. H. Pope.
Deputy Minister, T. Trudeau, C.E., \$4,400.
Secretary, A. P. Bradley, \$2,400.
Chief Engineer of Canals, John Page, C.E., \$4,500.
Chief Engineer of Government Railways in operation, &c., Collingwood Schreiber, C.E., \$5,500.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, Hon. John Carling, \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, W. H. Griffin, \$3,200.
Secretary, William White, \$2,800.
Assistant Secretary, W. D. Le Sueur, \$2,100.
Accountant, H. A. Wicksteed, \$2,400.
Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Branches, J. C. Stewart, \$2,800.
Cashier, J. Ashworth, \$2,200.
Chief Inspector of Post-Offices, John Dewa, \$2,400.
Chief Clerk of Supplies, Sidney Smith, Jun., \$1,900.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy, G. W. Burbidge, Q.C., \$4,000.
Chief Clerk, A. Power, \$2,000.
Inspector of Penitentiaries, J. G. Moylan, \$2,750.
Commissioner of Dominion Police, A. P. Sherwood.

MOUNTED POLICE OFFICE.

Comptroller, Capt. Fredk. White, \$3,200.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling, \$7,000.
Deputy, J. C. Taché, M.D., \$3,200.
Secretary, John Lowe, \$2,500.
Chief Clerk of Patents, A. J. Cambie, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister, Hon. A. W. McLelan, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, William Smith, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, John Hardie, \$2,300.
General Superintendent of Lights, Joseph Tomlinson, \$2,000.
Accountant, \$2,300.
Agent at Quebec, for Province of Quebec, J. U. Gregory, \$2,000.
 " *St. John, for Province of New Brunswick*, J. H. Harding, \$1,600.
 " *Halifax, for Province of Nova Scotia*, H. W. Johnston, \$2,000.
 " *Victoria, for Province of British Columbia*, F. Revelly, \$1,600.
 " *Charlottetown, for Province of Prince Edward Island*, Wm. Mitchell, \$1,000.
Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, Capt. Peter A. Scott, R.N., \$1,800.
Examiners, Captains G. A. Mackenzie, E. D. Ashe, J. Prichard, D. Hunter, William Thomas, Lt. Cameron, H. Lewis, T. Killam, and E. Deville. each \$4 per day when on duty.
Clerk to Chairman of Board,

\$
Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection, Samuel Risley, \$1,800.
Steamboat Inspectors, W. M. Smith, (Deputy Chairman) \$1,400; W. J. Menellely, \$1,200; John Burgess, \$1,200; Joseph Taylor, \$1,000; F. X. Bafort, \$1,000; Joseph Samson, \$1,000; Thomas Westgarth, \$750.

Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory, C. Carpmal, M.A., \$2,000.
Superintendents of Lights, James Mitchell, \$1,200; Daniel M. Browne, R.N., \$1,200; William Barbour, \$1,000; and Patrick Harty, \$1,000.
Superintendent of Fish-breeding Establishment, Samuel Wilmot, \$2,000.
Inspectors of Fisheries, W. H. Venning, \$1,400; W. H. Rogers, \$1,200; and A. C. Anderson, \$600.
Chief Constable of River Police and Shipping Master at Quebec, B. Trudel, \$1,200.
Chief Constable of River Police at Montreal, G. Murphy, \$3 per diem.
Commanders of Government Vessels, Captain J. Devereux, \$1,400; A. Marmen, \$1,000; A. Finlayson, \$900; A. Bacquet, \$800; R. A. Guildford, \$1,000.
Inspector of Harbour Police, and Agent at Montreal, H. St. A. Ormond, \$1,400.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia, Hon. Sir J. R. E. A. Caron, Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, Lieut.-Col. E. Panet, \$3,200.
Major-General in Command of Militia, Major-General Sir F. D. Middleton, K.C.M.G., \$4,000.
A.D.C., Captain Wise, \$1,000.
Adjutant-General of Militia at Headquarters, Col. W. Powell, \$3,200.
Director of Stores, and Keeper of Militia Properties, Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, \$3,000.
Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara, \$2,200.
Chief Clerk, Military Branch, W. R. Wright, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Deputy Superintendent-General, Lawrence Van-koughnet, \$3,200.
Accountant, Robert Sinclair, \$2,100.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

Minister of Fisheries, Hon. A. W. McLelan.
Deputy Minister, John Tilton.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN, Right Rev. J. Medley, D.D., Bishop of Fredericton.

Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D.D. (1845); Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, Coadjutor (1881).
Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. H. Binney, D.D. (1851).
Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. G. Hills, D.D. (1860).
Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. J. T. Lewis, D.D., L.L.D. (1862).
Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. J. W. Williams, D.D. (1863).
Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D. (1883).
Bishop of Moosonee, Rt. Rev. J. Horden, D.D. (1873).
Bishop of Athabasca, the Rt. Rev. J. C. Bompas, D.D. (1874).
Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D., (1885.)
Bishop of Saskatchewan, Rt. Rev. Jno. M'Lean, D.D., D.C.L. (1875).
Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bond, D.D., L.L.D. (1878).

Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D. (1879).
Bishop of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. G. Hills, D.D.
Bishop of Caledonia, Rt. Rev. Wm. Ridley, D.D. (1879).
Bishop of New Westminster, Rt. Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D. (1879.)
Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. E. Sullivan, D.D. (1882).
Bishop of Qu'Appell, Hon. Rt. Rev. A. J. R. Anson (1884).
Bishop of , Rt. Rev. Richard Young, (1884).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Province of Quebec.

Archbishop of Quebec, Most Rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.C.L.
Bishop of Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. L. Lafleche.
Bishop of Rimouski, Rt. Rev. Jean Langevin, D.D.
Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. C. E. Fabre.
Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rt. Rev. Ant. Racine.
Bishop of Ottawa, Rt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D.
Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.
Bishop of Chicoutimi, Rt. Rev. D. Racine.
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Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D.; Auxiliary Bishop, Rt. Rev. Timothy O'Mahoney.
Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, D.D.
Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. J. J. Carbery, S.T.D.
Bishop of Kingston, Rt. Rev. J. V. Cleary, D.D.
Bishop of Peterborough, Rt. Rev. J. F. Jamot.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D.D.
Bishop of Arichat, Rt. Rev. J. Cameron.

Province of New Brunswick.

Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.
Bishop of Chatham, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.

Province of Manitoba.

Archbishop of St. Boniface, Most Rev. A. Taché.
Bishop of St. Albert, Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.
Vic. Apost. of Athabasca and McKenzie, Rt. Rev. H. Faraud.
Rt. Rev. — Clut, Coadjutor.

Province of British Columbia.

Vic. Apost. of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez.
Rt. Rev. P. Durieu, Coadjutor.
Bishop of Vancouver's Island, Rt. Rev. J. B. Brondel

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. P. McIntyre.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Moderator, Rev. Alex. McKnight, D.D. (1885).

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, Rev. John A. Williams, D.D. (1885).

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Argentine Confederation.

Consul:—Montreal, Geo. B. Day.
Vice-Consul:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw.

Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Consuls:—Montreal, E. Schultze; Halifax, H. Hart.

Belgium.

Consul-General:—Quebec (vacant).

Vice-Consul:—Quebec, A. Joseph.

Consuls:—Montreal, Jesse Joseph; Halifax, C. W. E. Ronne.

Brazil.

Consul-General:—Montreal, W. Darley Bentley.

Chili.

Consul-General:—Montreal, Geo. B. Day.

Vice-Consuls:—Chicoutimi, Hon. David C. Price; Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Quebec, John Laird; St. John, N.B., J. H. Scammell.

Denmark.

Consul:—Halifax, Stephen Tobin.

France.

Consul-General:—Quebec, Le Comte H. de Sismaisons.

Vice-Consuls:—Halifax, Geo. E. Franklyn; Montreal, O. Perrault; Toronto, W. J. Macdonell.

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German Empire.

Consuls:—Toronto, E. Freiherr von Heimrod; Quebec, C. Pitt; Montreal, W. C. Munderlop; Halifax, C. A. Creighton; Chatham, N.B., Alex. Morrison; St. John, N.B., Robert Thomson; Victoria, B.C. (vacant); Winnipeg, W. Hespeler.

Hawaii.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. Elliott Anderson.

Consuls:—Montreal, Dickson Anderson; Halifax, Geo. Fraser; St. John, N.B., Allan O. Crookshank; Winnipeg, Wm. Murdoch; Regina, Nicholas Flood Davin; Victoria, B.C., R. P. Rithet.

Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, F. G. Boswell; Toronto, Lt.-Col. Geo. A. Shaw; Hamilton, Adam Brown; Kingston, Geo. Richardson; Bellville, Alex. Robertson; Brockville, Lt.-Col. J. E. Buell; Rimouski, J. Norbert Pouliot, Q.C.; Fredericton, James D. Beck; Yarmouth, N.S., E. F. Clements; Prince Albert, N.W., Chas. Mair.

Italy.

Consul-General:—Montreal, A. M. Gianelli.

Consul:—Halifax, W. R. Hart.

Vice-Consul:—Toronto, Enrico Bendelari.

Liberia.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. E. Anderson.

Consul:—Montreal, Frederick Stancliffe.

Netherlands.

Consul-General:—Toronto, B. Homer Dixon.

Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, C. Johnson; Halifax, James G. Foster; St. John, N.B., J. Macgregor Grant; Montreal, Stephen B. Howard.

Peru.

Consul:—Montreal, George B. Day.

Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Quebec, John Laird; Chicoutimi, Hon. D. E. Price; John, N.B., J. H. Scammell.

Portugal.

Consul: Halifax, Thomas Abbott.

Vice-Consul:—Halifax, John Henry Abbott.

Vice-Consul:—Bridgewater, N.S., Charles Henry Davison.

Spain.

Consul-General:—Quebec (vacant).

Consul:—Halifax, A. M. de Zea.

Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, S. Suarez; Montreal, J. L. Leprohon; Gaspé, N. E. Roy; North Sydney, N.S., W. Purves; St. John, N.B., H. Jack.

Consular Agents:—Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Magdalen Islands, J. Fontana; Annapolis, N.S., J. M. Owen; Little Glace Bay, N.S., C. H. Rigby; Liverpool, N.S., R. S. Stearns; Lunenburg, N.S., Daniel Owen; Pictou, N.S., Howard Primrose; Yarmouth, N.S., John W. Moody; Chatham, N.B., G. B. Fraser; St. George, N.B., S. Johnson; St. Stephen, N.B., D. Brown.

Sweden and Norway.

Consuls:—Quebec, W. A. Schwartz; Vic. B.C., R. Ward.

Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, R. C. W. MacCuarg; Hamilton, S. E. Gregory; Toronto, J. S. McMurray; Montreal, J. F. Wulff; Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Rivière Ouelle, Q., A. Fraser; Chicoutimi, Q., J. G. Scott; Tadousac, Q., J. Radford; Sault-au-Cochon, Q., G. W. Forrest; Bersimis, Q., T. Girouard; Trois Pistoles, Q., N. Tétu; Rimouski, Q., G. Sylvain; Matane, Q., A. Fraser; Métis, Q., David Blair; Ste. Annes des Monts, Q., T. J. Lamontagne; Gaspé, Q., F. G. Eden; Dalhousie, N.B., G. Had-dow; Bathurst, N.B., John Sievwright; Caracquette, N.B., J. J. Vibert; Miramichi, N.B., J. Hutchinson; Richibucto, N.B., R. Hutchinson; Buctouche, N.B., J. C. Ross; Shediac, N.B., J. Inglis; St. John, N.B., T. Thomson; St. George, N.B., H. Ludgate; Cascumspec, P.E.I., G. W. Howlan; Pugwash, N.S., A. A. Stevens; Pictou, N.S., J. R. Davies; Yarmouth, N.S., J. W. Moody; Sydney, N.S., J. E. Burchell; Quebec, E. H. J. Schwartz; Escommain, J. Topping; Campbelltown, N.B., J. McAlister; Halifax, J. H. Mathers; Liscomb, N.S., S. Creighton; Parrsboro', N.S., A. S. Townshend; Winnipeg, J. A. Green; St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., C. R. Hill; Sheet Harbour, N.S., F. MacMillan; Bridgewater, N.S., F. B. Wade; St. Stephen, N.B., J. Mitchell.

United States.

Consul-General:—Montreal, Seargent P. Stearns.

Vice-Consul:—Bernard Courlaender, jun.

Consul-General:—Halifax, Wakefield G. Frye.

Vice-Consul General:—James F. Phelan.

Deputy Vice-Consul General:—Robie G. Frye.

Consuls:—Fort Erie, Ontario, La Rue Peck; Clifton, Ontario, F. Hazelton; Hamilton, J. J. Low; Kingston, M. H. Twitchell; Prescott, Ontario, H. L. L. Slaight; Belleville, F. W. Prince; Port Sarnia, Ontario, S. D. Pace; Toronto, Walter E. Howard; Charles A. Hirschfeld (Vice-Consul); Guelph, Harry P. Dill; Coaticook, Q., John G. Crawford; Quebec, John N. Wasson; Sherbrooke, Q., Benjamin S. Parker; St. John's, Q., S. P. Hubbell; Winnipeg, J. W. Taylor; Victoria, B.C., Robert J. Stevens; Gaspé Basin, Geo. H. Holt.

Consul:—Windsor, N.S., Daniel K. Hobart.

Vice and Deputy Consul:—Charles E. Hobart.

Consul:—Pictou, N.S., Edmund Johnson.
 Vice-Consul:—Pictou, N.S., John I. Noonan.
 Consul:—St. John, N.B., Darius B. Warner.
 Vice and Deputy Consul, St. John, N.B., Ezra W. Gale.

Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Paul Lange.
 Vice and Deputy-Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Willard B. King.
 Consul:—Charlottetown, P.E.I., Warren A. Worden.

Vice-Consul, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Fred. W. Hyndman.
 Consuls:—Amherstburg, Ontario, Josiah Turner;
 Windsor, Ontario, Charles Ewars; Three Rivers, Q., J. M. Wilson.

Consular Agents:—Barrington, N.S., Gabriel Robertson; Bridgewater, N.S., William H. Owen; Liverpool, N.S., J. W. S. Marshall; Shelburne, N.S., W. W. White; Annapolis, N.S., Jacob M. Owen; Cornwallis, N.S., Ebenezer Rand; Digby, N.S., William B. Stewart; Kempt, N.S., Frederick A. Hobart; Parrsboro', N.S., Jonathan Hickney; Port Joggins, N.S., William Moffat; Walton, N.S., Alexander McW. Parker; Wolfville, N.S., John W. Hamilton; Yarmouth, N.S., Joseph R. Kinny; Cape Canso, N.S., Thomas C. Cook; Cow Bay, N.S., Charles Archibald; Glace Bay, N.S., David McKeen; Guysborough, N.S., E. H. Franchville; Lingan, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Louisburg, N.S., W. H. McAlpine; North Sydney, N.S., William Purves; Port Hastings, N.S., James G. McKeen; Port Sydney, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Fredericton, N.B., Spafford Barker; Grand Junction, N.B., Charles F. Lakeman; McAdam Junction, N.B., Charles F. Hoben; Newcastle, N.B., Robert R. Call; St. Andrews, N.B., George F. Stickney; St. George, N.B., B. Randall; Cascumpec, P.E.I., George Howland; Georgetown, P.E.I., A. A. McDonald; Summerside, P.E.I., Fairley McNeill; Souris, P.E.I., Caleb C. Carleton.

Uruguay.

Consuls:—Montreal, F. W. Henshaw; Quebec, J. Maguire.

Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Sydney, N.S., H. H. Archibald; Pictou, N.S., Charles W. Ives; Bristol, N.S., S. C. Tupper; St. Mary's Bay, N.S., C. E. Everett; Annapolis, N.S., T. A. Gavaza; Quebec, C. P. Champion; Three Rivers, Q., J. McDougall; St. John, N.B., A. D. Goodwin; Ottawa, C. E. Anderson; Peterborough, Ontario, Arthur White; Halifax, H. W. C. Boak.

II. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but this is not certain. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days, and for a considerable time after, the French settlers were few in number, suffered great hardships, and were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants. The principal incentives to their colonization were the profits of the fur trade and missionary zeal.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole terri-

tory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris. It may be mentioned that for three years, from 1629 to 1632, Quebec had been in English possession, having been captured by one Kirk, but was retro-ceded to France by the peace of St. Germain-en-laye.

From 1763 to 1774, Canada was governed by military authority, until in the latter year a nominated council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were allowed the free exercise of their religion: the Catholic Clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same. The effect of this liberality was made manifest upon the occasion of the American Civil War, when the newly acquired, and then mainly Catholic province of Canada, remained loyal to England in spite of seductive overtures from the revolted Colonies.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III., cap. 81), dividing Canada into two Provinces, upper Canada (now Ontario) and lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act of Parliament in question, the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1838. The most fruitful causes of dissension were the right of the Assembly to control public expenditure, and the question of the "Clergy Reserves," lands appropriated by the Imperial Act of 1791 for the exclusive benefit of the Anglican Clergy. The immediate exciting cause of the Rebellion was the establishing, by Governor Sir John Colborne, of 37 rectories in Upper Canada. After the reduction of the insurgents, the constitution of Lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by an Act, 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it used in fact to exceed double that number); the members were appointed for life. The new House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal proportion returned by either Province. In the same year (1840) also, Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

The constitution of Canada in operation under this Union was defined in its main features under title I. of the Local Consolidated Stat., 1859. Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 130 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower

Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 members who were elected, and 22 members who were nominated under the old constitution.

Of the 48 elected members, 24 were for Upper Canada and 24 for Lower. They were arranged in four sets, and were chosen respectively in 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1862.

In 1855 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seigniorial tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years passed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having almost come to a "dead lock" about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867" (see part III of this article).

The land in both Ontario and Quebec is very fertile, and produces all cereals and wheat crops in abundance; fruit grows luxuriantly; and grapes, melons, peaches and tomatoes come to maturity in the open air. The cattle and meat trade is also assuming considerable proportions, large exports of this kind being shipped annually to England. The same remark applies to dairy produce.

As to land grants and emigration, see part III. of the *Colonial Office List*.

The educational system is very perfect. It is compulsory, and there are no school fees.

Governors of the United Provinces.

- 1840 Lord Sydenham.
- 1841 Sir C. Bagot.
- 1843 Sir C. Metcalfe.
- 1846 Earl Cathcart.
- 1846 Earl of Elgin.
- 1854 Sir Edmund W. Head.
- 1861 Viscount Monck.

Lieutenant Governors since Confederation.

ONTARIO.

- 1867 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B.
- 1868 Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1873 John W. Crawford, Esq., Q.C.
- 1875 Hon. D. A. Macdonald.
- 1890 " John B. Robinson.

QUEBEC.

- 1867 Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.
- 1873 Hon. R. E. Caron, LL.D.
- 1876 " Luc Letellier de St. Just.
- 1879 " Theodore Robitaille, M.D.
- 1884 " L. R. Masson.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, TORONTO.

The Province is represented by 24 Members in the Senate and 88 Members in the House of Commons of Canada. It has an Elective Legislative Assembly of 88 Members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. John B. Robinson, \$10,000.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Gamble Geddes, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D., Q.C., \$5,000.
Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, \$4,000.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C., \$4,000.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. T. B. Pardee, \$4,000.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. A. S. Hardy, \$4,000.

Treasurer, Hon. A. M. Ross, \$4,000.

Clerk of the Council,——Johnston.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (88 MEMBERS.)

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Charles Clarke, \$1,250.

Clerk, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Gillmor, \$1,800.

Librarian, Wm. Houston, M.A., \$1,400.

Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Glackmeyer.

Queen's Printer, John Notman, \$1,200.

Law Clerk, J. R. Cartwright, \$1,000.

Constituencies.

Members.

Addington	George Denison.
Algoma, E.	Robert A. Lyon.
Algoma, W.	James Conmee.
Brant, N.	Hon. James Young.
Brant, S.	Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser.
Bruce, N.	John Gillies.
Bruce, S.	H. P. O'Connor.
Cardwell	W. H. Hammill.
Carleton	Geo. Wm. Monk.
Cornwall	A. P. Ross.
Dufferin	Robert McGhee.
Dundas	Andrew Broder.
Durham, E.	Chas. Herbert Brereton, M.D.
Durham, W.	Jas. Wellington McLaughlin, M.D.
Elgin, E.	Chas. Oates Ermatinger.
Elgin, W.	John Cascaden.
Essex, N.	Solomon White.
Essex, S.	Wm. Douglas Balfour.
Frontenac	Henry Wilmot.
Glengarry	James Rayside.
Grenville, S.	Fredk. John French.
Grey, N.	David Creighton.
Grey, E.	Neil McCollman.
Grey, S.	John Blythe.
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter.
Halton	Wm. Kearns.
Hamilton	Lieut.-Col. John M. Gibson.
Hastings, E.	Wm. P. Hudson.
Hastings, N.	Alpheus F. Wood.
Hastings, W.	Ephraim G. Sills.
Huron, N.	Thomas Gibson.
Huron, S.	Archibald Bishop.
Huron, W.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Alex. McLagan Ross.
Kent, E.	Robert Ferguson.
Kent, W.	James Clancy.
Kingston	Jas. Henry Metcalfe.
Lambton, E.	Peter Graham.
Lambton, W.	Hon. Timothy B. Pardee.
Lanark, N.	William Clyde Caldwell.
Lanark, S.	Wm. Lees.
Leeds and Grenville, N.	Hy. Merrick.
Leeds, S.	Robt. Henry Preston, M.D.
Lennox	Geo. Douglas Hawley.
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon.
London	Wm. Ralph Meredith, Q.C.
Middlesex, E.	Donald McKenzie.
Middlesex, N.	John Waters.
Middlesex, W.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
Monck	Richard Harcourt.
Muskoka & Parry Sound	J. W. Dill.
Norfolk, N.	John B. Freeman.

Constituencies.	Members.
Norfolk, S.	William Morgan.
Northumberland, E.	James M. Ferris.
Northumberland, W.	Robert Mulholland.
Ontario, N.	Isaac J. Gould.
Ontario, S.	John Dryden.
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville.
Oxford, N.	Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.
Oxford, S.	Geo. A. Cooke.
Peel	Kenneth Chisholm.
Perth, N.	George Hess.
Perth, S.	Thomas Ballantyne.
Peterboro, E.	Thomas Bleazard
Peterboro, W.	John Carnegie.
Prescott	Albert Hagar.
Prince Edward	James Hart.
Renfrew, N.	Thomas Murray.
Renfrew, S.	J. F. Dowling, M.D.
Russell	Honoré Robillard.
Simcoe, E.	Chas. Drury.
Simcoe, S.	George P. McKay.
Simcoe, W.	Orson J. Phelps.
Stormont	Joseph Kerr.
Toronto, E.	Hon. Alex. Morris, Q.C.
Toronto, W.	Henry Edward Clarke.
Victoria, N.	Robert Fell.
Victoria, S.	D. J. McIntyre.
Waterloo, N.	E. W. B. Snider.
Waterloo, S.	Isaac Master.
Welland	Lt.-Col. Jas. E. Morin.
Wellington, C.	Hon. Charles Clarke.
Wellington, S.	Jas. Laidlaw.
Wellington, W.	Robert McKim.
Wentworth, N.	Jas. McMahon.
Wentworth, S.	Nicholas Awrey.
York, E.	Geo. W. Badgerow.
York, N.	Jos. H. Widdifield, M.D.
York, W.	Lieut.-Col. John Gray.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., \$5,000.
Deputy Attorney-General, J. G. Scott, \$3,000.
Inspector of Legal Offices, J. Winchester, \$2,000.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. A. S. Hardy, \$4,000.
Assistant Secretary and Deputy for Signing Marriage Licenses, G. E. Lumsden, \$2,000.
Deputy Registrar, J. F. C. Ussher, \$1,800.
Registrar General, Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Inspector of Vital Statistics, H. S. Crowe, \$1,800.
Commissioner of Immigration, Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Secretary of Immigration, D. Spence, \$1,800.
Inspectors of Public Institutions, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly and R. Christie, each \$2,000.
Inspector of Registry Offices, Hon. S. Smith, Q.C., 1,500.
Inspector of Division Courts, J. Dickey, \$1,500.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer, Hon. A. M. Ross, \$4,000.
Assistant Treasurer, W. R. Harris, \$2,000.
Auditor, U. H. Sproule, \$1,800.
Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. A. M. Ross.
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Secretary of Bureau of Industries, A. Blue, \$2,000.
Inspector of Insurance, J. H. Hunter, M.A., \$2,000.
Provincial Board of Health, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., Secretary, \$1,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. C. F. Fraser, \$4,000.

Architect and Superintendent of Public Works, Kivas Tully, \$2,200.

Secretary of Public Works, Wm. Edwards, \$1,750.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Commissioner, Hon. T. B. Pardee, \$4,000.

Assistant ditto, T. H. Johnson, \$2,800.

Law Clerk, Geo. Kennedy, LL.B., \$1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. Geo. Wm. Ross, \$4,000.

Deputy ditto, J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., F.R.G.S., \$3,000.

Secretary of Education, Alex. Marling, LL.B., \$2,000.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR ONTARIO.

I.—COURT OF APPEAL.

Chief Justice of Ontario, and Chief Justice of Appeal, Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.I., \$7,000.

Justices of Appeal, Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. C. S. Patterson, Hon. F. Osler, \$6,000 each.

II.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE; 1. QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

President of the High Court of Justice, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Hon. Adam Wilson, \$7,000.

Prime Judges, Hon. J. D. Armour, Hon. J. O'Connor, \$6,000 each.

2. COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Hon. M. C. Cameron, \$7,000.

Prime Judges, Hon. Thos. Galt, John E. Rose, \$6,000 each.

3. CHANCERY DIVISION.

Chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd, M.A., \$7,000.

Vice-Chancellors, Hon. Wm. Proudfoot, Hon. Thos. Ferguson, \$6,000 each.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Judge, Hon. John Boyd, \$600.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC.

The Province is represented in the Senate by 24 Senators, and in the House of Commons by 65 Members. It possesses two elective Legislative Chambers—the Legislative Council of 24 Members, and the Legislative Assembly with 65 Members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. L. R. Masson, \$10,000.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. C. Sheppard, \$1,000.

Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. E. B. Garneau.

Private Secretary, C. J. Burroughs, \$800.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q.C., \$4,000.

Treasurer, Hon. J. G. Robertson, \$4,000.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C., \$4,000.

Premier, Hon. J. J. Ross, M.D.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, \$5,000.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q.C., \$4,000.

Minister of Railways and Solicitor-General, Hon. E. J. Flynn, 4,000.

Clerk of Council, J. A. Defoy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker, Hon. P. B. de la Bruère, \$3,750.
Clerk, Geo. De B. Boucherville, \$2,000.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, S. S. Hatt.

Constituencies.	Members.
Alma	Hon. J. L. Beaudry.
Redford	" T. Wood.
Chauvinigane	" J. J. Ross, M.D.
Golfe	" T. Savage.
Grandville	" E. Dionne.
Inkermann	" G. Bryson.
Kennebec	" E. Gérin.
Lanaudière	"
La Durantaye	" E. Rémillard.
Laurentides	" J. E. Gingras.
Lauzon	" George Coutura.
Lasalle	" P. Larne.
La Vallière	" F. X. Méthot.
Lorimier	" J. G. Laviolette.
Montarville	" C. E. B. de Boucherville.
Mille Isles	" L. C. Champagne.
Repentigny	" L. Archambeault.
Rigaud	" E. Prudhomme.
Rougemont	" P. B. de la Bruère.
Sorel	" J. A. Dorion.
Salaberry	" H. Starnes.
Stadacona	" John Hearn.
Victoria	" J. Ferrier.
Wellington	" W. H. Webb, Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Q.C.
Clerk, Louis Delorme, \$1,800.
Sergeant-at-Arms, G. Laroque, \$1,600.
Law Clerk, C. A. Pariseau.
Librarian L. P. Lemay, \$1,600.

Constituencies.	Members.
Argenteuil	William Owens.
Bagot	Antoine Casavant.
Beauce	Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q.C.
Beauharnois	Celestin Bergevin.
Bellechasse	N. H. E. Faucher de St. Maurice.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard.
Bonaventure	H. J. Martin.
Brome	Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C.
Chambly	Dosithée Martel, M.D.
Champlain	Robert Trudel, N.F.
Charlevoix	O. Gauthier.
Châteauguay	J. E. Robidoux.
Chicout and Sague	E. St. Hilaire.
Compton	William Sawyer.
Deux Montagnes	Benjamin Beauchamp.
Dorchester	N. Audet.
Drammond and Arthabaska	W. J. Watts.
Gaspé	Hon. E. J. Flynn, LL.D.
Hochelaga	Hon. Louis Beaubien.
Huntingdon	Alex. Cameron, M.D.
Iberville	A. L. Demers.
Jacques Cartier	A. Boyer.
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée, M.D.
Kamouraska	C. A. E. Gagnon.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois.
L'Assomption	Joseph A. P. Marion.
Laval	P. E. Leblanc.
Lévis	F. X. Lemieux.
L'Îlet	Chas. Marcotte.
Lotbinière	
Maskinongé	Edouard Caron.
Mégantic	John White.
Missisquoi	E. Edmund Spencer.
Montcalm	J. B. T. Richard.

Constituencies.

Members.

Montmagny	V. Bernatchez.
Montmorency	L. G. Desjardins
Montreal Centre	G. W. Stephens.
Montreal East	Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Montreal West	James McShane.
Napierville	F. X. Paradis.
Nicolet	L. T. Dorais.
Ottawa	Louis Duhamel, M.D.
Pontiac	W. J. Poupore.
Portneuf	J. D. Brousseau.
Quebec Centre	R. F. Rinfret dit Malouin M.D.
Quebec East	Joseph Shehyn.
Quebec West	Félix Carbray.
Quebec County	Hon. Pierre Garneau
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard, N.P.
Richelieu	Léon Leduc.
Rimouski	L. N. Asselin.
Rouville	Etienne Poulin.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. H. Mercier.
St. Johns	Hon. F. G. Marchand, N.P.
St. Maurice	F. S. L. Desaulniers.
Shefford	Isidore Frégeau, M.D.
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. G. Robertson.
Soulanges	William Duckett.
Stanstead	John Thornton.
Témiscouata	G. H. Deschênes.
Terrebonne	G. A. Nantel.
Three Rivers	A. Turcotte.
Vaudreuil	A. Lapointe.
Verchères	Abraham Bernard.
Yamaska	Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Q.C.

OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Secretary of Province, P. J. Jolicœur, Q.C., \$2,400.
Deputy Provincial Registrar, Jean Langelier.
Assistant to Law Officers of the Crown, J. A. De Foy, \$2,400.
Auditor of the Province, Gaspard Drolet, \$2,800.
Assistant Treasurer, H. T. Machin, \$2,600.
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, E. E. Taché, \$2,400.
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, S. Lesage, \$2,400.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. G. Ouimet, D.C.L., Q.C., \$
Secretary to the Department of Public Instruction.
Secretary, Department of Railways, E. Morveau.
Clerk of Crown in Chancery, L. H. Huot.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, Kt., \$6,000.
Justice Judges, Queen's Bench:—
 Hon. S. C. Monk, Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Hon. U. J. Tessier, Hon. A. Cross, Hon. L. F. G. Baby, \$5,000 each.
Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. Andrew Stuart, Quebec, \$6,000.
Justice Judges, Superior Court:—
 F. W. Torrance, F. G. Johnson, L. V. Sicotte, L. E. N. Casault, A. B. Routhier, T. McCord, M. Doherty, L. Belanger, H. W. Chagnon, M. A. Plamondon, L. B. Caron, F. Rainville, J. B. Bourgeois, A. C. Papineau, L. A. Jetté, H. T. Tschereau, Charles Gill, A. R. Angers, Wm. McDougall, G. V. Buchanan, M. Mathieu, E. Cimon, L. O. Loranger, E. T. Brooks, Fred. Andrews, \$4,000 each.
Recorder of Montreal, B. Testard de Montigny.
Ditto, Quebec, Elzéar Déry.
Judge of Sessions of Peace, Montreal, L. A. Desnoyers.

Attorney-General, L. O. Taillon.
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. G. Irvine,
 \$2,000.
Joint Sheriff, Quebec, Hon. C. Alleyn, Q.C., Hon. E.
 T. Paquet, \$2,400.
Ditto, Montreal, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Q.C.,
 \$2,400.
Clerk of Appeal, L. Marchand, \$2,000.
Assistant ditto, L. W. Marchand.
Joint Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace,
Montreal, C. E. Schiller, E. W. Sicotte.
Ditto, Dennis Murray, Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Is now incorporated with Canada. It is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. lat., and 61° 67' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus; its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. It contains an area of 20,907 square miles, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; deducting this one-fifth part and the land unsuited for agricultural purposes, there are rather more than 5,000,000 acres of land fit for tillage. Grants of 100 acres can be obtained for about 9*l*., and improved farms are to be purchased at moderate prices. The forests of Nova Scotia abound in good timber—the ash, the beech, the birch, the maple, the oak, the pine, and the spruce being the most common trees.

Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1627. In 1632 it was restored to France, with Quebec, by the treaty of *St. Germain-en-laye*, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears his name is the capital of the province.

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10 square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1,000 ships. The British Government has an extensive dockyard at Halifax, which is its principal naval station in North America.

The climate is healthy, but the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia is frequently visited by dense fogs, and the variations of temperature within 24 hours are remarkably great, sometimes exceeding 60°. The greatest heat observed at Halifax by Captain Moorsom was 95° Fahr., and the extreme cold 10°.

Coal and iron ore are plentiful in Nova Scotia. Gold also has been discovered, and is yielding fair returns; but the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the growth of fruit. The superior fisheries, together with the ship-building and timber trades, give occupation to many.

Nova Scotia is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 12 Members in the Senate and 21 Members in the House of Commons.

She possesses also a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly.

Lieutenant-Governors.

1749 Hon. E. Cornwallis. 1778 R. Hughes.
 1752 V. Hopson. 1781 Sir A. S. Hammond.
 1754 C. Lawrence. 1782 J. Parr.
 1756 A. Moulton.

1760 J. Belcher.
 1764 M. Wilmot.
 1766 M. Franklin.
 1773 F. Legge
 1776 M. Arbuthnot.
 1811 General Darroch.
 1816 General Smyth.
 1819 Earl of Dalhousie.
 1820 Sir J. Kempt.
 1826 M. Wallace.

1788 P. Fanning.
 1791 R. Bulkeley.
 1792 J. Wentworth.
 1808 Sir G. Prevost.
 1811 Sir J. Sherbrooke.
 1836 Sir C. Campbell.
 1840 Lord Falkland.
 1846 Sir J. Harvey.
 1852 Sir G. L. Marchant.

1858 Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of Normanby.
 1864 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1865 General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Major-Gon. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.
 1870 Sir Ed. Kenny (administrator).
 1873 Hon. Joseph Howe.
 1878 Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 1883 Matthew H. Richey, Esq., Q.C.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

Lieutenant-Governor, M. H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., \$9,000.
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke, \$1,250.
Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clerke, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. R. Anderson.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier and Provincial Secretary.
Attorney-General, Hon. Alonzo J. White, Q.C.
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. C. E. Church.

Without Office.

Hon. T. F. Morrison. Hon. Thos. Johnson.
 " J. W. Longley " Isidore Le Blanc.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. R. Boak.
Clerk, A. Peters.

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Hill, D.C.L.
Black Rod, Robert Romans.

Hon. J. V. Dexter.	Hon. J. B. Dickie.
" Robert Boak.	" L. E. Baker.
" M. H. Goudge.	" C. M. Francheville.
" Samuel Creelman.	" D. McCurdy.
" D. McN. Parker, M.D.	" Hiram Black.
" Alex. McKay.	" Jas. Butler.
" T. F. Morrison.	" W. H. Owen.
" E. R. Oakes.	" Geo. Whitman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. Angus McGillivray.
Clerk, Henry C. D. Twining.
Sergeant-at-Arms, E. A. Pyke.

Constituencies.

Annapolis County.	Members. Hon. J. Wilberforce Longley. Henry W. Munro.
Antigonish "	Hon. Angus McGillivray.
Cape Breton "	Hon. Alonzo J. White, Q.C. William Buchanan.
Colchester "	William A. Patterson.
Cumberland "	Wm. M. Blair. Thos. R. Black. Wm. T. Pipes.

Constituencies.	Members.
Digby County	{ Henry M. Robicheau John S. McNeill,
Guysborough "	{ Otto S. Weeks. James A. Fraser.
Halifax "	{ W. D. Harrington. M. J. Power.
Hants "	{ Hon. Wm. S. Fielding. Nathaniel Spence.
Inverness "	{ Allan Hayley. Alex. Campbell.
King's "	{ Angus McLennan. Thomas L. Dodge.
Lunenburg "	{ Thomas R. Harris. Hon. Charles E. Church
Pictou "	{ George Angus Ross. A. C. Bell.
Queen's "	{ Robert Hockin. Charles H. Munro.
Richmond "	{ Joseph H. Cook. Jason N. Mack.
Shelburne "	{ Hon. Isidore Le Blanc. Murdoch McRae.
Victoria "	{ Wm. F. McCoy, Q.C. Hon. Thomas Johnson.
Yarmouth "	{ W. F. McCurdy. J. A. McDonald.
	{ Albert Gayton. Thomas E. Corning.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Hon James McDonald, \$5,000.

Equity Judge, Hon. Alex. James, \$4,000.

Assistant Judges.

"	H. McDonald,	} \$4,000.
"	H. W. Smith,	
"	R. L. Weatherbee,	
"	S. L. Rigby,	
"	J. N. Ritchie,	

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, The Chief Justice, \$500.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Johnston, Esq., Q.C., G. A. Blanchard, Esq., Q.C., M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., Q.C., W. A. D. Morse, Esq., Q.C., A. W. Savery, Esq., Q.C., Angus McIsaac, B. E. Tremain, Esq., Q.C., \$2,400 each.

IMPERIAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Lord Russell, A.G., C.B.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. L. Russell, Lieut. C. Hunter, Rifle Brigade.

Assist. Quartermaster-General, Col. W. Black, C.B., h.p.

Assist. Military Secretary, Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Lane, Rifle Brigade.

Brigade-Major, Major H. D. Cutbill, R.I. Rifles.

Town-Major, Major R. Nagle, h.p.

Commanding R.A., Col. P. Hill, R.A.

" *R.E.*, Colonel C. S. Akers, R.E.

DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. S. Fielding, \$2,400.

Deputy ditto, H. Crosskill, \$1,400.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. Alonzo J. White, Q.C., \$2,000.

Treasury.

Cashier and Chief Clerk, W. E. Brine.

Department of Mines and Public Works.

Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, Hon.

C. E. Church, \$2,000.

Deputy Commissioner, John Kelly, \$1,400.

Inspector of Mines, E. Gilpin.

Chief Clerk of Mines and Minerals, C. H. Carman.

Provincial Railway Engineer, Martin Murphy, C.E.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner, Hon. C. E. Church.

Chief Clerk, J. H. Austin, \$1,400.

Queen's Printer, Hon. C. E. Church.

Superintendent of Education, D. Allison, LL.D.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Finance Department.—Nova Scotia Branch.

Auditor, S. Howe, \$1,600.

Assistant Receiver General, and Manager, Government Savings' Bank, J. R. Wallace.

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for Nova Scotia, H. W. Johnston, \$1,600.

Inspector of Fisheries, W. H. Rogers.

Customs Department.

Collector at Halifax, Hon. Wm. Ross, \$2,600.

Controller of Shipping, C. Almon, \$1,800.

Inspector, W. Hill.

Post Office.

Postmaster, H. W. Blackadar, \$2,400.

Inspector, C. J. Macdonald, \$2,400.

Assistant ditto, J. D. Story, \$1,600.

Superintendent, Money Order Office, H. W. Blackadar.

Railway Department.

Chief Superintendent, David Pottinger, \$2,400.

Resident Engineer, P. S. Archibald, \$2,400.

Chief Accountant and Secretary, Thos. Foot, \$1,600.

Superintendent Government Lunatic Asylum, A. P. Reid, M.D.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Which is now incorporated with Canada, is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 63° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.: its area is about 27,105 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus.

New Brunswick, in the early part of the last century, belonged to the French, and was called by them New France. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, from which period to 1785 it was annexed to Nova Scotia, when it was erected into a separate Colony. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England.

Coal is abundant; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in very large quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests of fine timber, the cutting and working of which—or "lumbering"—furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, and oats, are the principal cereals raised. The fisheries are extensive, both sea and river.

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 12 Members, and sends 16 Members to the House of Commons.

There is also a Legislative Council and an Elective Assembly.

New Brunswick possesses a Legislative Council of 18 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

Lieutenant-Governors.

- 26 Guy Carleton.
 27 E. Winslow.
 28 Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.
 29 General M. Hunter.
 31 General W. Balfour.
 32 General George Stracey Smyth.
 23 Ward Chipman.
 24 J. M. Bliss.
 25 General Sir H. Douglas.
 331 General Sir A. Campbell.
 337 General Sir J. Harvey.
 341 Colonel Sir W. Colebrooke.
 348 Sir Edmund Head, Bart., K.C.B.
 354 Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
 361 Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.
 366 Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B. (acting).

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

- 1867 Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.
 1868 Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, D.C.L.
 1873 Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1878 Hon. E. B. Chandler, Q.C.
 1880 Hon. R. D. Wilmot.
 1885 Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FREDERICTON.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Civil Establishment.

- Lieutenant - Governor*, Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., \$9,000.
Private Secretary, Major Gordon, \$920.
Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Alfred Street,
 W. Chipman Drury.

Executive Council.

- President of Council*, Hon. Thos. F. Gillespie.
Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Blair (*Premier*).
Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon.
 David McLellan.
Surveyor-General, Hon. James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. P. G.
 Ryan.
Solicitor-General, Hon. Robert J. Ritchie.
 Hon. A. Harrison, } without Office.
 " G. S. Turner, }
Clerk of Council, F. A. H. Straton.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

- President*, Hon. Daniel Hanington.
Clerk, George Botstord.
Black Rod, J. E. Perks.

Constituencies.

Members.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Albert | Hon. J. Lewis. |
| Albert | " J. Ryan. |
| Northumberland | " W. M. Kelly. |
| Charlotte | " Francis Woods. |
| Gloucester | " R. Young. |
| Kent | " O. McInerney. |
| Northumberland | " A. A. Davidson, Q.C. |
| Charlotte | " Geo. F. Hill. |
| Restigouche | " W. Hamilton. |
| St. John | " Jas. Holly. |
| St. John | " T. R. Jones. |
| Sunbury | " A. Harrison. |
| Restigouche | " J. C. Barbarie. |
| Westmoreland | { " D. Hanington. |
| | { " A. D. Richard. |
| York | " F. P. Thompson. |

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

- Speaker*, Hon. Jas. E. Lynott.
Clerk, G. J. Bliss.
Chaplain,
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Grieves.

Constituencies.

Members.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Albert | { W. J. Lewis.
Hon. G. S. Turner.
G. S. White. |
| Carleton | { J. S. Leighton.
Geo. F. Hibbard.
John McAdam. |
| Charlotte | { Hon. J. E. Lynott.
Hon. J. Mitchell.
F. J. McManus. |
| Gloucester | { Hon. P. G. Ryan.
W. Wheten.
O. J. Le Blanc. |
| Kent | { Hon. Wm. Pugsley.
Hon. F. E. Morton, Q.C.
G. H. Flewelling. |
| King's | { M. Nadeau.
Hon. M. Adams.
John P. Burchill. |
| Madawaska | { Hon. Thos. F. Gillespie.
W. A. Park.
Thomas Hetherington. |
| Northumberland | { A. Palmer.
Wm. Murray.
Charles A. Le Billois. |
| Queen's | { D. McLellan.
W. A. Quinton.
Hon. R. J. Ritchie. |
| Restigouche | { A. A. Stockton.
John V. Ellis.
E. McLeod. |
| St. John County | { Arthur Glasier.
W. E. Perley. |
| St. John City | |
| Sunbury | |
| Victoria | |
| Westmoreland | { Charles A. Black.
Hon. D. L. Harrington.
John A. Humphrey. |
| York | { A. E. Killam.
Hon. A. G. Blair.
G. J. Colter.
Wm. Wilson.
E. L. Wetmore. |

Provincial Secretary's Office.

- Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records*, Hon.
 David McLellan, \$2,400.
Deputy ditto, R. W. L. Tibbits.

Crown Land Office.

- Surveyor-General*, Hon. Jas. Mitchell.
Deputy, Andrew Inches.

Board of Works.

- Chief Commissioner*, Hon. P. G. Ryan, \$2,400.
Chief Clerk, B. Winslow.
Civil Engineer, A. G. Beckwith.

Other Officers.

- Auditor-General*, J. S. Beek.
Queen's Printer, G. E. Fenety.
Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Charles H.
 Lugin.

Judicial Establishment.

- Chief Justice*, Hon. J. C. Allen, \$5,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Hon. A. L.
 Palmer, Hon. George E. King, Hon. J. J. Fraser,
 Hon. W. H. Tuck, \$4,000 each.

Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Chas. Watters, \$600.

Advocate-General, William Jack, Q.C.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Blair, \$2,400.

Solicitor-General, Hon. R. J. Ritchie.

County Court Judges, Hon. C. Watters, Hon. J. Steadman, J. G. Stevens, W. Wilkinson, Hon. W. Wedderburn, \$2,400 each.

Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, T. C. Allen, \$2,000.

Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, T. C. Allen.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, James R. Ruel.

Registrar of Shipping, James Barber.

Inspector for N. B. and P. E. I.,

Post Office.

Inspector of Post Offices, Hon. John McMillan.

Postmaster at St. John, S. J. King.

Secretary, William Paisley.

Superintendent, Money Order Branch,

Finance Department.

Assistant Receiver General, R. W. Crookshank.

Accountant, Jas. Robinson.

Savings Bank Accountant, S. B. Patterson.

Receiving Teller, F. Sancton.

Paying Teller,

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for New Brunswick, M. W. Smith.

Inspector of Fisheries, W. H. Venning.

Emigration Officer, S. Gardner.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba was erected into a Province with Representative Institutions by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., c. 8, taking effect from the 15th July, 1870. By this Act, the boundaries of Manitoba are defined. It is declared to be bounded on the south by the 49th degree of latitude, on the north by the 50° 30' latitude, on the west by the 99th parallel of W. longitude, and on the east by the 96th parallel of E. longitude.

By the Canadian Act 44 Vict., c. 14, these boundaries were extended, and the boundaries of the province were fixed at 49°-53° N. lat., and 90°-101° W. long., comprising an area of 123,200 square miles.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the surrender of the Charter of that Company to the Crown, with a view of the inclusion of Rupert's Land in the Dominion, many of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, fearing that they would be subject to a possibly stricter form of Government, rose in insurrection, and established a provisional Government of their own, headed by Louis Riel, a half-breed. On the 4th of March, 1870, Riel, Lepine, and other leaders of this insurrection shot a man named Scott, who had been opposed to them.

The insurrection itself ended by the flight of the leaders upon the approach of Sir Garnet Wolseley with a military force from Canada. In September, 1870, Mr. A. G. Archibald assumed the administration of the Government.

In October, 1871 the Province was threatened by a Fenian raid. Mr. Archibald, isolated, and without the aid of troops, took measures for its defence, and

with this view accepted the co-operation of Riel and Lepine. The attack never took place.

In 1874 Lepine was brought to trial at Fort Garry for the murder of Scott, and was, upon conviction, sentenced to death. But Lord Dufferin, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State, commuted his sentence for two years' imprisonment, with loss of political rights, chiefly in view of the acceptance, of his services by Lieut.-Governor Archibald, as above stated.

The agricultural capabilities of this province are very highly spoken of. The soil is a rich black loam. The growth of Winnipeg, the chief city, is remarkable. In 1870 it contained about 200 inhabitants. In 1881 it had a population of about 10,000, and is increasing rapidly.

For some years the province could only be reached by railway through the United States territory, but in 1881 that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg was opened, the benefit of which it is difficult to calculate.

The free-grant lands are almost all taken up, but good farms can be purchased at from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

Lieutenant-Governors.

1870 Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C.

1873 Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., Q.C.

1877 Hon. J. E. Cauchon.

1882 Hon. J. C. Aikins.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, WINNIPEG.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. C. Aikins, \$10,000.

Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, W. T. Kirby, \$1200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Provincial Treasurer (Premier), Hon. J. Norquay, \$4,000.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Dr. Wilson, \$3,000.

Attorney-General, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Q.C. \$3,000.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. C. P. Brown, \$3,000.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière, \$3,000.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. Alex. Murray.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, C. A. Sadlier.

Name.	Constituency.
Capt. J. Allan	St. Clement's.
J. H. Bell	Springfield.
Hon. C. P. Brown . . .	Westbourne.
E. G. Conklin	Winnipeg North.
Wm. Crawford	High Bluff.
F. E. Cyr	St. Agathe.
John A. Davidson . . .	Dauphin.
C. S. Douglas	Emerson.
E. L. Fairbanks	Baie St. Paul.
E. F. Gigot	St. François Xavier.
L. A. Prud'homme . . .	La Vérandrye.
Thomas Greenway . . .	Moutain.
Dr. Harrison	Minnedosa.
Charles Hay	Norfolk.
S. J. Jackson	Rockwood.
C. E. Hamilton	Winnipeg South.
Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière	St. Boniface.
E. P. Leacock	Birtle.
Joseph Lecompte . . .	Cartier.
Joseph Martin	Portage la Prairie.
J. Mawhinney	Burnside.
Hon. Jas. A. Miller, Q.C.	Varennes.
Hon. Alex. Murray	Assiniboia.

Name.	Constituency.
Hon. John Norquay . . .	St. Andrew's.
John MacBeth . . .	Kildonan.
Henry Tennant . . .	Morris.
J. E. Woodworth . . .	Brandon.
Hon. D. H. Wilson . . .	Dufferin, North.
Wm. Wimram . . .	Dufferin, South.
F. M. Young . . .	Turtle Mountain.
Wm. Wagner . . .	Woodlands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is situated on the north-west coast of North America, and comprises the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, bounded on the north by the 60th parallel, and on the south by the United States—the average breadth being about 256 miles, and the length of coast line 450 miles. The area (including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands) is about 350,000 square miles.

The geographical position of British Columbia is very important, jutting out from North America as Great Britain juts out from Europe. The comparatively favourable distances across the ocean to Japan, China, and Australia, the direction of the trade winds, the inexhaustible stores of coal, the immense fertile regions through which the Canadian Pacific Railway reaches the seaboard, linking the Pacific Ocean to the system of the St. Lawrence navigation on the eastern side of the American continent, are facts extremely favourable to the growth of a widely-extended commerce.

British Columbia was constituted a Crown colony in 1858, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in that year. In 1866 the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate and six in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a lieutenant governor and legislative assembly of twenty-five members on the system of executive administration known as a "Responsible Government."

The population is about 70,000, of whom 30,000 or more are Indians, and at least 15,000 Chinese. The schools are free and non-sectarian; school districts being formed wherever there are fifteen pupils between the ages of six and sixteen.

The vast tract comprised within the limits of the province—extending as it does through nearly 12 degrees of latitude with a varying breadth and elevation—naturally affords a great diversity of climate.

The coast region has been described as "having a climate wonderfully like that of the South of England, only the summers are much drier." The warm, tropical waters of the Pacific Gulf Stream striking the coast give to Vancouver Island and the coast generally a mild and agreeable climate; there is little frost or snow, and there is a difference of at least 10 degrees of latitude in favour of places on the coast as compared with corresponding positions on the Atlantic coast. The interior is subject to greater extremes both of heat and cold, but nowhere are the extremes so great as on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains: the climate is for the most part drier, and the snow falls consequently less.

Agricultural operations have been greatly extended during the past five years, and have proved

the character of the land throughout the province to be admirably adapted for the culture of cereals, while large tracts of good grazing land exist in the interior.

The trade of the province is developing rapidly: the exports amount to nearly four millions annually (a remarkable fact considering the number of the population); they consist of minerals (chiefly gold and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon and oil), timber, furs, skins, &c. The imports amount to two and a half millions, principally from Eastern Canada, England, the United States, China, &c.

The province has produced nearly fifty million dollars of gold, and although the production for 1884 (\$615,000) is less than in former years, it is expected that the prosecution of quartz mining, now in its infancy, will, in the near future, be a most important industry.

The lumber trade is fast attaining large dimensions, the shipments from the two principal mills, during 1884, amounting to 30,000,000 feet. Timber is abundant in all parts of the province.

The waters of the province teem with food fishes; besides salmon and herrings there are large quantities of cod, including common and black cod, bass, flounders, skate, sole, halibut, sardines, and oysters. Whales are numerous, and the capture of the fur seal is an important industry.

To the sportsmen and anglers British Columbia is attractive. The game in the more settled districts consist of grouse, ptarmigan, quail, duck, snipe, &c.; and in the wilder parts mountain sheep and goat, cariboo, elk, bear, &c., abound.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

- 1871 Hon. Joseph W. Trutch, C.E., C.M.G.
- 1876 Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C.
- 1881 Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall, \$9,000.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. R. G. Tatlow, \$900.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and President of the Council, Hon. Wm. Smithe (Premier), \$3,400.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Q.C., \$3,400.

Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Robson, \$3,400.

Clerk, Thos. Elevyn, \$2,040.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. J. A. Mara, \$650.

Clerk, Thornton Fell, \$500.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Constituency.
Edward Allen . . .	Lillooet.
J. Cunningham . . .	New Westminster City.
Robert Beaven . . .	Victoria City.
George Cowan . . .	Cariboo.
Hon. Alex. E. B. Davie, Q.C. . . .	Lillooet.
Theodore Davie . . .	Victoria City.
W. M. Dingwall . . .	Comox.
M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Q.C. . . .	Victoria City.
Simeon Duck . . .	Victoria City.

Name.	Constituency.
Robert Dunsmuir . . .	Nanaimo.
Robert L. T. Galbraith . .	Kootenay.
John Grant	Cassiar.
Hans Helgeson	Esquimalt.
Pobert F. John	Victoria.
Hon. John Andrew Mara . .	Yale.
George Bohun Martin . . .	Yale.
Robert McLeese	Cariboo.
Geo. A. McTavish	Victoria.
James Orr	New Westminster.
C. E. Pooley	Esquimalt.
Wm. Raybould	Nanaimo.
Hon. John Robson	New Westminster.
Charles A. Semlin	Yale.
Hon. Wm. Smith	Cowichan.
Charles Wilson	Cariboo.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Sir M. B. Begbie, Kt., \$5,820.
Justice Judges, Hon. H. P. P. Crease, \$1,850, Hon.
 J. Hamilton Gray, D.C.L., Hon. John F.
 McCreight, Hon. G. A. Walkem, \$4,000 each.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Customs.

Collector, Hon. W. O. Hamley, \$3,799-93.
Chief Clerk, C. S. Finlaison, \$1,939-92.
Revenue Officer, C. Bunting, \$1,704.
Land Wailer, G. Frye, \$1,704.
Deputy Collector, J. C. Haynes, \$1,704.
Sub-Collector (at Kootenay), John Gustavus Norris,
 \$1,600.

Post Office.

Postmaster at Victoria, R. Wallace.
Inspector, E. Fletcher.

Marine and Fisheries.

Agent, F. Revely, \$1,600.

Dominion Public Works.

Engineer, \$2,200.

Inland Revenue.

Inspector, C. T. Dupont, \$2,200.
Collector, H. B. Good, \$1,800.

Indian Commissioners.

Lieut.-Col. Powell, \$2,600.
Clerk, Hamilton Moffatt, \$1,500.

DOMINION AGENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hon. J. W. Trutch, C.M.G.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. John Robson, \$3,000.
Deputy Ditto, T. Elwyn, \$2,040.
Superintendent Printing Branch, R. Wolfenden,
 \$1,800.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. R. Davie, Q.C.,
 \$3,000.
Deputy ditto, P. A. Irving, \$2,040.

Registrar-General's Office.

Registrar-General of Titles, H. B. W. Aikman, \$2,280.

Lands and Works Department.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Wm. Smith, \$3,000.
Surveyor-General, W. S. Gore, \$2,040.
Clerk of Records, T. H. Williams, \$1,320.
Draughtsman, F. G. Richards, junior, \$1,500.

Treasury.

Minister of Finance, Hon. John Robson, \$3,000.
Deputy ditto, J. Judson Young, \$2,040.

Audit Branch.

Auditor, J. McB. Smith, \$2,040.

Supreme Court.

Registrar, J. C. Prevost, \$1,980.

Sheriffs.

Victoria, Thomas Harris, \$500.
New Westminster, James Morrison, \$500.
Cariboo, S. A. Rogers, \$500.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1873, is situated between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64° W. long.; its area is about 1,380,000 acres; it is about 140 miles long, and 34 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to the Government of Nova Scotia in 1763, but, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1770.

The climate is milder than in the surrounding British Colonies, and it is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded.

The inhabitants are engaged almost exclusively in agriculture.

Responsible Government was established at Prince Edward Island in 1861. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of Canada, an Executive Council (the Cabinet) composed of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a House of Assembly of 30 members. Both these bodies are elected by the people.

The island is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Prince's, each of these elects ten representatives and four councillors to the Local Assembly. The island is also represented in the Dominion Parliament.

The land tenure was for many years a source of agitation in this Colony. At the close of the last century the whole island was parcelled into 66 lots, and these lots were distributed amongst various persons, with certain conditions attached to the grants which have been regarded as impracticable. The lands thus acquired were on most estates leased for terms of 999 years, at an annual rent of about one shilling an acre, and thus a system of absentee proprietorship was established. For several years the Local Government bought out the interests of the proprietors in their lands whenever favourable opportunities occurred. The land question was disposed of by a compulsory Land Purchase Act passed by the provincial Legislature in 1875. This Act compelled the proprietors to sell to the tenants, at a price to be fixed by the award of a majority of three Commissioners appointed under the Act. The majority of the Commissioners awarded the proprietors on the average about 5s. 6d. an acre.

The soil of the island is good, and especially adapted for oats and the raising of sheep and cattle.

Prince Edward Island is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 4 Members in the Senate, and 6 in the House of Commons. The island also possesses a Legislative Council (elective) of 13 Members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 Members.

Lieutenant-Governors.

1770	Walter Paterson.
1786	Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.
1805	Colonel Joseph F. W. Debarres.
1813	Charles Douglas Smith.
1822	Colonel John Ready.
1831	Sir Aretes W. Young.
1836	Sir John Harvey.
1837	Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1841	Sir Henry Vere Huntley
1847	Sir Donald Campbell.
1851	Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1854	Sir Dominick Daly.
1859	George Dundas.
1868	Sir R. Hodgson, <i>Administrator</i> .
1870	Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

1873	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1873	Sir R. Hodgson, <i>Administrator</i> .
1874	Sir R. Hodgson, <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> .
1879	Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C.
1884	Hon. A. A. Macdonald.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. A. Macdonald, \$7,000.
Private Secretary, F. J. Conroy.
Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Major James D. Irving.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C.
(Premier), \$1,300.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Donald Ferguson, \$1,300.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Wm. Campbell, \$1,300.

Without Portfolio :—

Hon. J. O. Arsencault.	Hon. A. J. Macdonald.
" Stewart Burns.	" N. McLeod.
" John Lefurgy.	" Samuel Prowse.

Clerk, Robert F. De Blois.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. John Balderston.
Clerk, John Ball.

Hon. Thomas Annear.	Hon. A. B. Mackenzie.
" John Balderston.	" Lauchlan Mac Millan.
" Stewart Burns.	" Peter S. MacNutt.
" James Clow.	" Joseph Murphy.
" Thomas W. Dodd.	" James Nicholson.
" J. W. Fraser.	" Benjamin Rogers.
" Charles McEachen.	"

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. John A. McDonald.
Clerk, Archibald McNeill.

Name.	Constituency.
Hon. J. O. Arsencault .	Prince Co., 3rd District.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Beer .	Queen's Co., 3rd "
G. W. Bentley	Prince Co., 4th "
Patrick Blake	Charlottetown
Hon. Wm. Campbell . .	Queen's Co., 1st District
D. Farquharson. . . .	" 2nd "
Hon. D. Ferguson . . .	" 3rd "
J. F. Gillis, M.D. . . .	Prince Co., 5th "
Hon. D. Gordon. . . .	Georgetown.

A. E. C. Holland	Prince Co., 4th District.
Wm. Hooper	King's Co., 2nd "
Hon. John Lefurgy . . .	Prince Co., 5th "
A. J. McDonald.	Georgetown.
Hon. John A. McDonald.	Prince Co., 3rd District.
John McDougall	King's Co., 3rd "
Malcolm McFayden . . .	" 4th "
Donald McKay	Queen's Co., 2nd "
Peter McLaren, M.D. . .	King's Co., 3rd "
John McLean	" 1st "
J. R. McLean	" "
Hon. Neil McLeod	Charlottetown " and Royalty.

Alexander Martin	Queen's Co., 4th District.
D. C. Martin	" "
J. A. Matheson	Prince Co., 1st "
S. F. Perry	" "
Hon. Samuel Prowse . . .	King's Co., 4th "
James W. Richards . . .	Prince Co., 2nd "
Peter Sinclair	Queen's Co., 1st "
Hon. W. W. Sullivan. . .	King's Co., 2nd "
John Yeo	Prince Co., " "

Provincial Auditor, R. F. De Blois.

Registrar of Deeds, Beaj. Des Brisay.

Secretary of Board of Works, John W. Morrison.

Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Newbery.

Queen's Printer, John Coombs.

Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, James Currie.

Assistant Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands,

R. A. Strong.

Surveyor of Shipping, Henry Longworth.

Mayor of Charlottetown, Henry Beer.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Edward Palmer, *Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty*, \$3,000.
Hon. James H. Peters, *Master of the Rolls and Senior Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, \$2,500.
Hon. Joseph Hensley, *Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, \$2,500.
Robert T. Weeks, *Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary*.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Geo. Alley, *Judge, County Court, Queen's County*, \$2,400.
D. O'M. Reddin, *Judge, County Court, King's County*, \$2,400.
Thomas Kelly, *Judge, County Court, Prince County*, \$2,000.

Sheriffs.

Hon. Henry Longworth, *Sheriff of Queen's County*.
Hon. W. M. G. Strong, *Sheriff of Prince County*.
James McDonald, *Sheriff of King's County*.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bishop of Charlottetown (R.C.), Rt. Rev. P. McIntyre.
Vicar-General, Rev. Jas. McDonald.
Archdeacon and Rector of Milton, Rev. J. H. Read, D.D.
Rector of Charlottetown, Rev. Charles O'Meara.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory (with the exception of such portion thereof as forms the Province of Manitoba), were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act

was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. This Act was amended and consolidated by 43 Vic. cap. 25. The territories are governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Council (partly nominated and partly elected), subject to instructions given by Order in Council at Ottawa, or by the Secretary of State of Canada. Representatives may be returned from time to time to the Council Assembly according as districts containing an area of 1,000 square miles attain a population of not less than 1,000 inhabitants of adult age, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians. The population of the Territories is increasing very rapidly, as is instanced by the large increase in number of elected members in the N.W. Council mentioned below. In 1881 there was only one elected member in the North-West Council, in 1883 there were 6, in 1884 8, and now (Sept., 1825) there are 13.

The Territories were divided in 1882 into four provisional districts; viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. Regina (the capital) is in the district of Assiniboia. The boundaries of these districts are as follows:—

Assiniboia, bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the north by latitude 52, on the west by longitude 110, and on the south by latitude 49.

Saskatchewan, bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by longitude 110.

Alberta, bounded on the south by latitude 49, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by British Columbia.

Athabasca, bounded on the south by Alberta, on the east by longitude 110 and the Athabasca River, on the north by latitude 60, and on the west by British Columbia.

The remarks as to the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba apply to the Territories also. Free grants of land of 160 acres can be obtained. It is estimated that the Territories have over 150,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation and awaiting settlements.

In March, 1885, an outbreak occurred among the half-breeds in the North Saskatchewan district under the leadership of Louis Riel, who organised the Red River rebellion in 1870. The alleged grievances were the delay in granting titles to the land, and the system of survey that had been adopted, though no persons had been deprived of the land upon which they had settled. The delay arose from the difficulty in adjusting the claims made upon the Government. Many of the half-breeds to whom land or scrip had been granted in Manitoba disposed of their rights, and then went to the North-West, expecting to secure there the same treatment as the half-breeds, who had always lived in that part of the country. A commission had been appointed in the previous January to inquire into the matter, and it was about to commence its work when the rising took place. A few hundreds of the half-breeds joined Riel, but, notwithstanding strenuous exertions, he could only induce a small number of the Indians to help him. The remainder were thoroughly loyal. Troops consisting of the volunteer militia of the various provinces were despatched under the command of Major-General Middleton, C.B., within a few days of the skirmish between the North-West Mounted Police and the rebels at Duck Lake on March 16 becoming known, and they were conveyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Qu'Appelle, within 200 miles of the dis-

affected district, in about a week. General Middleton at once commenced his march to the North Saskatchewan River with the main body of his command, and despatched also a force under Colonel Otter to relieve Battleford, where Indian troubles were expected. The first engagement was at Fish Creek on April 24. Colonel Otter also attacked the Cree Indians under Chief Poundmaker on May 2. The subsequent encounters at Batoche, on May 9 and 11, ended the rebellion. Riel was taken prisoner on May 15, was tried at Regina in July, and was sentenced to be hanged on September 18. He appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba, and subsequently to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and to admit of the appeal being heard respites were granted. The Council advised Her Majesty to dismiss the petition, and Riel was executed on November 16. Several Indians were also hanged at Battleford on November 27, after having been tried and sentenced for murders they had committed during the rising. The gallantry displayed by the Canadian Militia has been spoken of in terms of praise by the general in command, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to issue a medal to those who took part in the expedition.

Lieutenant-Governors.

1876 Hon. David Laird.

1881 Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner, Hon.

Edgar Dewdney, \$7,000.

Clerk of Council and Secretary, A. E. Forget, \$1,800.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh Richardson, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, \$3,000

Lt.-Col. Hon. J. F. McLeod, C.M.G., *Stipendiary Magistrate*, \$3,000

Hon. P. Breland, \$1,000

Lt.-Col. Hon. A. G. Irvine

Hon. C. B. Rouleau, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, \$3,000

Hon. Hayter Reed, *Assistant Indian Commissioner*.

Hon. Jeremiah Travis, *Stipendiary Magistrate*.

Regina, David F. Jelly and John Secord

Qu'Appelle, Thomas W. Jackson and Wm. D. Perley J.P.

Edmonton, H. C. Wilson, M.D.

St. Albert, S. Cunningham

Calgary, J. D. Geddes

Macleod, The Viscount Boyle

Moose Jaw, James H. Ross

Lorne (Prince Albert) Owen E. Hughes

Broadview, Charles Marshall, J.P.

Moose Mountain, John G. Turfiff

Moosomin, Spencer A. Bedford

Registrars.

Wm. J. Scott, Battleford, Sask.

Alex. Sproat, Prince Albert, Sask.

Geo. A. Montgomery, Regina, Assa.

Thos. A. McLean, Calgary, Alta.

Geo. Roy, Edmonton, Alta.

Sheriff, S. E. St. O. Chapleau, \$1,600.

High Commissioner for Canada in London, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of the name is washed by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north to the west of longitude 22° by the Orange River, on the north-east by the Orange Free State and Natal, and on the east by certain districts of Native Kaffraria still independent. The Cape Colony with adjacent territories (British Transkei) contains an area of 213,636 square miles, that of the Colony being 199,406, and of the Transkeian territories 14,230 square miles.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape, but in 1856 it was separated from the Cape and constituted a separate Colony.

In 1876 three large tracts of Kaffraria—namely, Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, were brought under the more direct control of Government, and on the 12th of June, 1876, Letters Patent were issued authorising the Governor to annex these territories to the Cape of Good Hope, on condition of the Cape Parliament passing an Act to provide for their government. Such an Act was passed as No. 38 of 1877, but the territories were not actually incorporated until the 1st of October, 1879.

On the 12th March, 1878, the Port of Walwich Bay, situated a few miles north of the tropic of Capricorn was proclaimed British territory. It was annexed to the colony by proclamation dated 7th Aug., 1884.

On the 15th October, 1880, the Province of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony.

Under Proclamation No. 13 of the 26th January, 1882, were issued certain laws and regulations for the government of the territories known respectively as Tembuland, Emigrant Tambookieland, Bomvanaland, and Gealekaland, of which by royal warrant dated the 14th November, 1881, the officer administering the government of the Cape of Good Hope was appointed governor. By Proclamation No. 140 of 26th August, 1885, issued under Act 3 of 1885, these territories have been annexed to the Cape Colony. A similar warrant had been passed on the 27th July, 1881, in respect to the St. John's River Territory, which has been annexed to the Colony by Proclamation No. 215 of the 15th September, 1884.

History and Conquest.

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from

Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1652 J. A. Van Riebeck, duly commissioned by the "Chamber of Seventeen" at Amsterdam, landed at Table Bay accompanied by 100 persons, and took possession of what is now the site of Cape Town on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1671 the first formal purchase of land was made from the Hottentots, and another purchase took place in the following year. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the European population received a slight addition of French Protestants, but their descendants have not maintained any distinctive position in the country. The rule of the Dutch East India Company proved very distasteful to the Burghers, who were thereby continually prompted to move further and further from the seaboard and original seat of colonization. Following these migratory colonists a magistracy was established at Swellendam in 1745, and another at Graaff Reinet in 1786, and in 1788 the Great Fish River was proclaimed the boundary of the Colony. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, an English force proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to secure it against the French for the Prince of Orange, but the Governor refused to obey the mandate of the Prince as conveyed to him by the British Commander, and the British Force thereupon proceeded to take possession, upon which a capitulation was arranged, and the administration of the Government was assumed by General Craig. By the Peace of Amiens the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Batavian Republic, but it was again captured by a British Force in 1806, and at the General Peace of 1814 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. During the interval between the Peace of Amiens and the recapture by the British in 1806, the Colony had made rapid and considerable progress owing to the abolition of the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the wise regulations of government which had been substituted. An important event in the history of the Cape was the expulsion in 1809 of the Kaffirs from the Zuurveldt, a district west of the Great Fish River. In 1817 that district was visited by the then Governor, who saw the importance of its colonization as a barrier against the Kaffir power, and in 1820 Parliament voted a sum of 50,000*l.* to promote emigration to the Cape, by means of which 4,000 British immigrants were brought to the Colony and settled in the eastern districts. In December, 1834, began the first of what are called the Kaffir wars, when the Gaika tribe, 20,000 strong, overran the whole south-eastern portion of the Colony, but were defeated and their lands up to the Kei River proclaimed British territory. Subsequently Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, who thought the Kaffirs had had much excuse for their invasion, reversed this Act. In 1846 the second Kaffir war broke out, but was speedily suppressed, and the colonial border was extended to the Kei River, as proposed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. On Christmas Day, 1850, began the third Kaffir war, which lasted nearly three years, and in its earlier stages was aggravated by a simultaneous rebellion of the Kat River Hottentots.

In 1836 began what is called the trekking of a part of the Dutch or Boer population, who had become so estranged from the British Government that they preferred the perils of the wilderness to remaining under our rule. This remarkable movement, which resulted in the colonization of Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, may be ascribed to

several causes, of which the chief were:—1. General dislike of the policy of Great Britain in relation to slavery and the Native question. 2. Particular resentment against the policy of Lord Glenelg in reversing the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in relation to the first Kaffir war. 3. Resentment against the mode in which compensation had been made to them for the loss of their slaves under the Imperial Act abolishing slavery, namely, by orders for payment payable in London, which they could only dispose of on the spot at an enormous discount.

The years 1849 and 1850 were years of continued excitement, owing to the proposals of the then Government at home to send convicts to the Cape. In view of the agitation, carried almost to the point of active resistance, the project was abandoned. In 1856 the German Legion, which had been formed during the Crimean war, was brought to the Cape, and the men, numbering 2,300, disposed in selected spots on the frontier for defensive purposes. The same year (1856) was remarkable for the prevalence in Native Kaffraria of a cattle-killing delusion preached by a young prophetess, which resulted in wide-spread starvation. The political changes which have occurred in the last 20 years are briefly described under the title *Constitution*. The most important event in the recent economical and social history of the Cape has been the discovery of diamonds beyond the Orange River, which has undoubtedly been one of the main causes of the increase in recent years of the prosperity of the Colony. The measure of that prosperity may be judged from the fact that while the shipping inwards in 1870 amounted to 335,509 tons, in 1884, it amounted to 2,651,006 tons; and in the same period the imports, excluding specie, rose from 2,352,043*l.* in value to 5,249,000*l.*

The value of the exports in 1884 was 6,945,674*l.* excluding specie (86,070*l.*). The gross weight (avoidupois) of diamonds contained in packages which passed through the post office at Kimberley during the eight years ended 31st December, 1883, is stated to be as follows:—

1876	773 lbs. 15 ozs.	estimated value	£1,807,532
1877	903 " 15 "	" "	2,112,427
1878	1,150 " 0 "	" "	2,672,744
1879	1,174 " 4 "	" "	2,846,631
1880	1,440 " 12 "	" "	3,367,897
1881	1,498 " — "	" "	4,176,202
1882	1,666 " — "	" "	3,992,502

The declared value of diamonds exported in 1883 was 2,742,470*l.*, and 2,867,329 in 1884.

Climate.

The climate of the Cape is very favourable to Europeans. The air is dry and bracing, the heat never oppressive, and the winter weather mild and delightful; snow or ice are unknown except in the more elevated localities and on the higher mountains. The mean temperature at Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, is—maximum 72·4, minimum 52·4.

In the Eastern province the chief rainfall is during the summer months, in the Western provinces during the winter months. The summer months may be reckoned from November to April.

Consumption, in its early stages, has been entirely eradicated by residence at the Cape, and patients suffering from the disease even in a considerably advanced stage, have lived many years in the climate of the Cape, after European doctors had given up all hope of their lives.

Diseases of the lungs are rare, and there is a remarkable exemption from cholera, fevers, &c.

The Cape offers many localities presenting the requisites of altitude and extreme dryness for the modern treatment of consumptive patients.

Railways.

The railways of the Colony consist of three separate systems, the Western, Midland, and Eastern, having their starting points on the seaboard at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London respectively. The Western and Midland systems are connected by a junction line running from a point about 40 miles south of Colesberg to a point about the same distance south of Hope Town. The junction was opened for traffic on 31st March, 1884, and thus established a connection between Capetown, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, and the Eastern Province generally. An extension of 70 miles from this junction to the Orange River (towards Kimberley) was opened for traffic on the 3rd November, 1884; and a further extension of 72 miles from the Orange River to Kimberley was opened for traffic in November, 1885.

The lengths from Cape Town to Wellington, 64 miles, and from Cape Town to Wynberg, 8½ miles, became the property of the Government by purchase; the rest have been constructed, equipped, and maintained at the expense of the general revenue.

The mileage open for traffic, which in December, 1883, was 1,213 miles, was raised during 1884 to 1,453 miles, the principal lengths being as follows:—

	Miles.
Western System	... 642
Midland System	... 589
Eastern System	... 222
	<hr/> 1,453

the capital expended on purchase, construction, and equipment to that date being 12,104,757*l.*

The extensions authorized in 1881, at an estimated cost of 3,954,636*l.*, carried the three main lines up to the Orange River; on the Western system to Hope Town, on the Midland to Colesberg, and on the Eastern system to Aliwal North. The Midland Railway to Colesberg, on the Orange Free State border, was opened for traffic on the 16th of October, 1883. The Western Extension was completed, and opened by the High Commissioner on 3rd November, 1884, and the extension to Aliwal North was completed and opened for traffic on the 2nd September, 1885. The Colony now possesses railways of an aggregate length of 1,520 miles.

In 1873, when the first railway constructed in the Colony, viz., from Cape Town to Wellington, became the property of the Government, the revenue from railways amounted to 65,969*l.*, and the cost of maintenance was 42,768*l.*

In 1884 the gross earnings on the Cape Government Railways were 964,903*l.*, compared with 915,274*l.* for 1883; and the working expenditure 637,441*l.*, as compared with 649,449*l.*; showing an increase on the earnings of 51,629*l.*, and a decrease in the working expenses of 12,008*l.* The profit on the workings for 1884 was 327,462*l.* The net result compares favourably with that of last year, in spite of the continued depression of trade throughout the Colony.

The line between Grahamstown and Port Alfred (about 40 miles), under construction by a company subsidised by Government, was opened for traffic on the 24th December, 1883. During the session of 1883 powers were given to a company, to be also aided by a subsidy, to construct a branch from Worcester, on the Western Main Line, down the Breed River as far as Montagu.

Public Works other than Railways.

Harbour Works on an extensive scale are being constructed at Cape Town, Port Alfred, and East London.

At Cape Town and Port Elizabeth the works are under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members. At Port Alfred and East London they are controlled by the Public Works Department of the Government.

The cost of these works to the 31st December, 1884, was for the breakwater, docks, &c., 1,881,694*l*. The expenditure during the year 1884 was 159,410*l*., and the revenue 72,196*l*.

The breakwater is now being carried out to a length of some 1,233 yards, the portion already completed being 2,310 feet. The graving dock, named the Robinson Dry Dock, was opened for use on the 20th October, 1882. Its length is 539·6 feet, and it is capable of taking ironclads and vessels of the very largest class likely to be sent out to these waters. The cost was 156,689*l*. It is constructed throughout of granite.

The number of vessels docked during the year 1884 was 724, registering 871,154 tons.

Extensive additions to the Harbour Works of Table Bay have been authorised, comprising an outer harbour, formed in part by the existing breakwater, and its extension, and a south arm running parallel with it, which will enclose an area of 64 acres, in addition to the inner docks, with a depth ranging from 24 to 36 feet at low water. The cost is estimated at 405,810*l*.

The works at Port Elizabeth are now completed. From January, 1876, to December, 1884, the works constructed were two iron pile jetties, each nearly 900 feet long, which have much facilitated the landing and shipping of passengers and goods; an iron bridge over the Boakens River, and two retaining banks, and the removal of the old wooden jetties, and the old breakwater and Shield. The total expenditure during this period, on removal of old structures, construction of new works, and maintenance, has been 270,235*l*.

At East London and at Port Alfred, situated at the mouths of the Buffalo and Kowie Rivers, the attempt is being made to overcome the obstructions of the sand-bars which close the entrances, by the construction of training-walls intended to have the effect of removing the bar by the natural scouring of the stream. To the 30th June, 1885, there had been expended at East London 502,487*l*., and at Port Alfred, 214,235*l*.

Considerable sums have also been expended upon other useful works, and upon opening of the road communications of the country. For these purposes the following sums have been appropriated for expenditure for the financial year, 1884-85: works and other buildings, 47,697*l*.; roads and bridges, 214,325*l*.

The new Houses of Parliament in Cape Town, the contract for the superstructure of which was let to Messrs. Joseph Bull and Sons, of Southampton, for 133,719*l*., are now completed, and were occupied during the session of 1885. The cost, including furniture, electric lighting, &c., has amounted to about 220,000*l*.

Minerals, &c.

Considerable advance has been made during the past year in developing the coal deposits in the Stormberg, on the north-eastern frontier. The coal is shown to be of a superior quality, and is found to be fairly suitable for railway purposes, experiments made by Government with the view of testing the practicability of using it on the colonial lines having resulted on the whole favourably. This coal is used freely for household purposes at Queenstown, and in other places in the neighbourhood of the fields.

The promotion of a company to work the mines at Spriggton and to lay a branch line from the Eastern Railway to the coal pits, will doubtless tend to the rapid advancement of this industry, to the material benefit of the Colony, fuel being one of the most expensive articles of necessary consumption. The locality of the various deposits has been determined with some accuracy, by explorations conducted with a diamond boring apparatus imported by the Government.

Mining operations on a large scale are carried on in the division of Namaqualand, where extensive copper deposits exist. The O'okiep Mine, the property of the Cape Copper Mining Company (Limited), is believed to be one of the richest in the world. The percentage of copper is 33·00. Between this mine and the seaport (Port Nolloth), a distance of 93 miles, a railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge has been laid by the enterprising Company named, at a cost of no less than 158,100*l*.

The export of copper during the year 1884 was 20,348 tons, valued at 405,415*l*.

A rich mine of manganese ore, yielding from 70 to 90 per cent., exists in the mountains opposite the Paarl, a town distant about 35 miles by rail from Cape Town.

Gold and other minerals have been found in various parts of the Colony, but not in sufficient quantities at present to render the discoveries of much commercial value. Prospecting is, however, being energetically carried on.

Guano is found in large quantities on the various islets along the coast; and the collection and exportation of it forms a very remunerative industry. The leases of these islands bring in an annual rental of from 6,000*l*. to 7,000*l*.

Diamonds.

The diamond fields of South Africa are situated in the territory known as Griqualand West, which became British territory by cession from the Griqua people in 1871, and remained a separate colony until October, 1880, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony.

The history of these Diamond Fields is briefly as follows:—The first diamond was found by accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown on its origin, and the existence of rough diamonds in South Africa was so generally discredited, that nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and another of Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies

and Republica. Operations were at this time confined to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery had been made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the four mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were found in unexampled profusion.

When the dry diggings—technically known as “Mines”—were first opened, the searching for stones was carried on with the rude appliances brought from the River, and claim-patches of 30 superficial feet square were worked by individual claim-holders. But as they sunk deeper, the cost of working increased so enormously that the individual was no longer able to work his claim economically, and the digger who worked with pick and shovel has been gradually supplanted by capitalists and wealthy and powerful corporations operating on the most extensive scale, with elaborate and costly machinery, and employing large bodies of overseers and labourers.

The diamondiferous soil is dug or quarried from the so-called mine, which is simply an enormous pit or hole, raised to the surface by means of either aerial tramways or perpendicular shafts, and conveyed to, and spread out to air, upon the “depositing floor,” where it lies exposed to the atmosphere for six weeks or two months, varying with the weather, when it is crushed in the “washing machine,” which also subjects it to a process of sifting through a graduated series of sieves. The result of the sifting is sorted by hand, and the diamonds are separated from the *débris*. The hauling and washing engines are almost exclusively driven by steam. The mine is connected with the depositing floor by tramways. At the four mines in 1884 the number of steam engines of various kinds employed was 336, with a total of 3,634 horse-power. The total length of single line of tramways amounted to 160 miles, the neighbourhood of the mines being covered by a network of rails. The mines are known by the names of Kimberley, Old De Beer's, Du Toit's Pan, and Bultfontein. The two former are the property of the Government, the two latter of the London and South African Exploration Company (Limited). The surface area of Kimberley Mine is 23 acres, its depth nearly 500 feet; the surface area of De Beer's 29 acres, but the depth only 300 feet. The mines of Du Toit's Pan and Bultfontein are considerably larger in superficial area, though not so deep as the others.

The number of claims is:—

In the Kimberley Mine	...	...	365
“ Old De Beer's Mine	...	...	594
“ Du Toit's Pan Mine	...	...	1,500
“ Bultfontein Mine	...	...	1,065

The value of claim-ground is assessed for rating purposes as follows:—

Kimberley	...	...	£3,047,038
De Beer's	...	...	934,737
Du Toit's Pan	...	...	1,282,691
Bultfontein	...	...	682,266

5,946,732

According to the latest published returns, the total production at the four mines, for the period from the 1st September, 1882, to the 31st August, 1885, was as follows:—

Mine.	Carats.	Value.
Kimberley	2,280,123	£2,211,239
De Beer's	1,447,335	1,516,353
Du Toit's Pan	1,483,184	2,099,666
Bultfontein	1,615,878	1,658,071
Total	6,826,520	7,485,329

And the total exports from Griqualand West for the same period were:—

	Carats.	Value.
During four months ended 31 Dec., 1882	796,546	£1,156,273
During 1883	2,413,954	2,742,521
During 1884	2,263,686	2,807,288
During eight months ended 31 Aug., 1885	1,537,196	1,586,796
Total	7,011,382	8,292,878

The internal affairs of each mine are managed by a board, limited to seven members, elected by the claim-holders, or, in default of such election, by a board of three members appointed by the Government.

The severe losses suffered by the mining industry through the illicit trade in rough diamonds have to some extent, though not entirely, been checked by the stringent protective measure known as the “Diamond Trade Act,” passed in 1882, the more important provisions of which have been applied, with modifications, to the entire colony by Act No. 14 of 1885. The suppression of the crime employs a large detective force and searching staff, maintained at an annual cost of over 20,000*l.*, derived from fines and duties imposed by the Acts, and from contributions by the mining boards.

The largest diamond known to have been found was 602 carats. The highest price given for a single rough stone is 8,000*l.*, being about 100*l.* per carat. The question whether the title of the proprietors of the farms entitles them to the sub-soil diamonds has been violently debated, and involving as it did consequences of great pecuniary magnitude to the diggers, at one time led them to acts of lawlessness which rendered necessary the despatch of a body of Her Majesty's troops to the Diamond Fields to ensure respect for authority. The trouble was averted by the acquisition of the principal farm, Vooruitzicht, for 100,000*l.* by the Government; and as regards the minor diggings, the matter has now been set at rest by a legislative compromise.

Industries.

The colonists at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and in the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of this Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked. Those reserved to the Crown cover an estimated area of about 250,000 acres. They are controlled by the Department of Woods and Forests, at an annual charge of some 10,000*l.* The attention of the Government has

recently been given to the economical and systematic working of the Crown Forests with anticipated satisfactory results.

Ostrich breeding is not now carried on so largely as heretofore. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in many districts.

In 1860, the export of ostrich feathers was 2,287 lbs.; ten years later it was 28,768 lbs., while in 1884 it amounted to 233,411 lbs.

The exports of mohair at corresponding dates were respectively:—385 lbs., 403,153 lbs., and 4,329,355 lbs. The export of wool had risen from 23,172,785 lbs. in 1860, to 37,270,615 lbs. in 1884.

Statistics of manufactures and works are incomplete, but the undermentioned information was obtained in 1884 as regards *cities and towns*:—Number of boot works 129, brick works 139, jam, &c., works, 37, cooperages 22, gun works 9, iron and tin works 129, printing establishments 74, saddlery works 124, fish curing 61, glass 2, boat-building 9, wagon and cart works 301, glass 1.

The following is an account of the declared value of the principal articles (Colonial produce) exported in 1883 and 1884:—

	Declared value.	
	1883.	1884.
Aloes	£10,258	£9,973
Argol	5,591	6,828
Copper ore	454,113	405,415
Corn, grain, and meal	6,816	7,993
Feathers, Ostrich	931,380	966,479
Fish, salted or cured	22,198	16,206
Fruit, dried	3,665	1,469
Hair, Angora	271,804	239,573
Hides, ox and cow	82,064	105,873
Horns do.	7,283	8,621
Horses	1,085	2,755
Ivory	5,746	3,879
Skins, goat	122,796	115,699
" sheep	231,190	213,793
Spirits, Brandy	1,123	884
Wine, Constantia	2,371	1,779
" Ordinary	21,474	15,922
Wool, sheep's, fleece washed	262,853	267,365
" " scoured	1,340,087	1,100,834
" " grease	389,605	376,994

This statement excludes diamonds.

Education.

To promote elementary instruction of all children, industrial training for native lads and girls, and superior instruction to those preparing for the University examinations, the Government gives grants of money in aid of salaries of lecturers and professors (under the Higher Education Act), and of other teachers under Act 13 of 1865, assistance in providing furniture, &c., allowances in aid of expenses of needy boarders at schools amongst the agricultural population, and to maintain native boarders at industrial institutions. In 1854, 91 schools, at which 10,266 children attended, cost the Colony 7,593*l.*, while during the year 1884-85 there were in the Colony and the Transkei 989 schools, with 75,713 scholars. The Government expenditure on education in the financial year 1883-84 amounted to 99,918*l.*; as late as 1872 it was only 25,267*l.* The local expenditure was 101,645*l.* in 1883-84.

Under Act No. 16 of 1873 was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, whose power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D. has been recognised by Her Majesty under Letters Patent dated 8th August, 1877.

Chancellor, Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellor, Langham Dale, Esq., M.A. LL.D.

The Council consists of 20 members. The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is supplemented by endowments, &c. The following table shows the number of persons who—

	Matriculated.	Took direct degrees.	Were admitted <i>ad eundem</i>
1882.	65	7	10
1883.	88	14	15
1884.	118	12	7
1885.	118	10	7

Sea and Land Communications.

Contracts have been entered into by the Colonial Government for weekly communication between England and the Cape, and *vice versa*, with the Union Steamship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company. The packets leave England on Fridays, and the Cape (Table Bay) on Wednesdays, the passage to be effected in 21½ days, and in 22½ days when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena or Ascension, but premiums are paid for quicker runs. The average passage is 20 days. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. The packets of each Company call at Madeira, both on the outward and homeward voyages, except that the "Castle" packets on alternative voyages call at Lisbon instead of Madeira.

Steamers leave Table Bay four times a month for Natal (distant about 1,000 miles), calling at Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, and East London, to land and embark passengers; they usually leave about 24 hours after the arrival of the English mail.

The passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, and to Natal four to five.

A "Castle" Company's steamer leaves Table Bay once a month for Delagoa Bay, and ports on the East Coast of Africa; and that Company also sends a steamer once a month to Mauritius and Madagascar.

Communication is effected between Cape Town and the chief inland towns daily, with Natal once a week, via the Transkei, once by steamer, and once via the Orange Free State, with the Orange Free State twice a week, and with the Transvaal once a week through the Diamond Fields.

The number of Colonial post offices is 612, and of money order offices, 142. The expenditure on the postal service in 1873 amounted to 63,297*l.*, and to 200,095*l.* in 1884; the revenue in 1873 was 41,478*l.*, and the commission on money orders 902*l.*; the corresponding figures for 1884 were 119,152*l.* and 4,908*l.* The weight of registered packets addressed to England, and supposed to contain diamonds, which passed the Post Office in the years 1874 to 1884, both inclusive, amounted to 13,502 lbs. 10 oz.

Chief Towns.

Cape Town, which had in 1875 a population of 33,239, and with suburbs, 45,240, is laid out at right angles, and contains numerous handsome shops, offices, and churches. The finest building is the edifice providing accommodation for the two Houses of Parliament and the Colonial Office.

Kimberley has a population of 13,590; Port Elizabeth, 13,040; Graham's-town, 6,903; King William's Town, 5,169; Paarl, 5,760; Graaff

Pinet, 4,562; Worcester, 3,788; Queenstown, 2,320; East London, 2,184.

Constitution.

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1835 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, that is the conduct of the Executive Government by the advice of Ministers responsible to the Local Parliament, was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872.

There is a Legislative Council of 22 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 74 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer-General, the Attorney-General (who is Premier), the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President.

Act No. 18 of 1874 provided for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. Under the Griqualand West Annexation Act 39 of 1877, a Member is added to the Council for that province. The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.* or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers), and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, of not less than 50*l.* per annum, or not less than 25*l.* with board and lodging. The number of registered electors in 1885 was 86,206.

By an Act No. 5 of 1875, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

The supreme court, as consolidated by Act No. 40, of 1882, consists of one Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges; and the Court of Appeal consists of a Chief Justice, the Judge Presidents of the Eastern Districts and High Courts, and two other Judges of the Supreme Court. Within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Eastern Districts fall territories known as Transkei, Griqualand, and Tembuland.

The Judges of the "Supreme Court" hold Sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, the Judges of "The Eastern Districts Court," hold Sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts, and the Judges of the High Court holds session at Kimberley.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation.

BASUTOLAND.

This territory forms an irregular oval in the north-east of the Cape Colony; the main axis, about 150 miles in length, lying in a north-easterly direction. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form part of its western, northern, and eastern boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles.

The territory, which is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate, is the finest grain producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The scenery is grand, and in many parts extremely beautiful.

The following statistics are derived from the 1875 census of the Cape Colony, of which Basutoland then formed a part.

Population,—European, 469
Native 127,707

Stock, etc.—35,257 horses, draught cattle 28,626 other 188,791, sheep, woolled, 240,270, other 49,537, goats, angora, 13,592, other 147,162, pigs 15,237, ploughs 2,770, harrows 269.

Its productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts.

The Basutos appear to have been composed of the remnants of several tribes which were broken up in the wars waged by Moselikatza, the king of the Matabele, in the early years of the present century. These remnants were united in about 1818 under Moshesh, a chief of great ability, who ruled for many years.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basutos were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission, and made peace.

A few years later, in 1856, disputes arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State respecting boundary questions, and hostilities resulted. The conflict lasted from 1856 to 1858, with indecisive results, and was concluded by the Treaty of Aliwal, 1858. Even then peace was not established on any firm basis, outbreaks of hostilities frequently occurring.

In December, 1861, Moshesh invoked the protection of the Queen, and prayed to be recognised as a sort of tributary chief. He likewise prayed for the appointment of a British Resident, and sounded his petition on the treaty concluded with Sir George Cathcart after the action of the Berea. This request received due attention from the Colonial Office, but the arrangement fell through, owing to difficulties raised by the Orange Free State.

In 1865 the war broke out afresh, and Moshesh again claimed the protection of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. The latter declined to interpose actively, but despatched a British Commissioner, Mr. J. Burnett, to Thaba Bosigo, the capital of Basutoland, with a view to settling difficulties. This measure met with little success, and the war continued.

The war dragged for some time; but in the end the Boers were everywhere successful, and Moshesh, under the pressure of reverses, and in face of prospective famine, sued for peace. At the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, April 1866, he recognised the permanent cession of a portion of his district, and acknowledged himself a subject of the Orange Free State.

The peace was of short duration, the war was renewed, and the Basutos, pressed by the Boers, were on the brink of destruction, when they again appealed to be taken under the authority of the Queen, and in January, 1868, Sir Philip Wodehouse received authority to recognise Moshesh and his tribe as British subjects, and for the incorporation of their territory. This was carried into effect by a proclamation dated 12th March, 1868.

Though further danger from the Boers was thus averted, the country remained in a very unsettled condition, until it was annexed to the Cape in August, 1871.

This was effected by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the Basuto community, the Act of incorporation expressly declared that Basutoland was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, that the Government should have power to legislate for it by proclamation, and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The recent history of Basutoland has been one of much trouble and disturbance.

In March, 1879, Moirosi, the chief of the Quithing district, in the south-east of Basutoland, rescued from justice his son Doda, who had been arrested for horse-stealing; and, on the Colonial authorities demanding his surrender, broke out into open defiance of its authority. Owing to the great natural strength of his country and stronghold, considerable difficulty was experienced in subduing him; but in December of that year, his stronghold was carried by storm, and he himself fell in the assault. The proposals of the Colonial Government to divide the territory occupied by the adherents of this chief into lots for occupation by European settlers gave rise to great discontent among the Basutos who had remained loyal. Basutoland, they said, was already too small for its population, and the scheme of the Colonial Government was a breach of the promise which Sir P. Wodehouse made to Moshesh when the Basutos came under British rule, that Basutoland should always remain a native reserve. This discontent was further increased by the extension of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, providing for a general disarmament, to Basutoland by Proclamation dated the 6th of April, 1880, and culminated in the revolt of almost the whole tribe when an attempt was made to put the Act in force. The rebellion subsequently spread to the native territories to the east and south of Basutoland, East Griqualand, Tambookieland, and the country of the Pondomisi, where the rising was signalized by the treacherous murder of Mr. Hope, the magistrate, and other Europeans.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Colony to reduce the Basutos to submission by force of arms, but without decisive success. The loss of their cattle, however, and the interruption of cultivation caused great distress amongst them. Early in 1881 overtures for an arrangement were made by the leading chiefs, and, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, the High Commissioner acted as arbiter between the Colonial Government and the Basutos.

The terms of his award were, the registration of arms, the payment of compensation to those natives who had remained loyal by the tribe, and also the payment of a fine of 5,000 head of cattle. The award was accepted by the Basutos and the fine paid, but little was done towards fulfilling the other conditions. Finding that a full compliance with

the award was not to be hoped for, the Colonial Ministry, with a view to facilitate a settlement, cancelled the award and induced the Local Parliament to assume the burden of compensating the loyal. The Disarmament Proclamation was also repealed, and at a Pitso held on the 24th of April, 1883, a very liberal constitution was offered to the Basutos. Masupha, however, the chief of the Berca district, who was the leader of the revolt, and though he had accepted the award had taken no steps to comply with it, with several other chiefs of influence, held aloof, and practically declared their intention to have no further connexion with the Colonial Government, and the tribe generally were understood to wish to be under the direct authority of the Imperial Government. In the meantime a strong feeling in favour of the entire abandonment of Basutoland had grown up in the Colony, and the Colonial Ministry feeling themselves unable to effect a settlement, sent Mr. Merriman, the Minister for Public Works, to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government as to the future of the territory. In view of the disastrous effects which the abandonment would have produced, not only in Basutoland itself, but throughout South Africa, the Imperial Government decided to undertake provisionally and for a time the administration of the country on condition that satisfactory evidence was given by the Basutos of their desire to remain under the British Crown, that the Orange Free State should undertake to cause the frontier to be respected by its subjects, and that the colony should pay over towards the cost of administration the customs duties received on goods imported into Basutoland. This offer was accepted by the Colony, and provision was made in the Basutoland Disannexation Act of 1883 for the payment of 20,000*l.* a-year, in lieu of customs, and the Free State also intimated its willingness to comply with the conditions so far as it was concerned.

A great national Pitso of the Basutos was held on the 29th of November, 1883, attended by the representatives of more than two-thirds of the whole tribe. These unanimously expressed their desire to remain under British rule, and their willingness to pay hut tax and comply with the other conditions on which the Imperial Government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the administration of the country. Several important chiefs who were not at the Pitso subsequently expressed their concurrence in this resolution, Masupha alone refusing to accept the offers of the Government and desiring to remain independent. Her Majesty's Government upon this decided that their conditions were sufficiently complied with, advised the Queen to sanction the Dis-annexation Act, and immediately took steps for carrying on the government under the immediate authority of the Crown. The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The revenue for 1884-5 was 27,272*l.*, and the expenditure, 24,528*l.* The estimate of revenue for 1885-6 is 26,550*l.*, and that of expenditure 26,409*l.*

Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, Colonel Marshall James Clarke, R.A., C.M.G., 1,200*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance.

Secretary and Accountant, Godfrey Y. Lagden, 400*l.*
Assistant Commissioners, W. H. Surmon, 600*l.*; — Barrett, 500*l.*; Major-General Wolfe, 500*l.*

Sub-Inspectors, Messrs. Tilly, Moony, Kennan, McGregor, Griffiths, Sloley, and Wroughton, *Medical Officer*, Dr. W. J. Rowe, 450*l*.

FINGOLAND, IDUTYWA RESERVE, AND NOMAN'S LAND, as explained in Part 1 of this Article, were annexed to the Cape in October, 1879.

In 1877 **THE GCALEKAS**, a tribe residing beyond the Kei, under Krelli, one of the leaders of the great Kaffir war of 1850-53, defied the authority of the British Government, and even invaded what is now British territory. They were, however, defeated by the Colonial forces under the immediate leadership of Colonel C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., then Commandant of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. Their territory was overrun, and Krelli deposed, and his country taken as British, by a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere dated the 5th of October, 1877, and confirmed by Lord Carnarvon in a despatch dated the 14th of November, 1877.

In 1875-76 **THE TEMBUS**, of **TEMBULAND** proper, gave themselves over to the Government, and in 1878 the **Bomvanas** did the same.

While giving effect to the desire of these tribes to come under the Cape Government, it was also arranged to include in the same scheme of incorporation the conquered province of Gcalekaland, and a settlement of native British subjects called the Emigrant Tembus.

They are governed by officials paid by the Cape Government, and under its supervision.

The above-named territories, viz., Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, Bomvanaland, and Gcalekaland, were formally proclaimed British territory in November, 1881, and Sir Hercules Robinson appointed Governor thereof. In 1885 they were annexed to the Cape Colony.

Under a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, dated the 4th September, 1878, **UMQUIKELA**, for breach of treaty arrangements, has ceased to be recognized as paramount chief of the Pondos, and the sovereignty of the port and estuary of St. John's River has been vested in Her Majesty's Government. A Resident has also been appointed to represent the Government with Umquikela, who

remains Chief of East Pondoland. The Cape Colony customs dues are levied at St. John's River mouth, under a Proclamation dated 2nd August, 1881, by which also it has been declared a "free port," and Sir H. Robinson appointed Governor thereof. The port was annexed to the Colony in 1884.

WEST PONDOLAND is under the Chief Umquisol now independent of his uncle Umquikela. A small strip of his territory at the mouth of the St. John's River was acquired by the Cape Government for 1,000*l*.

These various Transkeian Territories are now re-grouped, under three Chief Magistrates, each with several subordinate magistrates, in the following manner, viz.:—

Griqualand East comprising Nomansland (late Adam Kok's Country), the Gatberg, and St. John's Territory, all under one Chief Magistrate, Mr. W. E. Stanford, and eight subordinate magistrates.

Tembuland, comprising Tembuland proper, Bomvanaland, and Emigrant Tembuland, all under one Chief Magistrate, Major Elliot, C.M.G., and seven subordinate magistrates. Major Elliot has also charge of the relations of the Government with Pondoland West.

Transkei, comprising Fingoland, the Idutywa Reserve, and the country of the ex-chief Krelli (Gcalekaland), all under one Chief Magistrate, Captain M. S. Blyth, C.M.G., and six subordinate magistrates.

Each of the three Chief Magistrates above-mentioned receives a salary of 1,000*l*. per annum.

The revenue and expenditure of these territories for 1884 were:—

	Revenue for 1884.			Expenditure during 1884.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Transkei ...	15,891	0	4	21,868	6	6
Tembuland ...	18,398	17	1	29,766	17	5
Griqualand East	22,526	2	11	22,502	10	11
				7,820	0	8*
Total	56,816	0	4	81,957	15	6

The following table contains statistics for 1879, the best available relating to these territories:—

	Population. 1885.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Wagons.	Ploughs.
Griqualand East	88,875	15,716	131,896	122,274	77,550	180	2,556
Transkei	118,691	8,362	94,334	251,702	59,432	555	3,967
Tembuland	125,268	10,214	79,111	110,476	50,641	324	3,449

* For public works in the three territories, not divided under separate heads.

Population.

Population of Griqualand West in 1877, according to the census then held, was 45,277; 12,437 (7,384 males and 4,990 females) persons being classed as Europeans, and 32,903 (20,360 males and 12,543 females) as others. The City of Kimberley had 6,486 European and 7,104 other inhabitants.

The population of Cape Colony in 1885, excluding Basutoland, with 128,176 persons, now disannexed, but including East and West Griqualand, Tembuland, and Transkei, is estimated at 1,252,34*l*. persons.

No Census taken in 1885.

Statistics of the Cape Colony.—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

Year.	Actual Revenue. (Revised.)	Total Revenue (i.e., Revenue Loans included.) (Revised.)	Receipts from		Total Expenditure.	Whereof Expenditure under Vote was	Public Debt on 31st December in each Year. (Revised.)	
			Customs (including Harbour Dues).	Land Revenue			General Government.	Corporate Bodies.
1875	£ 1,602,917	£ 2,815,978	£ 785,880	£ 120,078	£ 2,272,275	£ •	£ 2,405,358	£ 364,850
Arrears, 1875 brought to charge up to 30th June, 1881.	...	...	...	...	785,454	"	...	...
Half-year, 1876	827,886	1,868,625	398,514	66,059	1,412,677	624,332	4,068,158	464,350
1876-77	1,318,341	2,936,558	605,981	114,108	3,503,671	1,495,833	6,028,959	464,050
1877-78	* 1,586,303	2,583,429	775,776	90,825	3,627,580	1,660,016	6,986,359	462,750
1878-79	2,082,889	5,662,089	923,597	108,466	3,994,933	1,916,633	9,527,459	489,950
1879-80	2,522,028	8,556,601	983,456	178,419	3,742,665	2,545,882	10,583,759	808,050
1880-81	3,009,970	4,825,121	1,198,054	161,134	5,472,268	2,759,919	12,460,559	801,150
1881-82	3,524,859	4,893,399	1,356,947	180,139	5,520,797	3,280,867	15,302,759	795,650
1882-83	3,299,018	5,451,006	1,119,752	193,422	6,341,717	3,689,988	19,671,859	1,139,150
1883-84	2,949,951	7,588,592	906,499	200,587	5,374,982	3,504,588	19,658,267	1,145,865
1884-85	3,318,029	3,855,625	1,082,213	192,639	Accounts not closed.		20,357,935	1,163,867

* Including 20,877*l.* revenue from Transkeian Territories for period from 1st July, 1875, to 1st July, 1877.

Year.	Shipping Inwards.		Shipping Outwards.		Imports, including Colonial and Imperial Govt. articles and exclusive of Specie.	Exports, excluding Specie and Diamonds.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	£	£
1875	1,639	909,826	1,587	898,436	5,781,319	4,206,544
1876	1,601	1,130,193	1,584	1,117,485	5,556,077	3,499,196
1877	1,615	1,262,557	1,606	1,281,768	5,168,348	3,683,743
1878	1,832	1,635,163	1,791	1,605,809	6,151,595	3,456,330
1879	2,250	2,139,695	2,167	2,051,374	7,083,810	3,805,637
1880	2,114	2,256,406	2,103	2,220,913	7,662,858	4,342,294
1881	2,312	2,540,910	2,260	2,526,591	9,227,171	4,220,706
1882	2,328	3,058,876	2,331	3,034,015	9,372,019	4,514,098
1883	2,135	2,990,277	2,115	2,969,258	6,470,391	4,408,828
1884	1,923	2,651,006	1,955	2,671,111	5,249,000	4,138,345

Tariff.

The following table contains the Customs duties authorised to be levied under Act No. 13 of 1884:—

	£	s.	d.
Ale and beer, the gallon	0	1	3
Boots and shoes, viz.:—			
Men's, the dozen pairs	0	8	0
Women's, " "	0	6	0
Boys' and girls', the dozen pairs.	0	8	0
Children's, " "	0	2	0
Slippers and goloshes, the dozen pairs	0	2	0
And for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	10	0	0
Butter, including butterine or any other substance imported for mixing with or for use as butter, the 100 lbs.	0	12	6
Candles, the lb.	0	0	3
Carriages, carts, waggons and other			

	£	s.	d.
wheeled vehicles, including wheelbarrows, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	20	0	0
Cartridges, for every 100 <i>l.</i> full value	15	0	0
and for every lb. of gunpowder therein	0	0	6
Cement, the 400 lbs.	0	1	6
Cheese, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8
Chicory, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8
Cider, the gallon	0	0	6
Cinnamon or cassia, per lb.	0	0	8
Cloves, the pound	0	0	8
Coals, coke, and patent fuel, per ton of 2,000 lb.	0	1	0
Cocoa and chocolate, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8
Coffee, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8
Confectionery, jams, jellies, and manufactured sweets, not being medicated or properly classed as apothecary ware,			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
but including sweetmeats of all sorts, and other articles with which sugar is largely compounded for preserving purposes, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8	imported in bottles each of not greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	10	6
Corn and grain, viz:—				Spirits or strong waters, in bottles of greater capacity or content than the above, the imperial gallon	0	10	0
Barley, the 100 lbs.	0	1	0	Ditto, ditto, not in bottle, the imperial gallon	0	10	0
Maize, " "	0	1	0	Spirits, sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained, imported in bottles, each of not greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	1	4	0
Oats, " "	0	1	0	Spirits, ditto, ditto, imported in bottles, each of not greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	12	0
Rye, " "	0	1	0	Spirits, ditto, ditto, no in bottle, the imperial gallon	0	12	0
Wheat, " "	0	1	0	Spirits, perfumed, the imperial gallon	0	15	0
Dates, " "	0	4	2	Sugar—			
Dynamite, blasting powder, blasting compound, gun cotton, and fuze, the lb.	0	0	6	Refined or candy, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Flour wheaten, and wheaten meal, the 100 lbs.	0	8	6	Unrefined, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Fruits, dried (all sorts), the 100 lbs.	0	12	6	Molasses, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Ginger, dry, the lb.	0	0	8	Tallow, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Preserved chow chow, and other similar preserves, the lb.	0	0	4	Tamarinds, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Gunpowder, the lb.	0	0	6	Tea, the lb.	0	0	8
Guns or gun-barrels, the barrel	1	0	0	Tobacco, not manufactured, the lb.	0	1	0
Lard, the 100 lbs.	0	12	6	Manufactured (not cigars or snuff), the lb.	0	2	0
Mace, the lb.	0	0	8	Cigars, the lb.	0	4	0
Matches, viz:—				And for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Wooden, in boxes or other packages containing not more than 100 matches, the gross	0	4	0	Cigarettes, the lb. (gross)	0	8	0
In boxes or other packages containing more than 100 and not more than 200 matches, the gross	0	8	0	Snuff, the lb.	0	4	0
(And at the same rate for larger boxes.)				Turmeric, the lb.	0	0	3
Wax vestas and fuses in boxes or other packages, containing up to 50 vestas or fuses, the gross	0	4	0	Turpentine, the gallon	0	1	0
In boxes or other packages containing up to 100 vestas or fuses, the gross	0	8	0	Varnish, "	0	8	0
(And at the same rate for every additional 50 vestas or fuses.)				Vinogar, "	0	0	6
Meat, salted or cured, and not in cases hermetically sealed, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4	Wine, in bottles, each of not greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	12	0
Mules, each	1	0	0	In bottles, each of not greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	6	0
Nutmegs, the lb.	0	0	8	In other bottles, or in wood, the imperial gallon	0	5	0
Nuts, all kinds, excepting cocoa nuts, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4	Wood, unmanufactured, other than teak, the cubic foot	0	0	2
Oils, of all descriptions, including mineral, imported in vessels containing not less than one imperial pint (chemical, essential, perfumed, and castor oils, and fish oils in the raw state, the produce of Africa excepted), the imperial gallon	0	1	0	Wood, other than teak, planed or grooved, the cubic foot	0	0	3
Paddy, the 100 lbs.	0	2	6	Teak, the cubic foot	0	0	4
Pepper, the lb.	0	0	8	Agricultural implements, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Pimento, the lb.	0	0	8	Axles, springs, and lamps for carts and carriages, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Pistols or pistol-barrels, each	0	10	0	Bags for flour, grain, coal, and wool, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Rice, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2	Corks and bungs, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Salt, in bulk or in bags, or other packages of not less than 100 lbs., the 100 lbs.	0	0	8	Hops, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Soap, common, brown, blue, yellow, or mottled, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2	Iron, bar, bolt, and rod, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Spirits or strong waters of all sorts, not sweetened, mixed, or perfumed, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, imported in bottles, each of not greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	1	1	0	Malt, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Spirits or strong waters, of all sorts, not sweetened, mixed, or perfumed, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof,				Marble "	10	0	0
				Metal composition, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
				Rosin, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
				Soda, caustic "	10	0	0
				Staves "	10	0	0
				Tin, viz., plate or sheet, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
				Wire, iron and steel, for fencing, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
				Goods, not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported or used in the Colony of the			

£ s. d.

Cape of Good Hope, for every 100l.
value 15 0 0

Under Act No. 4 of 1854 a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is payable on the price of foreign reprints of British copyright works imported into this colony and protected by the Imperial Copyright Act.

Free.

Animals, living (excepting mules); anchors and chain cables, for ship's use; bottles of common glass imported full of wine, beer, or other liquid liable to customs duty; books, printed, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works; bullion or coin; cotton in its raw state; creosote; diamonds or other gems in their rough state; feathers, ostrich, undressed; * fish; flowers of sulphur; fruit, green, including cocoanuts; guano and other manures; *hair, viz., Angora; *hides, ox and cow; *horns, ox and cow and wild animals; ice; *ivory; machinery, viz., agricultural, mining, and sawing; maps and charts; photographs; printed music; oil fish, in a raw state; *ore, copper and other; paper for printing purposes; printers' and bookbinders' materials; provisions or other stores for Her Majesty's land and sea forces, when the customs duties shall not have been paid thereon; railway materials; seeds, bulbs, or plants (garden); sheep dip; skins, viz., *goat, *seal, *sheep, *wild animals; specimens illustrative of natural history; telegraph materials; wine, imported or taken out of bond for the use of military officers serving on full pay in this colony, and also for the use of officers of Her Majesty's navy serving on board any of Her Majesty's ships; wool, viz., sheeps'; all articles of military, naval, or volunteer uniforms or appointments, imported by imperial and colonial officers stationed in this colony for their own use; maize and other farm produce, the growth of St. John's River Territory.

List of Governors.

- 1795 J. H. Craig.
- 1797 Earl Macartney.
- 1798 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).
- 1799 Sir George Young.
- 1801 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).

Under the Batavian Government.

- 1803 Jan Willem Jansens.

British Governors.

- 1806 Sir David Baird.
- 1807 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
- 1807 Du Pré, Earl of Caledon.
- 1811 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
- 1811 Sir John Francis Cradock.
- 1813 Hon. Robert Meade (Lieutenant-Governor).
- 1814 Lord Charles Henry Somerset.
- 1820 Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin (*acting during the absence of Lord Charles Henry Somerset*).
- 1821 Lord Charles Henry Somerset, returned.
- 1826 Richard Bourke (Lieutenant-Governor).
- 1828 Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
- 1834 Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wade (*acting-Governor*).
- 1834 Sir Benjamin D'Urban.
- 1836 Sir Andries Stockenström, Bart. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).

* Being the growth and produce of Africa, and not manufactured, but in the raw state.

- 1838 Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.
- 1839 Colonel John Hare (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
- 1843 Sir Peregrine Maitland.
- 1847 Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.
- 1847 Sir H. F. Young, Kt. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
- 1847 Lieut.-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart.
- 1852 Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
- 1852 Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
- 1854 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
- 1859 Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
- 1860 Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.
- 1861 Sir Philip Edmund Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- 1870 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- 1877 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- 1880 Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
- 1880 Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (Administrator).
- 1881 Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
- 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Officer administering the Government).
- 1883 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

President, Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1881.

Members.

- Ker Baillie Hamilton, C.B., 1834.
- Richard Southey, C.M.G., 1852.
- Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1854.
- Eldred Mowbray Cole, 1859.
- General Sir R. Percy Douglas, Bart., 1863.
- James Christopher Davidson, 1864.
- Francis Bertrand Pinney, 1865.
- William Downes Griffith, 1866.
- Robert Graham, 1868.
- Sir John Charles Molteno, K.C.M.G., 1872.
- Henry White, 1872.
- Sir J. H. de Villiers, Kt., K.C.M.G., 1872, *Chief Justice*.
- Charles Abercrombie Smith, 1872, *Controller and Auditor General*.
- John Xavier Merriman, 1875.
- John Gordon Sprigg, 1878, *Treasurer of Colony*.
- Thomas Uppington, Q.C., 1878, *Premier and Attorney-General*.
- John Miller, 1878.
- William Ayliff, 1878.
- John Laing, 1878.
- Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., 1878.
- Henry William Pearson, 1878.
- James Weston Leonard, Q.C., 1881.
- Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G., 1881.
- Charles William Hutton, 1881.
- Jacobus Wilhelmus Sauer, 1881.
- John Hendrick Hofmeyr, 1881.
- Cecil John Rhodes, 1884.
- Frederic Schermbrucker, 1884, *Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works*.
- Jacobus Albertus de Wet, 1884, *Secretary for Native Affairs*.
- John Tudhope, 1885, *Colonial Secretary*.
- Clerk to the Executive Council and Confidential Clerk*, Charles H. Pennell, 400l.

Legislative Council.

*President, Sir J. H. de Villiers, Knt., K.C.M.G., 500l.
Clerk to Council, J. A. Fairbairn, 625l.
Usur of the Black Rod, M. J. Blake, 300l.
Shorthand Writer and Clerk, S. le Sueur, 360l.
Messenger, J. Reilly, 180l.

Members.

Western Province:—

The Hon. J. G. Steytler.
 The Hon. Jacobus Arnoldus Combrinck.
 The Hon. Martinus Laurentius Neethling.

North-Western Province:—

The Hon. Petrus Benjamin van Rhyn.
 The Hon. Thomas Tennant Heatlie.
 The Hon. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr.

South-Western Province:—

The Hon. Johan Frederick Taute.
 The Hon. Pieter Hermanus du Plessis.
 The Hon. Pieter Lourens van der Byl.

Midland Province:—

The Hon. Rudolph Philippus Botha.
 The Hon. W. A. Joubert.
 The Hon. Jacobus Arnoldus Burger.

South-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. William Guybon Atherstone.
 The Hon. Alfred Ebdon.
 The Hon. John Miller.

North-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Louis Henri Meurant.
 The Hon. D. P. van de Heever.
 The Hon. Robert Mitford Bowker.

Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Frederic Schermbrucker.
 The Hon. Thomas Brown.
 The Hon. J. P. Bertram.

Grigoland West:—

The Hon. William Ross.

House of Assembly Establishment.

Sir David Tennant, Kt., *Speaker*, 1,000l.
 J. Noble, *Clerk to the House*, 600l.
 H. J. de Wet, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, 300l.
 E. F. Kilpin, *Assistant Clerk*, 360l.
 H. W. Bidwell, *Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 360l.
 J. A. Smuts, *Clerk of the Papers*, 260l.
 H. C. V. Leibbrandt, *Librarian*, 100l.
 H. J. Loer, *Translator and Clerk*, 300l.
 J. D. Ensor, *Clerk and Shorthand Writer*, 120l.

Constituency.	Members.
Albany	Joseph Garbett Wood. Robert Crosbie.
Albert	Jotham Joubert. Martinus M. Venter.
Aliwal North . . .	David Nicholas de Wet. Jacobus W. Sauer.
Barkly	Cecil John Rhodes. James Alfred Hill.
Beaufort West. . .	Johannes Augustus Dreyer Desvages.

Constituency.

Members.

Beaufort West . .	Jacobus Dielan Johannes Oosthuizen.
Caledon	Thomas Upington, Q.C. Christian Johannes Nicolaas Dempers.
Cape Division . .	Michael Joseph Louw. Charles John Manuel.
Cape Town	Ludwig Wiener. Philip John Stigant. Thomas Ekins Fuller. Anders Ohlsson.
Clanwilliam	Ludwig Henry Goldschmidt. William de Smidt, jun.
Colesberg	Ignatius Johannes van der Walt. Daniel Jacobus Scholtz.
Cradock	Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G. Jacobus Johannes Janse van Rensburg.
East London	John Gordon Sprigg. Edward Yewd Brabant, Capt., C.M.G.
Fort Beaufort . . .	William Ayliff.
George	Lewis A. Vincent. Alfred G. Robertson.
Graaff-Reinet . . .	Jeremias Auret van Heerden Jacobus Nicholas Rothman
Graham's Town . .	Arthur Douglass. John E. Wood.
Kimberley	George Garcia Wolf. George Henry Goch. Moses Cornwall.
King William's Town	Charles Dunell Rudd. Frederick Dyer.
Malmesbury	William Joseph Warren. Thomas Arnoldus Johannes Louw.
Namaqualand . . .	Michiel Bergh. John Xavier Merriman. Charles Lewis.
Oudtshoorn	James Weston Leonard, Q.C. Bernardus Johannes Keyter
Paarl	Johannes Jacobus Proctor. Johannes Stephanus Marais
Piquetberg	Sir David Tennant, Kt. David de Waal.
Port Elizabeth . .	Henry William Pearson. Charles Tennant Jones.
Queen's Town . . .	John Frost, C.M.G. Martinus Johannes du Plessis.
Richmond	Petrus Jacobus du Toit. Thomas Philippus Theron.
Riversdale	Thomas Daniel Barry. Johannes Jacobus Nel.
Somerset	Jacobus Albertus de Wet. William Henry Hockley.
Stellenbosch	Philippus A. Myburgh. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr.
Swellendam	Andries Hendrick du Toit. Hercules Petrus du Preez.
Uitenhage	John Pigott Nixon, M.A.-Gen. John Tudhope.
Victoria East . . .	James Rose Innes, jun. Stephen Johnson.
Victoria West . . .	Abraham Barend de Villiers, P.J.'s son. Abraham Stephanus le Roex.
Wodehouse	Jacobus Albertus van Zyl. Joseph Walker.
Worcester	Jacob Isaac de Villiers. Jacob du Vos.

Governor's Establishment.

Governor, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, and 1,000*l.* as *High Commissioner*, and residences; and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from Imperial Funds.
Secretary to the High Commissioner, Capt. Graham Bower, R.N., 500*l.*
Private Secretary, F. J. Newton, 360*l.*, and quarters.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, H. A. T. Robinson, Lt., 183*l.*
Colonial Aide-de-Camp and Acting Military Secretary to the Governor, Captain C. T. Dawkins, 360*l.*
Clerk, M. S. Maurice, 200*l.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

*Premier** Hon. Thomas Upington, M.A., Q.C., 250*l.*
Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Tudhope, 1,500*l.*
Under Colonial Secretary, Hampden Willis, 900*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accounting Officer, Henry de Smidt, 500*l.*, also Stamping Commissioner, 75*l.* allowance.
Principal Clerk, Augustus Charles Dale, 410*l.*
Clerks of the First Class, Langham Dale, jun., and W. H. Milton, 300*l.*, and 37*l.* 10*s.* allowance as Secretaries to Tender Board, each; Sydney Cowper, 300*l.* (detached for special service).
Clerks of the Second Class, C. A. Williams, 210*l.*; and 100*l.* allowance as Private Secretary to the Premier.
Clerks of the Third Class, M. Garrett, 190*l.*; T. B. Stenhouse, 190*l.*; A. C. Bain, 160*l.*; N. Lacey, 145*l.*; A. J. Brinton, 145*l.*; Clerk (temporarily attached), J. Bickley, 185*l.*
Office-Keeper, H. H. West, 150*l.*, and quarters.
Messenger (Cabinet), G. Osborn, 100*l.*

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Hy. de Smidt (Chief Clerk).
Accountant, H. R. Horne, 500*l.*
Assistant Accountant, P. Barrow, 350*l.*
Examiners of Accounts, J. B. van Nenen, 250*l.*; P. Gower, 210*l.*
Clerks, L. Reid, H. B. Shawe, 145*l.* each; E. C. Sampson, 145*l.*; Clerk (temporarily attached), F. C. L. Vogts, 185*l.*

Stationery and Printing Branch.

Chief Examiner, Hy. de Smidt (Chief Clerk), 100*l.* allowance.
Clerk (Second Class), P. G. Herman, 210*l.*
Clerk-in-Charge, R. G. Lawrence, 320*l.*
Clerks, G. W. T. McLoughlin, 160*l.*; T. Veale, 145*l.*

*Control and Audit Office.**General Branch.*

Controller and Auditor-General, C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 900*l.*
Assistant ditto, J. E. B. Rose, 600*l.*
Inspector and Accountant, George Reynolds, 470*l.*
Assistant Examiner of Accounts, P. E. F. Broers, 160*l.*; R. Reynolds, 160*l.*

Revenue Branch.

Inspector and Accountant, T. F. de Villiers, 470*l.*
Examiners of Accounts, W. F. Beck, 300*l.*; F. S. Stapleton, 250*l.*; C. H. Wolfe, jr., 235*l.*; J. S. Stephenson, 200*l.*; J. B. S. Long, 160*l.*; H. T. L. Maclear, 145*l.*

Expenditure Branch.

Accountant and Inspector, C. Wolfe, 470*l.*

* Is also Attorney-General.

Examiners of Accounts, W. C. Stapleton, 410*l.*; F. J. Hohne, 325*l.*; T. Penn, 325*l.*; C. B. Fair, 300*l.*; W. E. Goodman, 300*l.*; E. F. Collard, 250*l.*; J. C. Spyker, 250*l.*; J. F. Marshall, 250*l.*; A. H. B. Stevens, 235*l.*; J. P. Hopkins, 170*l.*

Registrar of Deeds Office.

Registrar of Deeds, Ryk la S. Fischer, 700*l.* (Stamping Commissioner, 75*l.* allowance).
Chief Clerk, C. A. McLeod, 550*l.*
Clerks, H. Ford, 300*l.*; W. Bergh, 220*l.*; W. J. Roux, 190*l.*; C. G. Smuts, 220*l.*; A. E. Dodwell, 170*l.*; P. G. Fisher, 145*l.*; J. C. L. Commaille, 145*l.*
Surveyor, T. F. N. Risler, 500*l.*

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, G. W. Aitchison, 800*l.*, house allowance, 100*l.*
Secretary and Accountant, S. R. French, 650*l.*
Chief Clerk and Assistant Accountant, Arthur E. Biden, 400*l.*
Clerks, J. Henry, 250*l.*; H. Knight, 200*l.*; J. Inch, 165*l.*; W. Pattison, 165*l.*
Surveyor of Post Offices, C. E. Pillans, 280*l.*
Cashier, W. Moorly, 225*l.*
Circulation Branch:—
Controller, J. C. Carstens, 425*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Superintendent Letter Branch, W. E. Thomas, 285*l.*; allowance 40*l.*
Superintendent Newspaper Branch, W. D. Sewell, 225*l.*; allowances 55*l.*
Superintendent Registered Letter Branch, A. O. Holcroft, 150*l.*
Chief Counter Clerk, T. Kerr, 200*l.*

Telegraph Service.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, B. Duff, 600*l.*

Post Office, Port Elizabeth.

Postmaster, A. Wilmot, 600*l.*

Educational Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, L. Dale, LL.D., M.A., F.R.G.S., 1,000*l.*
Secretary, G. Maconachie, 500*l.*
Clerk, W. Bovell, 225*l.*
Accounting Officer, A. J. Kuys, 500*l.*
Accountant, J. Spyker, 375*l.*
Clerk, A. Walton, 145*l.*
Deputy-Inspectors of Schools, A. N. Rowan, 500*l.* per annum, F. H. Ely; J. Samuel, J. Brady, and H. R. Woodroffe, 400*l.* each, and 1*l.* 10*s.* per day travelling expenses.

South African Museum.

Curator, Roland Trimen, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., 500*l.* and quarters.

*Government Medical Establishment.**Colonial Medical Committee.*

President, Henry A. Ebdon, M.D., 141*l.*
Members, J. Wright, M.D., A. Abercromby, M.D., P. J. Roux, M.D., and T. Douglas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 50*l.* each.
Secretary and Member, Phillip Landsberg, M.D., 100*l.*

Somerset Hospital.

Resident Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 300*l.*, quarters and rations.
Assistant ditto, T. S. Wright, 150*l.*, quarters and rations.

Visiting Medical Officers, J. Wright, M.D., 100l.
H. W. Saunders, F.R.C.S., 100l.
Dispenser and Dresser, J. C. Usherwood, 235l.
quarters and rations.
Clerk, J. Eagle, 145l., etc.

Old Somerset Hospital.

Officer in Charge, P. Landsberg, M.D., 140l.
Keeper, S. Needham, 150l., quarters and rations.

Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.

Surgeon Superintendent, W. H. Ross, M.D., Eng.,
500l., quarters and rations.
Junior Surgeon, Dr. Wynne, 250l., and 110l. as
Dispenser, quarters and rations.
Chaplain, Rev. A. Wilsheer, 250l., quarters and
rations.
Clerk, T. Raaff, 215l. and ditto.
Assistant ditto, J. T. Taylor, 115l. and ditto.

Lunatic Asylum, &c., Grahamstown.

Surgeon Superintendent, R. Hullah, M.R.C.S., 400l.,
allowance 100l., quarters and rations.
Clerk and Storekeeper, J. H. Jones, 120l., quarters
and rations.
Chronic Sick Wards, Superintendent, J. A. Jackson,
150l., quarters and rations.

Hospital at King William's Town.

Superintendent, J. Fitzgerald, M.D., 500l., 70l. allow-
ance, quarters and rations.
Dispenser, J. P. Mucklow, 240l., quarters and
rations.
Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, 100l.
and 45l., with ditto.

Defence Department.

Senior Officer, Colonial Forces, Col. Z. S. Bayly,
C.M.G., C.M.R., 100l. allowance.

Ordnance.

Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. R. A. Lanning,
300l.

Control Department.

Accountant, Mr. T. H. Manning, 300l.
Examiner of Accounts, Mr. F. Whitham, 282l.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel, Zachary Stanley Bayly, C.M.G., 600l., and
300l. allowance.
Captain (Hon. Major), James Murray Grant, 20s. per
diem, 5s. allowance, and 200l. per annum travel-
ling allowance.
Captain (Hon. Major), John Henry Wolseley
Bourne, 20s. per diem, and 5s. allowance.
Captain and Adjutant and Musketry Instructor,
Robert Francis Cantwell, 16s. per diem, and
11s. 5d. allowance.
Paymaster (Captain), James McCabe, 400l.
Quartermaster (Captain), Joseph Leatherland, 365l.
Captain and Gunnery Instructor, Herman Melville
Heyman, 365l.
Captains, John Charles Nicholas Waring, Charles
Frederick Sprenger, Alfred Blaine, and John
Thomson Bowers, 20s. per diem, and 5s. allow-
ance each.
Lieutenants, Edward Francis Hatton (*Captain in
Colonial Forces*), Charles Leicester Johnson
Goldsworthy, Herbert William Goldsworthy,
Robert Watson, George Frederick Russ, Lynd-
hurst Winslow, Francis Gordon Shortt, David
McDowall Fraser, Michael Edward Knott,
Robert Burnard Stewart, Henry Timson Lukin,

15s. per diem each; Harry Vernon Woon, 14s.
per diem; William Henry Boothby Phillips,
Ronald Charles Grant, and Tarleton Nathaniel
Bailey, 13s. 6d. per diem each.
*Surgeon-Major and Principal Medical Officer, Colo-
nial Forces*, Edmund Baron Hartley (V.C.), 730l.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 667.

Cape Infantry Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Zachary Stanley Bayly, C.M.G.
Major, Josiah Webb Goldsworthy, 500l.
Paymaster and Quartermaster (Captain), Oliver Hiram
Ellis, 400l.
Captains, Howard Sprigg, Edmund Henry Dalgety,
Edward Russell Cooper, William Cornelius van
Ryneveld, and George James Couper, 16s. per
diem, and 4s. allowance each.
Lieutenants, Charles Joab Sugden, John Currie
Hickson, Herbert Eden Hawkins, Arthur Vizard,
and Aubrey Woolls Sampson, 11s. per diem each;
Cecil Bisset, the Hon. Arthur John Bethell,
Charles Knapp, Herbert Wason Major, and
Howard Benjamin Holliday Brown, 10s. per diem
each.
Surgeon, John Frederick McCrea (V.C.), 456l.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 503.

DIVISIONAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CAPE TOWN AND CAPE DISTRICT.

Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, J. M. Crosby, 900l.;
allowances 80l.
Clerks, F. E. Philpott (Asst. R.M.), 400l.; G.
St. V. Cripps (acting), 300l.; W. C. McCallum,
190l.; L. Powys Jones, 145l.; J. W. Carroll,
145l.
Police Surgeon and Health Officer, G. H. B. Fisk,
M.B., 300l., 100l. allowance.
Additional Resident Magistrate, D. H. G. Cloete,
450l.; allowance 40l.
Clerk, W. H. Sealy, 210l.

CAPE DIVISION.

Civil Commissioner, P. Nightingale, 600l.
Clerks, J. C. Stapleton, 360l.; S. J. Galloway, 250l.;
F. L. H. Aitchison, 190l.; A. Gracie, 160l.
Sub-Distributors of Stamps, G. Bales, 160l.; H.
Cloete, 160l.

DIVISION OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. J.
Van der Riet, 300l., and 50l. allowance. (Is also
Sub-Collector of Customs.)
Clerk, H. M. E. Orpen, 190l.

DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. E.
R. Bright, 600l., and 100l. allowance.
1st Clerk, N. T. Scholtz, 220l.
2nd ditto, F. W. Roberts, 145l.

DIVISION OF THE PAARL.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, S. V.
Cloete, 600l., and 50l. allowance.
Clerks, P. Droyer, 210l.; F. C. Garstin, 190l.;
F. de L. Biccard, 150l.

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. Rex
Duthie, 600l.
Clerks, W. P. Beck, 230l.; F. B. Gedyo, 145l.

DIVISION OF PIQUETBERG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. W. H. Russouw, 500l.
Clerk, T. E. W. Wright, 220l.

DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. W. Maskew, 600l.
Clerks, L. Neethling, 210l.; L. Joan der Poel (on probation), 120l.

DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. T. Eustace, 600l.
Clerk, C. R. Vaughan, 190l.

DISTRICT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Resident Magistrate, P. van Breda (acting), 200l.
(50l. as Harbour Master). Is also acting sub-collector Customs.
Clerk, G. Howe-Brown, 145l.

DIVISION OF CALVINIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. C. Faure, 600l.
Clerks, H. J. Jennings, 190l., and P. F. Aling, 145l.

DIVISION OF TULBAGH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. G. Rainier, 500l.
Clerks, J. E. C. Hodges, 315l., and W. R. Pease, 145l.

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Fichat, 600l. and quarters.
Clerks, C. H. Hilliard, 200l.; H. Maynier, 120l.

DIVISION OF FRASERBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. B. Boreherds, 600l.
Clerks, P. J. Solomon, 215l.; W. M. Cellier, 145l.; 10l. allowance.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. N. P. de Villiers, 600l.
Clerks, E. A. L. Brailsford (acting), 190l.; S. W. Samuels (temporary), 145l.

DISTRICT OF PRIESKA.

Resident Magistrate, C. H. Driver, 500l., and quarters.
Clerk, F. Wrensch, 200l.

DIVISION OF CARNARVON.

C. C. and Resident Magistrate, J. W. Honey, 500l.
Clerks, I. J. Herbert, 200l.; W. F. Löffler, 145l.

DIVISION OF BEAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. W. Andrews, 600l.
Clerks, A. E. C. McFielden, 200l.; P. H. Mainwaring, 145l.

DIVISION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. J. de Wet van Breda, 500l.
Clerk, C. G. B. Borchers, 220l.

DIVISION OF WILLOWMORE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Oles, 600l.
Clerk, W. W. Hare, 210l.

DIVISION OF CALEDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. C. B. Boyes, 600l.
Clerk, J. S. Southey, 250l.; J. A. Roos (on probation), 120l.

DIVISION OF BREDASDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. W. Herold, 500l., and quarters.
Clerk, W. van R. van Oudtshoorn, 250l.

DIVISION OF ROBERTSON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. H. D. English, 500l.
Clerks, F. Russouw, 250l.; G. C. S. Foster, 220l.

DIVISION OF SWELLENDAM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. J. Hodges, 600l.
Clerks, J. Ford, 350l.; J. F. Joubert, 145l.

DIVISION OF RIVERSDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. M. Edye, 500l.
Clerks (temporary), W. J. H. Soul, 190l.; R. H. Myhugh, 145l.

DIVISION OF LADISMITH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. D. Rainier, 500l.
Clerk, P. M. van der Spuy, 190l.

DIVISION OF MOSSEL BAY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. J. Crozier, 500l.
Clerk, P. Bergh, 360l.

DIVISION OF GEORGE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. C. Palgrave, 600l.
Clerk, L. M. Harrison, 210.

DIVISION OF UNIONDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. B. Blackall, 500l.
Clerk, T. J. Scotland, 190l.

DIVISION OF OUDTSHOORN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, John Hudson, 600l., 100l. allowance.
Clerks, J. C. Gie, 215l.; G. D. Rainier, 145l.

DIVISION OF KNYSNA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. J. Jackson, 500l., and quarters.
Clerks, F. E. Allman, 210l.; S. Brunette (on probation), 145l.

DIVISION OF HUMANSDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. Bisset, 500l., and 36l. allowance.
Clerks, G. M. Edye, 210l.; A. Smellekamp (on probation), 120l.

DIVISION OF Uitenhage.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Philpott, 600l.
Clerks, F. E. Wollaston, 275l.; W. C. de Smidt, 145l.; A. W. H. Preston, 145l.

DIVISION OF JANSENVILLE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. J. Watson, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. S. E. Dorrington, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. C. Wyld, 700*l*. allowance 55*l*. 150*l*. house rent.
Clerks, J. E. Robertson 250*l*.; W. L. Philpott, 225*l*.; W. de N. Lucas, 190; A. C. M. Roselt, 145*l*.; R. Philpott, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. Barber, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. Perkins, 300*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Hemming, 700*l*. and house.
Clerks, A. W. Baker, 250*l*.; R. J. van der Riet, 220*l*.; A. Faure, 145*l*.; H. E. Savory, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF BATHURST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. C. Bayne, 200*l*. 25*l*. allowance. (Is also sub-collector of customs.)
Clerk, B. P. Venning, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF PEDDIE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. R. Piers, 500*l*. and quarters.
Clerk, W. Hare (acting), 220*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA (EAST).

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Pugh, 500*l*. and house.
Clerk, G. W. Mallet, 200*l*.
Clerk and Interpreter, S. Mzimba, 100*l*.

DIVISION OF STOCKENSTROM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. H. Garcia 500*l*. and house.
Clerk, W. C. Scully, 235*l*.

DIVISION OF FORT BEAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, B. H. Holland, 600*l*. and house.
Clerks, B. C. Ferris, 250*l*.; R. H. Giddy, 145*l*.
3rd ditto and Interpreter, C. J. Vico, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF BEDFORD.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. N. Bamberger 500*l*.
Clerks, A. E. G. Hatchard, 190*l*.
 E. S. Booth (on probation), 145*l*.

DIVISION OF SOMERSET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. Boyes, 600*l*. 80*l*. allowance.
Clerks, C. Horne, 275*l*.; H. B. Foster, 160*l*.

DIVISION OF CRADOCK.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Asliff, 600*l*.
Clerks, W. A. Hudson, 245*l*.; C. P. du Toit, 145*l*.; E. Giddy (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF MIDDELBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. G. Freislich, 500*l*.
Clerk, D. A. Campbell, 190*l*.; A. B. Helps, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF GRAAFF-REINET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Hudson, 700*l*.; 100*l*. house allowance.
Clerks, R. Meiring, 250*l*.; W. J. to Water, 145*l*.; B. S. Kyd, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF ABERDEEN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. F. Webb, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. B. van Ryneveld, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF MURRAYSBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. B. G. Blenkins, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. McTaggart, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF RICHMOND.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. F. Burton, 600*l*.
Clerks, W. le Sueur, 190*l*.; 2nd Clerk, G. M. Christian (on probation), 145*l*.

DIVISION OF HOPE TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. G. Campbell, 600*l*.
Clerks, S. Tilney, 220*l*.; H. G. Mader, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF KIMBERLEY.

Civil Commissioner and Registrar of Deeds, E. A. Judge, 1,150*l*. and quarters; 100*l*. per annum allowance, member special court.
Clerks, C. R. Haw, 475*l*. and quarters; A. G. Gill, 300*l*. and quarters; A. S. van Collier, 400*l*.; B. R. B. Howe, 350*l*.; J. A. de Oliveira, 300*l*. and quarters; J. Elliott, 257*l*.; E. Schroeder, 325*l*.; H. Tucker, 250*l*.
Resident Magistrate, J. L. Truter, 800*l*. 200*l*. allowances.
Clerks, G. B. Williams, 350*l*.; H. J. Dreyer, 257*l*. and 50*l*. allowance.
Police Magistrate, W. McKenna, 600*l*.
Clerk, S. Shirley, 250*l*.
Additional Magistrate (at Du Toits Pan), G. R. K. Bradshaw, 500*l*.
Clerks, H. A. O. Cole, 285*l*.; F. J. H. Green (on probation), 200*l*.

DIVISION OF BARKLY WEST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. Steuart, 600*l*.
Clerk, E. H. Turner, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF HERBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. J. vos Bergh, 400*l*. and house.
Clerk, W. F. Reynolds, 255*l*.

DIVISION OF HAY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. J. Christie, 600*l*. quarters, and 100*l*. forage allowance.
Clerk, J. Spyron, 262*l*.; F. Howe-Brown, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF COLESBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Arthur Tweed, 600*l*. and 240*l*. per annum allowance.
Clerks, J. J. F. Wégé, 200*l*.; A. S. Dudley, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF HANOVER.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. A. van Breda, 500*l*.
Clerks, J. W. Kuy, 190*l*.; H. J. Jennings (acting), 190*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. Stewart, 600*l.*, and 200*l.* allowance.
Clerks, W. F. Bergh, 190*l.*; T. T. C. Purland, 175*l.*; A. Harmesworth, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF ALIWAL NORTH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. D. Hugo, 600*l.*
Clerks, F. Schermbrucker, 220*l.*; J. A. Robins (on probation), 145*l.*

DIVISION OF HERSCHEL.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. R. Welsh, 500*l.*, and quarters.
Clerk, S. D. Cloete, 190*l.*, and 30*l.* allowance.

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. G. Rawstone, 500*l.*
Clerks, C. S. Nicholson, 190*l.*; J. H. O'Connell, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF BARKLY, EAST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. G. Munnik, 500*l.*, and quarters.
Clerk, D. M. Martin, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF QUEEN'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Garcia, 600*l.*, and 200*l.* allowances.
Clerks, C. J. Roux, 220*l.*; W. Warnesford, 200*l.*; J. H. Roux, 190*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, C. J. Vice, 120*l.*

DISTRICT OF GLEN GREY.

Resident Magistrate, H. A. Jenner, 500*l.*, and house.
Clerk, E. F. Lonsdale, 175*l.*

DIVISION OF CATHCART.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, B. Osler, 500*l.*, and house.
Clerk, A. S. Hoole, 250*l.*

DIVISION OF TARKA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. I. M. Gie, 500*l.*
Clerks, M. Smuts (temporarily), 250*l.*, and H. Everett, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, and Registrar of Deeds, W. B. Chalmers, 700*l.*, and quarters.
Clerks, L. Gerardy, 850*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance; C. Huntly, 275*l.*; W. R. Potts, 190*l.*; M. Rushton, 190*l.*; W. P. Atkinson, 145*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, E. Rein (on probation), 150*l.*, allowance 30*l.*

DIVISION OF STUTTERHEIM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. Wright, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.
Clerk, F. H. O. Hewett, 200*l.*

DIVISION OF KOMGHA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. B. Chalmers, 500*l.*
Clerk, J. D. Hugo, 225*l.*

DIVISION OF EAST LONDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 600*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.
Clerks, H. McA. Blakeway, 220*l.*; J. J. F. Roselt, 190*l.*; J. H. Gately, 145*l.*; M. Neethling, 145*l.*

Relieving Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. P. Pett, 500*l.*, and 150*l.* allowance.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

District No. 1. Bernard V. Shaw, 500*l.*, and 60*l.* allowance.

" " 2. J. Sissison, 500*l.*, and 60*l.* allowance.

" " 3. & 5. H. L. Davies, 500*l.*, and 60*l.* allowance, 40*l.* extra allowance and quarters.

" " 4. J. F. Boyes, 500*l.*, and 60*l.* allowance.

" " 6. A. McN. Chalmers, 400*l.*, and 100*l.* allowance.

" " 7. H. B. Roper (Chief of Detective Department), 100*l.* allowance.

" " 8. E. Christian, 500*l.*

" " 9. G. B. B. Dyason (temporarily), 383*l.*, and allowance.

TREASURY.

Treasurer of the Colony, Hon. John Gordon Sprigg, 1,500*l.*

Assistant Treasurer of the Colony and Accountant-General, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General, H. M. H. Orpen, 900*l.*

Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Accounting Officer, J. H. Collard, 700*l.*

Chief Accountant, H. Nicolay, 450*l.*

Examiner of Accounts, W. R. Horwood, 160*l.*

Correspondence and Record Branch.

Principal Clerk, E. J. Philpott, 325*l.*

Clerks, J. D. Coley, B.A., 220*l.*; H. M. M. Piers, 90*l.*

Receiver-General's Branch.

Accountant, C. M. Stevens, 400*l.*

Assistant Accountant and Bookkeeper, A. H. Stubbs, 190*l.*

Clerk, J. Smuts, 120*l.*

Paymaster-General's Branch.

Accountant, H. Nicolay,

Assistant Accountant and Bookkeeper, A. Johnson, 275*l.*

Clerks, E. W. Montagu, 160*l.*; W. A. Collard, 120*l.*; and O. C. Strong, 120*l.*

Accounting Officer's Branch.

Accountant, A. Pollock, 200*l.*

Bookkeeper, J. W. McColl, 160*l.*

Stamp Branch.

Distributor, G. W. A. Cloete, 500*l.*

Clerk, R. J. Crozier, 160*l.*

Widows' Pension Fund Branch.

Accountant, H. M. Tritton, 200*l.*

Excise Department.

Chief Inspector, T. Crowe, 700*l.*

Customs Department.

General Management Department.

Collector and Principal Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Principal Registrar of Shipping, F. W. Burrows, 900*l.*

Chief Clerk, C. W. Pearson, 550*l.*

Clerk and Accountant, R. W. C. T. Wehr, 350*l.*

Statistical Clerks, J. de V. Heckroodt, 275*l.*; W. W.

Speid, 225*l.*; P. H. Berrange, 215*l.*; F. W. Watermeyer, 175*l.*; and C. L. Herman, 160*l.*

Examiner of Ships' Papers, F. G. W. Crossman, 175*l*.

Port of Capetown.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, E. S. D'Arcy, 525*l*.
Clerks, J. C. Hoets, 300*l*.; J. W. Honey, 200*l*.; F. A. Hutton, 145*l*.; and F. Nicholson (on probation), 100*l*.

Assistant Officer and Measuring Surveyor, H. Le Sueur, 500*l*.

Examining Officers, W. M. Morris, 360*l*.; G. C. Chase, 300*l*.; P. Hertslet, 275*l*.; T. D. Acheson, 210*l*.; J. A. Sampson, 175*l*.; H. B. H. Helby, 175*l*.

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, F. J. Van der Reit, 300*l*., and quarters.

PORT OF PORT BEAUFORT.

Officer of Customs, H. Davies, 250*l*., and quarters.

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, A. H. L. Morkel, 350*l*., and quarters.

PORT OF KNYSNA.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, J. Campbell, 300*l*.

PLETTENBERG BAY.

Officer of Customs, J. F. Sewell, 100*l*.

PORT OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Orpen, 350*l*.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, M. J. Bedford, 450*l*.

Clerks, J. J. Cleverley, 300*l*.; W. Thompson, 160*l*.; J. H. Walker, 145*l*.; A. Pawley, 145*l*.

Assistant Surveyor, A. R. Innes, 500*l*., and allowance of 100*l*.

Examining Officers, H. Smyth, 400*l*.; C. D. E. Bell, 350*l*.; F. J. Gatty, 275*l*.; H. E. Marshall, 250*l*.; R. J. de Korte, 220*l*.; O. J. Morris, 200*l*.

PORT OF KIMBERLEY.

Officer in Charge of Customs, W. F. Wright, 175*l*., and allowance of 10*s*. per diem.

PORT ALFRED.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, G. C. Bayne, 390*l*.

Clerk and Examining Officer, F. K. Chase, 235*l*.

PORT OF EAST LONDON.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, and Registrar of Shipping, H. C. G. Fielding, 700*l*.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. H. Wilshire, 325*l*.

Clerks, A. P. Murray, 160*l*., and E. G. Orpen, 120*l*.

Assistant Surveyor, J. D. Overbeck, 500*l*.

Examining Officers, G. Hawkins, 325*l*.; P. G. M. Borchlaers, 275*l*.; J. H. Andrews, 175*l*.

PORT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, P. van Breda, 200*l*.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Officer in Charge of Customs (acting) J. Fleming, 300*l*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General,* Hon. Thomas Upington, Q.C., 1,500*l*.

Secretary to the Law Department, Joseph Foster, 600*l*.

Assistant Law Adviser to the Crown, W. H. Solomon, 700*l*.

Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General, G. Piers, 600*l*.

Accountant, F. H. Joubert, 275*l*.

Clerk, J. E. P. Close, 160*l*.

Solicitor-General's Office.

Solicitor-General, A. F. S. Maasdorp, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk to Solicitor-General, H. K. Dale, 240*l*.

2nd Clerk, M. H. Woodifield, 145*l*.

Crown Prosecutor's Office.

Crown Prosecutor, W. M. Hopley, 900*l*. (acting).

Chief Clerk to the Crown Prosecutor, 400*l*., and 100*l*. allowance.

2nd Clerk, P. J. Truter, 200*l*., and 150*l*. allowance.

Detective Department (Kimberley)

Chief of Department, H. B. Roper (1,200*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance.

Chief Clerk, T. W. Hasker, 350*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir J. H. de Villiers,† K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*., and 500*l*. as President of the Legislative Council.

Puisne Judges, E. Dwyer,† 1,500*l*.

C. T. Smith,† 1,500*l*.

Registrar, J. B. C. Serrurier, 700*l*.

Assistant Registrar, H. Tennant, 350*l*.

Interpreter, F. G. Watermeyer, 550*l*.

Taxing Officer, J. J. Graham, 100*l*.

Master's Office, Supreme Court.

Master and Guardian of Orphans, J. Hofmeyr, 800*l*.

Orphan Chamber Branch.

Chief Clerk, E. T. Anderson, 400*l*.

Clerks, C. F. Silberbauer, 250*l*.; C. J. Muller, 225*l*.;

T. B. Herold, 160*l*.; S. P. Townsend, 180*l*.; D.

Boonzaaier, 160*l*.

Bookkeeper, J. H. Kennedy, 250*l*.

Assistant do., J. Heyneman, 200*l*., and J. P. Curlew, 145*l*.

Insolvent Branch.

Clerks, E. M. Jackson, 400*l*., and J. A. Gibbs, 200*l*.

Eastern Districts Court.

Judge President, Sir J. D. Barry,† 1,750*l*.; Appeal Court, travelling allowance, 100*l*.

Puisne Judges, 1,500*l*.

E. J. Buchanan, 1,500*l*.

Registrar and Master, W. P. Hutton, 400*l*.

Assistant Registrar, W. Mungam, 250*l*.

Interpreter, R. Ayliff, 550*l*.

High Court, Griqualand.

Judge President, J. Buchanan, † 1,750*l*., and local allowance, 250*l*.; Appeal Court, travelling allowance, 150*l*.

Puisne Judges, S. T. Jones, 1,500*l*.; P. M. Lawrence, 1,500*l*., and 250*l*. personal allowance each.

Registrar, H. O. Badnall, 500*l*. (including local allowance).

Assistant Registrar, A. J. May, 325*l*. (including local allowance).

* Is also Premier.

† Judges of Court of Appeal.

Master, F. G. C. Graham, 500*l*.
Accountant, G. H. B. Shaw, 400*l*.
Clerk, W. F. Aitchison, 275*l*. (including local allowance).

Special Court (Diamond Trade Act).

Members, Judges of High Court.
 E. A. Judge, C.C., Kimberley.
 J. L. Truter, R.M., Kimberley.
 G. K. Bradshaw.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge, Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, C. A. Fairbridge.
Registrar, W. E. Moore.
Marshal, H. Penfold, R.N.R.
Surrogate, P. Elizabeth, A. C. Wylde.

High Sheriff's Office.

High Sheriff, J. J. Graham, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. Kenealy, 205*l*.
Clerk, J. B. Moffat, 165*l*.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN
LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.**

Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner, Hon. F. Schermsbrucker, M.L.C., 1,500*l*.
Private Secretary, C. L. Mansergh.
Assistant Commissioner, H. H. McNaughton, 700*l*.
Secretary for Lands and Mines, L. Marquard, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, Charles Currey, 400*l*.
Second Class Clerks, N. Jänisch, 275*l*.; W. H. Tooke, 275*l*.; W. W. Thompson, 250*l*.; B. McMillan, 215*l*.; C. L. Mansergh, 200*l*.; J. S. Backhouse, B.A., 190*l*.; H. L. Currey, 180*l*.
Third Class Clerks, J. C. Berrangé and H. M. Oakley, 160*l*.
Shorthand Writer and Clerk, J. L. Cobbin, 250*l*.
Temporary Clerks, L. A. Vintcent, 120*l*.; B. Melville, 100*l*.; T. Risler, 100*l*.

Convict Branch.

Clerk of the Second Class, G. C. Selby, 190*l*.
Temporary Clerk, G. H. Stevens, 225*l*.

CONVICT STATIONS.

Breakwater.

Superintendent, J. H. Webb, 350*l*., and allowances.
Visiting Magistrate, J. M. Crosby.
Chaplain, G. H. R. Fisk, 300*l*., and allowances.
Roman Catholic Chaplain, M. Colgan, 30*l*.
Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 200*l*.

Clifton.

Visiting Magistrate, J. M. Crosby, 30*l*.
Acting Superintendent, W. Stephens, 70*l*., and allowances.
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, 70*l*.
Visiting Surgeon, F. J. Parson (fces).

Kowie.

Superintendent, A. W. H. Aitchison, 300*l*., and allowances.
Visiting Magistrate, G. C. Bayne, 25*l*.
Ditto Surgeon, A. R. R. Preston, 55*l*., and allowances.
Ditto Chaplain, D. W. Dodd, 150*l*.
Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, J. B. Maggiorotti, 20*l*.

East London.

Superintendent, J. Dallas, 322*l*., and allowances.

Visiting Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 25*l*., and allowances.

Resident Surgeon, A. P. Hillier, 100*l*., and allowances.

Ditto Chaplain, J. Aldred, 100*l*.

Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, P. Strobino, 20*l*.

Zwaartberg.

Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 180*l*., and allowances.

Visiting Magistrate, H. J. de Wet van Breda, 40*l*.

Resident Surgeon, H. D. B. Kingston, 300*l*.

Visiting Chaplain, A. J. L. Hofmeyr, 36*l*.

Tzitzikama.

Superintendent, H. M. Dreyer, 200*l*., and allowances.

Visiting Magistrate, Capt. C. Harison, 30*l*., and allowances.

Visiting Chaplain, E. Gibbs, 50*l*., and allowances.

Resident Surgeon, F. J. Livy, 200*l*., and allowances.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Port Captain, Table Bay, M. H. Penfold, R.N.R., 500*l*., and allowance 100*l*.

Assistant Shipping Master, A. T. V. Bridge, 225*l*.

Port Officer, Simon's Bay, T. Bynon, 250*l*.

Ditto, Mossel Bay, G. E. Bird, 225*l*., and allowance 24*l*.

Pilot, Knysna, J. Benn, 150*l*.

Port Officer, Plettenberg Bay, J. F. Sewell, 50*l*.

Harbour Master, Port Elizabeth, F. Skead, R.N., 425*l*., and allowance 75*l*.

Shipping Master, A. Bristow, 250*l*.

Port Officer, Port Alfred, J. I. Dryden, 250*l*.

Harbour Master, East London, C. G. Thomson, 400*l*.

CROWN FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS.

Superintendent of Woods and Forests, le Comte de Vasselôt de Regné, 700*l*., and allowance 100*l*.

Clerks, A. W. Heywood, 7*s*. 6*d*. per day; A. Fouché, 10*l*. per month.

Superintendent, Cape Flats, J. S. Lister, 200*l*., and allowance 55*l*.

Conservator, Knysna, Captain C. Harison, 450*l*., and allowance 75*l*.

Ditto, King William's Town, D. E. Hutchins, 500*l*., and allowance 50*l*.

IRRIGATION.

Hydraulic Engineer.

Hydraulic Engineer, J. G. Gamble, M.A., 1,000*l*.

Assistant ditto, T. Stewart, 350*l*.

Diamond Mines.

Inspector of Mines, Vooruitzicht Estate, Capt. W. C. C. Erskine, 850*l*., and allowance 120*l*.

Clerks, T. W. P. Osterloh, 229*l*., and allowance 20*l*., and James Hamilton, 195*l*.

Manager of Vooruitzicht Estate, H. Hutton, 500*l*., and allowance 100*l*.

Clerk and Collector of Revenue, E. L. S. Collins, 180*l*., and allowance 120*l*.

Registrar of Mines, Kimberley, De Beer's, Du Toit's Pan, and Bulfontein, W. B. Smith, 438*l*., and allowance 100*l*.

Clerk, F. W. Cole, 313*l*., and allowance 50*l*.

Surveyor of Mines, Du Toit's Pan, and Bulfontein, Captain H. J. Yonge, 750*l*., and allowance 120*l*.

Clerk, H. C. Boyes, 225*l*.

Inspector of Claims, Barkly Division, W. Franklin, 225*l*., and 275*l*. allowance.

Assistant Inspector of Machinery, F. Schute, 500*l*. and allowance 120*l*.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, A. de Smidt, 900*l*.
Assistant Surveyor-General, J. T. Horne, 600*l*.
Second Assistant Surveyor-General, S. Melvill, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Horne, 450*l*.
Clerks, T. H. Maclear, 350*l*; E. Stapleton, 250*l*;
 A. S. Harker, 250*l*; R. E. Hanson, 200*l*; E. H.
 Stokes, 175*l*; M. Kempton, 150*l*; C. P. Hodson,
 165*l*; W. F. Gregory, 120*l*; M. H. Bailey,
 10*s*. per diem; A. J. Begg, 10*s*. per diem; A.
 Bell, 7*s*. 6*d*. per diem.
Chief Compiler, C. N. Thomas, 450*l*.
Assistant Compilers, C. C. Henkel, 250*l*; D.
 Krynauw, 225*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, W. C. Kuys, 350*l*.
Assistant Draughtsmen, M. Brink, 295*l*; H. R. Kuys,
 180*l*; and F. van Hagen, 150*l*.
Examiner of Diagrams, Captain C. L. H. M. Jurisch,
 550*l*.
Computer, G. A. Stoltenhoff, 200*l*.
Assistant Computer, G. A. Dreessen, 10*s*. per diem.
Accounting Officer, J. C. Krynauw, 300*l*.
Custodian of Title Deeds, C. R. Borchers, 350*l*.
Lithographer, A. E. Caplen, 250*l*.
Assistant ditto, R. Newbery, 200*l*.

Public Works Department.

Chief Inspector of Public Works, W. M. Grier, C.E.,
 1,000*l*.
Engineering Assistant and Inspector of Lighthouses,
 G. McLellan, 400*l*., and allowance.
Architectural Assistant, H. S. Greaves, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, A. H. English, 400*l*.
First Clerk, C. W. T. Duminy, 160*l*.
Second Clerk, W. D. Rodger, 150*l*.
Accountant, L. J. de J. de Villiers, 400*l*.
Assistant Accountant, P. Jänisch, 275*l*.
Bookkeeper, W. A. Russell, 300*l*.
Clerk, Store Branch, P. Montgomery, 10*s*. per diem.
Clerks, A. I. Smuts, 140*l*.; and J. W. Norman,
 140*l*.
Clerk of Works, W. Cairncross, 325*l*., and quarters.
First Draughtsman, A. G. Howard, 300*l*.
Assistant ditto, J. A. Elton, 125*l*.; F. S. Greaves,
 75*l*.; A. Heatlie, 130*l*.
Estimate Clerk, J. O'Connor, 225*l*.
Clerk, J. H. Straith, 150*l*.
Storekeeper, J. J. Art, 350*l*., and 80*l*. allowance.
District Inspectors, T. Bain, 600*l*., and allowances;
 J. Newey, 500*l*., and ditto; P. Fletcher, 500*l*.,
 and ditto; G. E. Jarvis, 500*l*., and ditto.
District Inspector, R. E. Wright, 450*l*., and 150*l*.
 allowance.
Assistant Inspector, R. R. Bromley, 300*l*. and allow-
 ances.

*RAILWAYS.**Chief Offices, Cape Town.**General Manager's Department.*

General Manager, C. B. Elliott, LL.B., 1,000*l*.
Secretary to ditto, A. Difford, 750*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, H. J. Pauling, 1,000*l*., and
 allowances 100*l*.
Chief Locomotive Superintendent, Michael Stephens,
 800*l*.
Chief Accountant, J. Steytler, 600*l*.
Accountant, Alex. Robb, 460*l*.

United Western and Muddand Systems.

Traffic Manager, A. W. Howell, 800*l*.
Resident Engineer, John Brown, 700*l*., and allow-
 ance 100*l*.
Locomotive Superintendent, J. M. Thornton, 550*l*.,
 and quarters.

Eastern System.

Traffic Manager, T. R. Price (East London), 550*l*.,
 and quarters.
Resident Engineer, R. T. Hall (East London), 550*l*.,
 and quarters.
Locomotive Superintendent, J. D. Tilney (East Lon-
 don), 600*l*., and quarters.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Secretary, Hon. J. A. De Wet, 1,500*l*.
Under Secretary, J. Rose Innes, C.M.G., 900*l*.
Chief Clerk, P. J. de Smidt, 500*l*.
Clerk, G. M. Theal, 450*l*.
Ditto, W. G. Bellairs, 300*l*.
Clerk, B. K. Turner, 245*l*.
 " H. Hyde Hewett, 160*l*.
 " S. J. Hofmeyr, 140*l*.
 " C. le Febre Van der Byl, 130*l*.
Accountant A. F. Robertson, 450*l*.
Bookkeeper, C. E. Stevens, 315*l*.
Audit Clerk, L. Dillon, 240*l*.

Northern Border.

Special Commissioner and Magistrate, J. H. Scott,
 800*l*., allowance 150*l*., and house free.
Clerk, T. E. Seagers, 145*l*., allowance 90*l*., and
 house free.

Division of Albany.

Superintendent of Natives, S. H. Roberts, 160*l*.,
 allowance, 25*l*.
Inspectors of Native Locations, S. H. Roberts, 200*l*.

Division of Alexandria.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. B. Liefeldt, 150*l*.;
 allowance, 25*l*.

Division of Bathurst.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. N. Cock, 200*l*.;
 W. H. Hall, 200*l*.

Division of Bedford.

Inspector of Native Locations, F. P. Gladwin, 250*l*.

Division of Fort Beaufort.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Heald Town, R. Dug-
 more, 200*l*.; allowance 25*l*.
Inspector of Native Locations, B. Booth, 250*l*.

Division of King William's Town.

Tamacha—Special Magistrate and Superintendent of
Natives, R. J. Dick, 500*l*., allowance 100*l*.
Clerk, W. N. Seti, 130*l*.
Ditto, W. C. Crozier, 120*l*.
Middledrift—Clerk in Charge, C. A. King, 175*l*.,
 allowance 50*l*.
Keiskama Hoek—Clerk in Charge, J. G. Verity, 175*l*.,
 allowance 25*l*., house free.

Division of Komgha.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. Cowie, 250*l*.

Division of Peddie.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. B. Hartley, 250*l*.;
 E. Bartholomew, jun., 250*l*.; and W. J. Dell,
 250*l*.

Division of Queenstown.

Superintendent of Natives, Bolotwa, B. d' U. Mus-
 grave, 200*l*., allowance 25*l*.
Superintendent of Fingoes, Kamastone, &c., E. C.
 Jeffrey, 200*l*.; allowance 75*l*.
Inspector of Native Locations, Whittlesea, F. J.
 Evens, 225*l*.

Division of Victoria East.

Inspectors of Native Locations, G. W. Chapman, 250*l.*; B. Green, 250*l.*

Uitenhage.

Inspector of Native Locations, L. Chabaud, 150*l.*

Wodehouse.

Superintendent of IF.Natres, F. Parker, 225*l.*

Transkei.

Chief Magistrate, Captain M. S. Blyth, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*, and house free.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. L. Harries, 325*l.*, and house free.

Clerk and Interpreter, T. C. A. Rein, 175*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Clerk, Hans Rein, 135*l.*

District Surgeon, J. H. Nankivell, M.R.C.S., 200*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Ngamakwe, T. A. King, 500*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, C. J. Warner, 140*l.*, and house free.

Clerk in Charge, Tsomo, N. O. Thompson, 175*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Clerk in Charge, Kentani, A. W. Fuller, 200*l.*, and house free.

Resident Magistrate, Willowdale, W. M. Liefeldt, 500*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, W. T. Hargreaves, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Butterworth, R. W. Stanford, 350*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, 200*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Idutywa, C. G. H. Bell, 500*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, H. Neethling, 135*l.*, and house free.

Griqualand East.

Chief Magistrate, W. E. M. Stanford, 1,000*l.*, and house free.

Accountant, E. H. Hogge, 250*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Chief Clerk, F. E. C. Bell, 220*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, S. J. Hayman, 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Ditto, H. P. Tillard, 145*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

District Surgeon, Kokstad, Mount Ayliff and Matatiele, R. K. Guild, M.D., &c., 200*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Kokstad, J. Truro Wylde, 450*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, E. W. H. Morris, 135*l.*, and house free.

Resident Magistrate, Umzimkulu, Capt. J. T. O'Connor, 400*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, J. C. Garner, 185*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

District Surgeon, C. Edie, 200*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Matatiele, J. S. Simpson, 500*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, R. F. Cumming, 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Mount Frere, W. G. Cumming, 400*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, W. J. Turner, 175*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Resident Magistrate with "Jojo", Mount Ayliff, W. P. Leary, 300*l.*, and house free.

(Mount Ayliff, or the Xesibe District, is a dependency of Griqualand East, but is not part of it. It is governed by the colony as a matter of necessity, but has never been formally annexed to the British Dominions.)

Resident Magistrate, Qumbu, W. T. Brownlee, 350*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, R. M. N. Farrant, 120*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Maclear, M. B. Shaw, 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, A. G. Austen, 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Tsolo, Capt. D. B. Hook, 450*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, J. P. Cumming, 175*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Mount Fletcher, W. H. Read, 850*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, W. E. Ayliff, 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Tembuland, &c.

Chief Magistrate, Tembuland, and British Resident in Western Pondoland, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Accountant, L. G. H. Tainton, 235*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Assistant Ditto, L. F. E. Farrant, 135*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Chief Clerk, H. H. Bunn, 235*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

District Surgeon, Umtata, Mganduli, and Elliotdale, D. W. Johnstone, 200*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Umtata, T. R. Merriman, 350*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, J. G. Leary, 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Assistant ditto, R. Shand, 91*l.*

Clerk in Charge, Emjanyana, H. S. Vice, 170*l.*, and house free.

Resident Magistrate, Engcobo, A. H. B. Stanford, 425*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Clerk, H. B. Leonard, 170*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Assistant Clerk and Interpreter, C. E. Warner, 100*l.*

District Surgeon, Engcobo and Emjanyana, J. B. Woolby, 200*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Mganduli, C. F. Blakeway, 400*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, A. E. Leary, 120*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Elliotdale (Bomvanalana), J. W. Morris, 300*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, G. Palmer, 135*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Xalanga (Emigrant Tembuland), C. J. Levy, 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, C. W. Chabaud, 135*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

District Surgeon, Xalanga and St. Marks, H. H. Sturge, 200*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*

Resident Magistrate, St. Mark's, C. J. Sweeney, 350*l.*, and house free.

Clerk, H. B. Warner, 135*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Port St. John's.

Resident Magistrate, Capt. E. J. Whindus, 400*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk, W. J. G. Thomson, 120*l.*

Walfish Bay.

Resident Magistrate, Walwich Bay, E. S. Rolland, 600*l.*, and house free.

Kimberley and Du Toits Pan.

Registrar and Protector of Natives, C. M. Bult, 600*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Clerk at De Beer's, C. F. B. Tainton, 250*l.*

Ditto, Kimberley, L. Anthing, 15*s.* per diem.

Ditto at Du Toits Pan, F. G. Cheetham, 15*s.* per diem.

Inspectors, Native Location.

Herbert, C. E. H. Orpen, 300*l.*

Barklyu, F. R. Thompson, 300*l.*

Ditto, J. J. Roux, 250*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.

Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400*l.*

Archdeacon of the Cape,

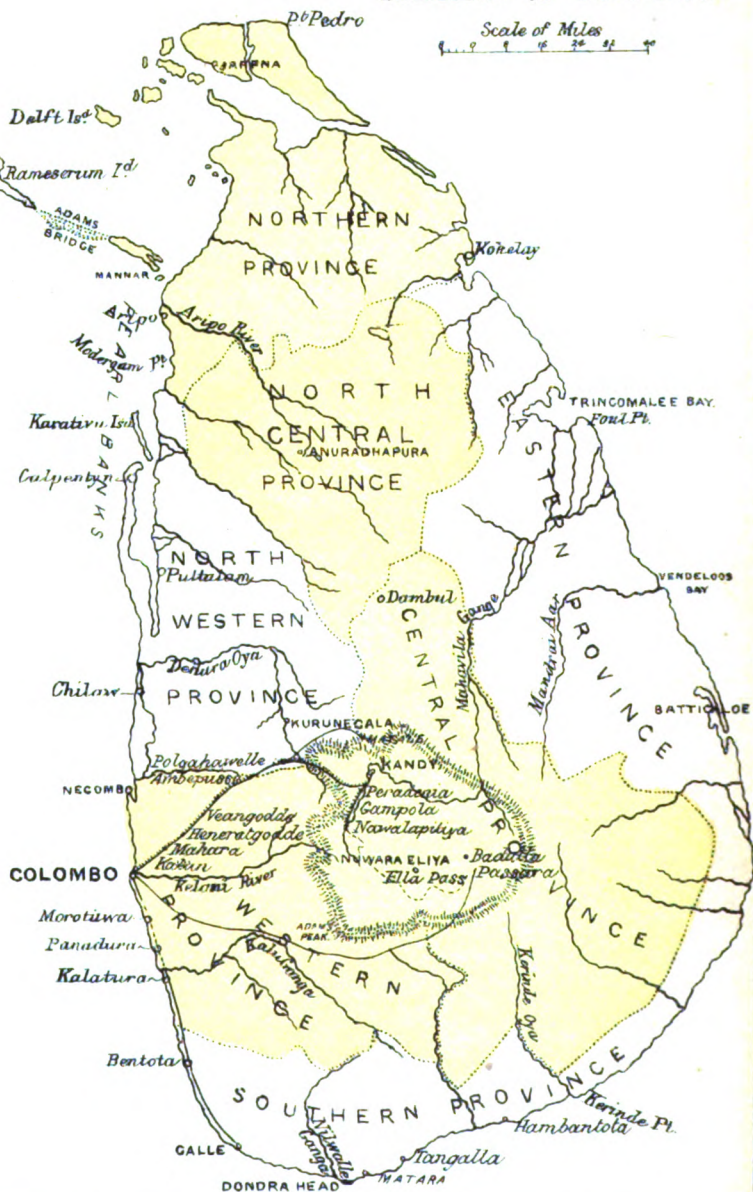
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200*l.*

Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. A. B. Webb, D.D.

Dean of Grahamstown,

ISLAND OF CEYLON

Scale of Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40



Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. H. M. White M.A., 400*l*.
Archdeacon of B. Kaffraria, Ven. H. Kitton.
Bishop of St. John's, Rt. Rev. Dr. Callaway.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Capetown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Leonard.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Richards.

Royal Observatory

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m. 54.74s east of Greenwich.
Astronomer Royal, D. Gill, LL.D., F.R.S.
1st Assistant, W. H. Finlay, M.A., F.R.A.S.
2nd Assistant, G. W. H. Maclear.
3rd Assistant, R. T. Pett.
4th Assistant (vacant).

Agent-General's Department in London.

(7-9, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Agent-General, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*. (including house and carriage.)
Secretary and Accountant, J. Spencer Brydges-Todd, C.M.G., 600*l*.
Assistant Secretary, Felix S. Murray, 300*l*.
Clerks, W. B. Heagerty, 300*l*; W. H. Wilson, 250*l*; J. Stephens, 150*l*; T. A. Gates, 150*l*; W. Hooper, 125*l*.
Immigration Agent, W. C. Burnet, 500*l*.

Consuls.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, Cape Town, W. J. Anderson; *Port Elizabeth*, J. G. Macfarlane.
BELGIUM, Cape Town, M. E. Lauwers, Consul-General, and W. J. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, W. Kingsmill.
BRAZIL, Cape Town, M. La Croix.
CHILI, Port Elizabeth, D. F. Stewart.
DENMARK, Cape Town, G. Myburgh; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, H. W. Dalldorf; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo.
FRANCE, Cape Town, Comte de Turenne D'Agnac, *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo; *Port Elizabeth*, Consul Agent, J. Chabaud.
GERMANY, Cape Town, E. Bieber, Consul-General, and W. A. Lippert; *East London*, Vice-Consul, H. Malcomess; *Kimberley*, C. L. Diering; *Mossel Bay*, Consul Agent, F. Mataré; *Port Alfred*, *Port Elizabeth*, W. H. Dalldorf; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, S. D. Martin; *Walfish Bay*, Provisional Consul, Dr. Goering.
ITALY, Cape Town, W. C. Knight, Vice-Consul, *Port Elizabeth*, Consul Agent, J. Simpson.
NETHERLANDS, Cape Town, G. Myburgh, Consul-General; R. Myburgh, Vice-Consul; *Port Elizabeth*, C. S. Jones; *Simons Town*, Consul Agent, P. J. Hugo.
PERU, Port Elizabeth, J. C. Kemsley.
PORTUGAL, Cape Town, E. A. de Carvalho; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Simpson.
RUSSIA, Cape Town, W. C. Knight.
SPAIN, Cape Town, Vice-Consul, W. C. Knight.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY, Cape Town, Consul-General (vacant), Vice-Consul, H. V. Lithman; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. C. Jackson; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, J. F. Hudson; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, A. L. Blackburn.
TURKEY, Cape Town, H. C. Myburgh, Consul-General.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Cape Town, J. W. Siler, Vice-Consul G. A. Walter; *East London*, Consul Agent, W. H. Fuller; *Grahamstown* and

Port Alfred, Consul Agent, J. G. Wood; *Kimberley*, Consul Agent, G. B. Height; *Port Elizabeth*, Consul Agent, J. W. Philip; *Simons Town*, Consul Agent, J. R. Black.
URUGUAY, Cape Town, W. J. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley.
VENEZUELA, Cape Town, C. G. Akerberg.

CEYLON.

An island situated in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindostan; lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat., and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.: its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east.

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindostan. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°, and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°.

The great Indian epic, the Ramayana, has a chapter describing Ceylon at least ten centuries before the Christian era, but the authentic history of the island begins at the fifth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the Valley of the Ganges established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced 306 B.C., and from that date the faith has been preserved in comparative purity, exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity and inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology. The ancient government, from not having been subject to Mussulman inroads, offers at this day the most perfect example to be met with of the ancient system of Hindu Government.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were transferred to the Colony by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. They have now, by Letters Patent dated the 1st of February, 1886, been placed under the Government of the Straits Settlement. They lie between lat. 11° 50' to 12° 45' long. 96° 50' E., and contain very few inhabitants.

The Maldivé Archipelago, which is sparsely inhabited by a race of Sinhalese origin, speaking a broken dialect of Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago are now all followers of the Mohammedan religion.

Government.

By letters patent under the Great Seal, April,

1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

In the Legislative Council no vote or resolution can be passed, and no question be admitted to debate, when the object of such ordinance, resolution, or question is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue of the Island, unless the Governor shall have first proposed such vote.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into seven Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who protect the rights of the Crown and promote the welfare of the people, and, with their Assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives.

Rs. 1,000,000 per annum are paid to the Imperial Government as the cost of the European garrison, the nominal strength of which is 1,092 men.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1884, consisted of 760 of all ranks.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14.67 per cent. on the population of 1871.

The number of Indian coolies on coffee estates is about 125,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 210,000.

The area of the Colony is 24,702 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone at an altitude of from 1,500 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. The most important productions are:—

Rice, 605,000 acres; other Grain, roughly estimated at about 109,000 acres; Coffee, 122,000 acres; Tea, 93,000 acres; Cinchona, 44,000 acres; Cocoanuts, 456,000 acres; Cinnamon, 35,000 acres; Tobacco, 10,000 acres; Areka, Palmyrah, and other Palms, 100,000 acres; Cacao, 12,500 acres.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, a land revenue (usually one-tenth of the production of grain), Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The statement of revenue for 1884 shows the following amounts under these heads:—

Customs, 2,800,270 rupees; Land Sales, 424,838; Grain Revenue, &c., 938,790; Licences, 1,464,237; Salt, 819,540; Stamps, 741,707; Railway Receipts, 2,543,166—against which should be set off Interest on Debentures, 626,006 rupees, and Working Expenses, &c., 1,881,781 rupees.

The grand total—12,402,365 rupees—is exclusive of the local revenues raised by the Municipalities

of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Matara, Puttalam, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Kurunégala, and Badulla. The total amount of local taxation averages 1,500,000 rupees per annum.

The imports (including specie) were valued at 51,322,142 rupees, and the exports (deducting specie, 211,845 rupees) at 33,508,289 rupees, of which 32,255,216 rupees is returned for Ceylon produce, and 1,253,072 rupees for imports exported. Coffee to the value of 11,797,545 rupees, or about one-third of the total exports, passed through the Customs; the bulk of it, to the value of 9,462,439, being shipped to England. Cinchona and tea, rated at 4,025,454 rupees and 1,435,783 rupees respectively, were exported. The aggregate tonnage of the shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards during the year was 1,758,445 and 1,752,121 tons respectively. A steady increase has manifested itself since the effect of the large Breakwater constructed at Colombo has been felt.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. In addition to these there are the Ganeshawas, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Education.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars at the end of 1884 in Government schools was 27,677, and in schools aided and inspected by Government was 59,776, and the cost 488,657 rupees, as compared with 1868, when the number was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public Instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results.

Public Works.

The Colombo breakwater was commenced in 1875 and is now almost complete. A single arm composed of large concrete blocks on a rubble foundation running from the shore, a distance of 4,200 feet, in a northerly direction, terminates with a slight curve. The work has cost nearly 650,000, and has been most satisfactorily executed under the directions of Sir J. Coode, C.E.

Works are being constructed for the storage and supply of water to Colombo, the estimated cost of which is 291,000.

The Government maintains 64 hospitals, 2 asylums, and 45 outdoor dispensaries, and a medi-

cal staff of 56 qualified medical officers, equally distributed throughout the island, at an annual cost amounting in 1884 to Rs. 496,388.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The telephone has been introduced in Colombo and the principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is connected with the Indian telegraph system—1,151 miles are open in Ceylon. There is a railway from Colombo to Kandy (74 miles) and a branch line of 17 miles into the coffee districts. Southwards, the railway has been extended to Kalutara (27 miles from Colombo.) A railway from Kandy to Matale (17 miles) was opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1880, and the contractors have completed the construction of a line through the mountains from Nawalapitiya to Nanu Oya (42 miles.) Of metalled roads, there are 1,300 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 885 and 622 miles; of canals, 167 miles. This is exclusive of roads within Municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. The cost of construction is great, and the expenses of upkeep very great owing to the heavy traffic constantly passing over the roads where railway carriage is not available, but as a rule the roads are maintained in extremely good order. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees who collect the commutation received during 1884 a revenue of 720,585 rupees; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. The total expenditure on public works (not including the railway) in 1884 was 1,979,687 rupees.

Miscellaneous.

A department for meeting the medical wants of labourers on estates has recently been formed consisting of 21 qualified medical officers at an annual cost in 1884 of Rs. 118,614.

The criminal laws of the colony have been codified on the Indian model.

An ordinance has received Royal Assent by which the connection between the Government and the Ecclesiastical establishment will cease in 1886.

The disastrous failure of the Oriental Bank in 1884 has led the Government to take into its own hands the issue of paper currency.

The daily average number of criminals in jail during the year 1884 was 2,673. The strength of the Police was 1,641; and the charges 582,369 rupees.

Mail Communications.

A fortnightly mail service is carried on by the steamers of the P. and O. Company between Ceylon and Brindisi, Venice, and intermediate ports and Bombay on one side, and Madras, Calcutta, Straits, and China on the other; also a monthly service between Ceylon and Australia. There is also a fortnightly mail service by the steamers of the M. M. Company between Ceylon, Naples, and Marseilles, and between Ceylon and Calcutta, Straits and China. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 18 to 21 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 7, and 15 days respectively.

Further facilities are afforded for communication by the British India Steam Navigation Company. Their steamers leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports in India, and their fortnightly service between Calcutta and London calls at Colombo.

Tariff.

The following is the Ceylon Customs Tariff:—

Import Duties.		Duty.
		Rs. cts.
Arms and ammunition, viz.:		
Fowling pieces, guns and rifles, single-barrelled, each		3 75
Fowling pieces, guns and rifles, double-barrelled, and revolvers, each		7 50
Gunpowder for guns, the lb.		0 25
Do. for blasting, the lb.		0 8
Pistols, single-barrelled, each		2 25
Do. double-barrelled, and revolvers, each		4 50
Shot, the cwt.		0 75
Asphalte, the ton (12½ cts. the cwt.)		2 50
Bacon, butter, cheese, and hams, the cwt.		3 0
Beef, pork, humps, tongues, salted or corned, the cwt.		1 25
Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in wood, the gal.		0 13
Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in bottle, the gal.		0 17
Cement, the cwt.		0 17
Cotton goods, viz.:		
Grey shirtings	on an assessed value of 65 cents per lb., for every Rs. 100 of value thereof	5 0
Madapolams		
Cambrics		
Jaconets		
Grey Domestics		
Long cloths	Do. 55 cents do.	
Sheetings		
Tea cloths		
Grey mule twist Nos. 30 to 60 do.		5 0
Turkey red yarn, do. Rs. 1-40 per grey weight do.		5 0
Other colours, do. 75 cents do., do.		5 0
Fish, dried or salted, roes, fins, skins and blood, the produce of creatures living in the sea, the cwt.		0 50
Flour (wheat)		1 0
Ghee		2 50
Metals:		
Brass sheets, wire, and nails, the cwt.		3 0
Copper sheathing, bars, bolts, ingots, plates, nails, and tacks, the cwt.		3 0
Iron bar, flat, square, bolt or round rod and nail rod, the ton (20 cts. the cwt.)		4 0
Do. angle, Swedish bar, plate and sheet, the ton (25 cts. the cwt.)		5 0
Do. corrugated, the ton (35 cts. the cwt.)		7 0
Do. galvanized, viz., guttering, nails, piping, ridging, rivets, sheets, and sheets corrugated, spouting, strapping, screws, tiles, washers, wire, the ton (75 cts. the cwt.)		15 0
Do. nails and tacks of sorts, and rivets, the cwt.		0 63

* Ordinance No. 39 of 1881.

† Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

‡ Proclamation of 10th November, 1877, and Proclamation of 9th January, 1880.

§ Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

	Rs.	cts.
Iron bar, pig, the ton (12½ cts. the cwt.)	2	50
Lead sheet, pipe and pig, the ton (50 cts. the cwt.)	10	0
Spelter, tin, zinc, in cake or slab, the ton (50 cts. the cwt.)	10	0
Steel blister, the ton (50 cts. the cwt.)	10	0
Steel cast, the ton (62½ cts. the cwt.)	12	50
Tin plates, the cwt.	0	75
Zinc perforated, the cwt.	3	0
Onions, the cwt.	0	17
† Opium, the lb.	1	0
† Paddy, the bushel	0	13
† Poonac, the cwt.	0	25
Potatoes, "	0	38
Rice, wheat, gram, peas, beans, and other grain, except paddy, the bush.	0	29
Salt, the cwt.	2	13
Saltpetre, the cwt.	0	50
Spirits:		
Liqueurs and cordials under proof per imperial gallon	4	0
Proof and under 10° over do., do.	4	50
10° over proof and under 20° do.	5	0
† 20 " " 30 do.	5	50
† 30 " " 40 do.	6	0
40 " " 50 do.	6	50
50 " " 60 do.	7	0
60 " " 70 do.	7	50
70 " " 80 do.	8	0
80 " " 90 do.	8	50
Sugar—		
† Candy and refined, the cwt.	3	0
† Unrefined " "	1	75
† Palm and jaggery " "	0	75
† Tea, the lb.	0	25
Tobacco—		
† Cigars and snuff, the lb.	1	0
† Manufactured " "	0	25
† Unmanufactured and "hooks, the lb.	0	12
Wine, claret in bottle, the gallon	1	25
" ginger " "	0	50
" claret in wood " "	0	50
Wines in bottles, except claret and ginger, sparkling, the gallon	2	50
Other wines " "	1	50
Wines in wood, except claret, the gallon	1	0
Goods, including methylated spirits and kerosine oil, at present paying 5 per cent. ad valorem duty, shall pay 6½ per cent., except cotton goods, the duty on which shall remain untouched.		
† An ad valorem duty of 6½ per cent. shall be charged on the following articles:—Acid, bees-wax, blacking, boats and canoes, bran, brimstone, brushes, candles, cutch, fuller's earth, ground nuts, images and statuettes, musical instruments, mats, palmyrah, rush, and rattan matting, oils, linseed and vegetable, pitch and tar, sago, stationery, excluding paper and envelopes.		

Table of Exemptions.—Animals, viz., horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock; arecanuts, arrowroot, books and maps printed, bricks and tiles, bullion, coin, pearl oysters, pearls, and precious stones unset,

cardamoms, casks (empty), shooks and stave castor-seed poonac, coal, coke, and patent fuel, cocoanuts and coconut oil, coffee, coir yarn, rope, junks, fibre, twine, and strands, copperah, cotton wool, cowries and shells (not tortoise-shell), dammer, drawings, and drawing materials, felt, fruits (fresh, and not in any way preserved), grindstones, gunnies and gunny cloth, hay, straw, hoop-iron, hops, horns, ice, instruments (scientific), instruments (surgical), &c., jute, lime, and clay.

Machinery:—

Agriculture and Agricultural Produce.—Machinery for the manufacture of oil and sugar; pulpers; peelers, sizars, winnowing, threshing, corn mill, and flour-dressing machinery, chaff cutters, mowing machines, ploughs, ploughing machines, tea rolling machines and sieves.

Building and Sanitary Purposes.—Machinery for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes; dredging and pile-driving machinery.

Cranes, Presses, &c.—Hydraulic, screw, lever or cam presses, cranes, derricks, crab-winchies, screw and other jacks.

Forge and Foundry Machinery.—Steam, tilt, lift, and pneumatic hammers; forging machines; smithy or foundry fans, blowing machines, and ironwork for reverberatory furnaces, and cupolas.

Gas.—Retorts, gas mains, hydraulic mains, purifiers, condensers, gas holders, hydraulic valves, gas meters, pressure gauges.

Machinery for Fibrous Substances and Textile Fabrics.—Cotton gins, openers, scutchers, lap machines, carding engines, drawing-frames, slubbing-frames, rovers, throstles, self-acting mules, spinning jennies, burring machines, teasing, condensing, fibre machines, hackling machines, balling engines, spreaders, towlap or cop-winding machines, rope-machines, silk-winding, spinning, sizing, doubling, throwing, fibre machines; hand, power, and jacquard looms, knitting machines; calendars.

Mill Work.—All shafting, drums, machine-pulleys and belting, wall-boxes, hangers, brackets, plummer-blocks, brasses and bushes, spur, mitre, bevel, and friction gearing; geared horseworks either for horses or adapted to other animals, with all fittings and connections for transmitting power to machinery.

Mining, &c.—Ore-crushing, stamping, washing and separating machinery; stone-breaking machines, and machinery for tunnels or perforating rock.

Paper and Printing.—Printing and lithographic presses; type and type machinery; machinery used in the preparation and manufacture of paper.

Prime Movers.—Windmills, water-wheels, water-pressure engines, turbines, and other hydraulic motors; all descriptions of marine, locomotive, stationary, and portable steam engines, pneumatic, atmospheric, and magneto-electric engines, their boilers, generators, fittings, connections, and

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

† Ordinance No. 39 of 1884.

‡ Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, No. 14 of 1871, and Notification of 23rd May, 1879, and Ordinance No. 8 of 1885.

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, No. 14 of 1871, and Notification of 23rd May, 1879, and Ordinance No. 8 of 1885.

gearing; also machinery for lifting, forcing, conducting, or storing water.

Railways.—Traversers, turntables, railway, and cart weighing machines, points, crossings, fittings, couplings, wheels, axles, axle-boxes, and ironwork for railway carriages, rails (temporary and permanent), spring buffers.

Workshop.—Punching, shearing, plate-bending, plate-cutting, rivetting, drilling, boring, planing, shaping, slotting, screw-making, sawing, tenoning, mortising, moulding, re-bating, tongueing, and grooving machines; lathes: file-cutting, carving, engraving, bolt-making, rivet-making, and washer-making machines.

Sumtries.—Machinery for the manufacture of fish, guano, or other manures; bone-crushing and peat compressing machinery; machines for the manufacture of casks; machinery for the manufacture and brewing of beer.

All the machinery above stated, either whole or in parts.

Manures of all sorts, and ingredients imported solely for the manufacture of manures, and certified as such by the importer.

Manuscripts.

Nets, fishermen's.

Oil, the produce of creatures living in the sea.

Olas.

Orchilla weed.

Paper and envelopes.

Passengers' baggage, viz.:—Wearing apparel, and instruments intended for the professional use of, and accompanying passengers.

Plants, trees, and seeds, intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

Plumbago.

Printing materials.

Prints and pictures.

Rattan.

Resin.

Regimental clothing, uniforms, necessities, accoutrements, and hand instruments, imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

Salpêtre, refuse of, for purposes of manure only, as certified by the importer.

Seeds—Cotton, castor, rape, poppy, niger, mustard, and bird.

Senna leaves.

Slates, roofing.

Specimens and objects illustrative of natural history.

Stones, ballast.

" coral.

" grinding.

" tomb and tablets.

" of sorts.

Tallow and grease.

Tanks, iron.

Tea lead.

Timber.

Woods—Dye, sandal, and of sorts.

Majesty's public stores only, or under the directions of the Collector by authority of the Governor.

Books wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed, or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, and of which notice that copyright subsists shall have been given by the proprietor to the Commissioners of Customs, London.

Coin, viz., false money, or counterfeit sterling coin of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Dangerous substances, viz., earth, oil or mineral naphthas, fulminating powder, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine, except by license of the Governor, and under regulations to be made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time, for the safe landing and deposit thereof.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographs, photographs, engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Infected cattle, sheep, or other animals; also hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any part of cattle or other animal, which the Governor may by Proclamation prohibit, in order to prevent contagious distemper.

Fish, grain, and other articles in a damaged, stinking, offensive condition, unfit for food and legitimate use, and likely to breed sickness or any contagious disorders.

Parts of articles, viz., any distinct or separate part of any article not accompanied by the other part, or all the other parts of such articles, so as to be complete or perfect, if such articles be subject to duty according to the value thereof.

Export Duties.

Rate of Duty

† Royalty on plumbago, per cwt. . Cts. 25

‡ Royalty on elephants, per head . Rs. 100

§ { No elephants can be shipped for export without the production of a permit for their removal from the district in which the elephants have been captured.

|| { 10 cents, per cwt. on all coffee, tea, and cocoa, and 20 cents. per cwt. on all cinchona exported.

List of British Governors.

1796 The Hon. the Governor of Madras in Council.

1798 The Hon. Fred. North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).

1805 Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B.

1811 Major-Gen. John Wilson, Lieut.-Governor.

1812 General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B.

1820 Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.

1822 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K.C.B.

1822 Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.

1824 Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.

1831 Major-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

† Ordinance No. 22 of 1877.

‡ Proclamation 27th July, 1882.

§ Notification of 7th August, 1884.

|| Ordinances No. 9 of 1882, Clause 4, and Proclamation of 12th January, 1884.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS INWARDS.

* Ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and utensils of war by way of merchandise, except by license from Her Majesty for furnishing Her

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, No. 14 of 1871, and Notification of 23rd May, 1879, and Ordinance No. 8 of 1885.

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

- 1831 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., G.C.H.
 1837 The Rt. Hon. James Alex. Stewart Mackenzie.
 1841 Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.
 1847 Sir J. E. Tennent, K.C.S., Lieut.-Governor.
 1847 The Right Hon. the Viscount Torrington.
 1850 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
 1855 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
 1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
 1863 Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
 1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt., G.C.M.G.
 1871 The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
 1875 A. N. Birch, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
 1883 Sir J. Douglas, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 1883 The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	1,354,123	1,220,180
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,543,320	1,448,496
1879	1,382,688	1,376,984
1880	1,298,355	1,337,275
1881	1,283,108	1,268,743
1882	1,140,147	1,171,374
1883	1,162,179	1,145,834
1884	1,162,721	1,154,832

Public Debt, Dec., 1884, £2,193,724.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	5,361,240	5,375,410
1876	5,562,884	4,509,595
1877	5,885,964	5,730,050
1878	4,980,917	4,438,137
1879	5,029,434	4,960,938
1880	5,013,480	4,742,614
1881	4,417,658	3,392,684
1882	4,370,966	3,411,135
1883	4,528,669	3,330,900
1884	4,811,451	3,161,262

Executive Council.

- His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., *Governor*.
 C. C. Smith, C.M.G., *Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary*.
 Major-General Sir John C. McLeod, K.C.B., *Commanding the Forces*.
 F. Fleming, *Attorney-General*.
 W. H. Ravenscroft, *Auditor-General*.
 W. D. Wright, *Treasurer*.
 G. T. M. O'Brien, *Clerk of the Council*.

Legislative Council.

- His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., *Governor*.
 C. C. Smith, C.M.G., *Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary*.
 Major-General Sir John C. McLeod, K.C.B., *Commanding the Forces*.
 F. Fleming, *Attorney-General*.
 W. H. Ravenscroft, *Auditor-General*.
 W. D. Wright, *Treasurer*.
 F. R. Saunders, *Government Agent, Western Province*.
 Government Agent, *Central Province*.

- Lieut.-Colonel F. C. H. Clarke, B.A., C.M.G., *Surveyor-General*.
 J. Van Langenberg.
 P. Ramanathan.
 F. M. Mackwood.
 Clerk, R. W. Jevers.
 A. L. de Alwis.
 R. A. Bosanquet.
 R. B. Downall.

Civil Establishment.

- Governor, &c.*, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., Rs. 80,000.
Private Secretaries, Francis P. Murray; G. Browne.
Aide-de-Camp, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office

- Colonial Secretary*, C. C. Smith, C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.
Principal Assistant, G. T. M. O'Brien, Rs. 12,000.
Second ditto, R. W. Jevers, Rs. 7,200.
Clerks, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum:—
 H. White, Colville Eardley Wilmot, W. H. Jackson, J. H. F. Hamilton, S. M. Burrows, W. E. Davidson, A. S. Pagden, W. R. B. Sanders.
Maha Mudaliyar, C. P. Dias Bandaranayaka, Rs. 2,500.
Government Printer, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 5,000.
Assistant ditto, F. M. Coleman, Rs. 2,500.

Audit Office.

- Auditor-General*, Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft, Rs. 18,000.
Assistant ditto, C. Dickman, Rs. 4,000.

Treasurer's Department.

- Treasurer*, Hon. W. D. Wright, Rs. 18,000.

Government Agencies.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

- Government Agent*, Hon. F. R. Saunders, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Colombo, H. L. Crawford, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Ratnapura, G. W. Templer, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Kegalla, H. C. P. Bell, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Negombo, S. Haughton, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Kalutara, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

- Government Agent*, R. W. D. Moir, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Kurunégala, C. M. Lushington, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, A. R. Dawson, Rs. 9,600.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

- Government Agent*, E. T. Sharpe, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Galle, R. H. Sinclair, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, G. S. Williams, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Mátara, C. E. D. Pennycuik, Rs. 7,200.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

- Government Agent*, A. Bailey, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Batticaloa, E. T. Noyes, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, R. Reid, Rs. 9,600.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

- Government Agent*, W. C. Twynam, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Jaffna, H. W. F. C. Brodburst, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 7,200.

Assistant Government Agent, Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaittivu, R. Massie, Rs. 9,600.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 10,800.

Office Assistant, Anurādhapura, H. Wace, Rs. 4,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, Rs. 18,000.

Office Assistant, Kandy, A. M. Ashmore, Rs. 4,500.

Assistant Government Agent, Badulla, E. A. King, Rs. 9,600.

Ditto, ditto, Matalé, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 7,200.

Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, C. A. Murray, Rs. 7,500.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir B. L. Burnside, Rs. 25,000.

Private Secretary, E. Burnside, Rs. 2,700.

Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. L. B. Clarence, Rs. 18,000.

Private Secretary, W. Fisher, Rs. 1,800.

Junior Puisne Judge, Hon. H. Dias, Rs. 18,000.

Private Secretary, A. E. W. De Livera, Rs. 1,800.

Attorney-General, Hon. F. Fleming, Rs. 18,000.

Solicitor-General, C. L. Ferdinands, Rs. 10,000.

Crown Counsels:—

Kandy, O. W. C. Morgan, Rs. 5,000.

Jaffna, C. S. Hay, Rs. 4,000.

Galle, L. Nell, Rs. 4,000.

Kurunégala, P. D'M. Ondaatjé, Rs. 3,000.

Colombo, B. H. Morgan, Rs. 3,000.

Office Assistant, J. H. Templar, Rs. 4,500.

Registrar of Supreme Court, H. Thwaites, Rs. 6,000.

Deputy ditto, ditto, G. Grenier, Rs. 3,500.

2nd Deputy ditto, J. S. Druberg, Rs. 3,000.

District and Minor Courts.

DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

District Judge, Colombo, T. Berwick, Rs. 14,400.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 14,400.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Anurādhapura, F. C. Fisher.

" (additional Magistrate), W. R. B. Sanders

Kalutara, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 9,600.

Kurunégala, C. F. H. L. Liesching, Rs. 9,600.

Negombo, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 7,200.

Badulla, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs. 7,200.

Ratnapura, J. W. Gibson, Rs. 7,200.

Kegalla, W. Penney, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, W. J. S. Boake, Rs. 7,200.

Police Magistrate, Colombo, W. R. Ellis, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Kandy, T. M. Gibson, Rs. 7,200.

Gampola, J. P. Lewis, Rs. 4,500.

Matalé, G. S. Saxton, Rs. 4,000.

Hatton, J. Northmore (Acting), Rs. 4,000.

Haldammulla, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 4,500.

Galagedera, A. E. Paranagama, Rs. 4,000.

Panadure, M. S. Crawford, Rs. 4,000.

Kalutara, P. Arunachalam, B.A., Rs. 4,500.

Nuwara Eliya, C. A. Murray,

Panvila, E. M. De Coucy Short, Rs. 4,000.

Avissawela, L. W. Booth, Rs. 4,000

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Galle, D. E. de Saram, Rs. 14,400.

Tangalla, J. E. Smart, Rs. 7,200.

Mātara, H. Neville, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Galle, J. D. Mason, Rs. 7,200.

Hambantota, G. S. Williams.

Balapitmodāra, W. G. Haines, Rs. 4,000.

Mātara, J. Maclean, Rs. 4,000.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, G. E. Worthington, Rs. 12,000.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Batticaloa, P. W. Conolly, Rs. 9,600.

Chilaw, G. C. Roomsalecocq, Rs. 7,200.

Trincomalee, R. Reid.

Mannar, E. M. D. Byrde.

Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaittivu, R. Massie.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Jaffna, L. O. Pyemont Pyemont, Rs. 4,500.

Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, F. H. Price, Rs. 4,000.

Kaŕts, C. W. Catiravalupillai, Rs. 4,000.

Kalpitiya, T. M. C. Twig, Rs. 4,000.

Fiscal, Western Province, P. A. Templar, Registrar-General.

Ditto, Central Province, L. F. Lee, Rs. 7,200.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, G. W. Paterson, Rs. 12,000.

Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 7,200.

Landing Surveyor, Colombo, H. P. Baumgartner, Rs. 4,500.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, the Government Agent.

Assistant Collector, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 4,500.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, W. C. Twynam, C.M.G., (Government Agent).

Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, C. J. R. Le Mesurier, Rs. 4,500.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Collector, A. Bailey (Government Agent).†

Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, C. T. D. Vigors, Rs. 4,000.

Harbour Department.

Master Attendants, Colombo, J. Donnan, Rs. 5,000.

Galle, D. Blyth, Rs. 5,000.

Trincomalee, C. T. D. Vigors.

Jaffna, C. J. R. Le Mesurier.

Batticaloa, A. Bailey.

Hambantota, G. S. William.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, R. MacBride, M.I.C.E. Rs. 12,000.

Financial and Office Assistant, R. D. Ormsby, M.I.C.E. Rs. 8,000.

Provl. Assistant, Central Province, Rs. 10,000.

Provl. Assistant, Southern Province, Rs. 8,000 J. T. Arneil.

Provl. Assistant, Eastern Province, Rs. 8,000 T. Smith, A.M.I.C.E.

Provl. Assistant, Western Province (Maritime), Frank Vine, M.S.E., Rs. 8,000.

Provl. Assistant, Uva, C. Prime, Rs. 8,000.

Provl. Assistant, North-Western North Central Provinces, H. M. Finch, Rs. 6,000,

Provl. Assistant, Northern Province, H. J. Deslandes, Rs. 6,000.

Engineer of the Factory, E. C. Davies, Rs. 5,000

Second Financial Assistant, A. Murray, A.M.I.C.E. Rs. 4,000.

Superintending Officers, 1st Class:—

J. Robertson, Rs. 5,000.

E. J. H. Christie, Rs. 4,000.

Capt. K. H. Cox, Rs. 4,500.

E. Holland, Rs. 4,500.

S. Fuller, Rs. 4,000.

H. B. Harvey, Rs. 4,000.

W. H. Hawkes, Rs. 4,000.

Superintending Officers, 2nd Class:—

H. B. C. Christie, Rs. 3,500.

M. MacGregor, Rs. 3,500.

E. Venning, Rs. 3,500.

L. Creasy, Rs. 3,500.

A. G. Burleigh, Rs. 3,500.

H. E. H. Hayes, Rs. 3,500.

W. Wrightson, Rs. 3,000.

A. J. Winchester, Rs. 3,000.

C. T. Koch, Rs. 3,000.

H. A. Grant, Rs. 3,000.

A. W. Butlin, Rs. 3,000.

C. E. Spooner, Rs. 3,000.

A. S. Moss.

L. M. Ackland.

A. E. Williams, Rs. 3,500.

F. W. Johnson, Rs. 3,000.

H. S. Potger, Rs. 3,000.

J. Trump,

R. Macpherson, Rs. 3,500.

J. Mac Donnell, Rs. 3,000.

T. Johnstone, Rs. 3,000.

A. W. Taffs, Rs. 3,000.

Superintending Officers, 3rd Class:—

F. Armstrong, Rs. 3,500.

J. T. Stewart, Rs. 3,000.

F. M. Templer, Rs. 3,000.

W. Deed, Rs. 3,000.

E. R. Fretz, Rs. 2,000.

J. H. Fretz, Rs. 2,500.

W. H. Gratiaen, Rs. 2,000.

Irrigation Officers:—

J. H. Dawson, Rs. 7,000. J. F. Brunton, Rs. 3,000. H. Parker, Rs. 7,000.

Survey Department

Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G., Rs. 12,000.

Office Assistant, G. H. Symonds, Rs. 6,500.

Trigonometrical Computer (vacant), Rs. 5,000.

Chief Surveyor, Central Province (vacant), Rs. 9,000.

Ditto, Southern Province, Rs. 6,500, T. J. Reynolds.

Ditto, Central Province, D. G. Mantell, Rs. 6,500.

Ditto, North Western and North Central Provinces, Rs. 5,500, J. H. Grinlinton.

Ditto, Northern and Eastern Provinces, W. A. B. Fyers, Rs. 5,000.

District Surveyors:—

H. L. Ward, Rs. 4,500. P. D. Warren, Rs. 4,000.

E. F. Vansittart, Rs. 4,500. C. H. Allen, Rs. 4,000.

J. Ingleby, Rs. 4,500. J. J. O'Dowd, Rs. 4,000.

S. J. More, Rs. 4,000. W. H. Thornton, Rs. 4,000.

W. H. Thornton, Rs. 4,000. S. Snowden, Rs. 3,500.

J. L. Hampton, Rs. 3,250. R. B. Young, Rs. 3,250. H. P. Lovering, Rs. 3,500. C. M. Fyers, Rs. 3,250.

Registrar General's Department.

Registrar-General, P. A. Templer, Rs. 9,600.

Assistant Registrar, B. E. Alvis, Rs. 2,500.

Post-Office.

Postmaster-General and Director-General of Telegraphs, T. E. B. Skinner, Rs. 14,400.

Assistant to the Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane, Rs. 5,000.

Additional Assistants, W. C. Macready, Rs. 2,000. T. Twynam, Rs. 1,500.

Telegraphs.

Electrician, E. B. Hurley, Rs. 7,250.

Superintendent, G. Simpson, Rs. 4,125.

Royal Botanic Garden.

Director, H. Trimen, Rs. 7,000.

Colombo Museum.

Director, A. Haly, Rs. 7,000.

Department of Public Instruction.

Director, H. W. Green, Rs. 10,000.

Inspector of Schools, W. Blair, Rs. 5,000

Ditto, J. H. Marsh, Rs. 5,000.

Ditto, W. H. de Alwis, Rs. 4,000.

Principal of the Royal College, J. B. Cull, M.A., Rs. 7,500.

1st Principal Assistant, A. Walker, Rs. 4,000.

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. R. Kynsey, Rs. 12,000.

Colonial Surgeons:—

J. T. Morgan, M.R.C.S., Eng., Rs. 8,000.

W. Dias, Rs. 8,000.

F. Keyt, Rs. 6,000.

J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., M.R.C.P., Rs. 6,000.

Surgeon Lunatic Asylum, J. L. Plaxton, Rs. 7,500.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

John Attygalle, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.B., Eng., Rs. 4,000.

G. W. Fowler, Rs. 5,000.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

W. G. Rockwood, Rs. 4,000.

F. A. Van Dersmagt, M.D., Rs. 3,500.

E. Gratiaen, Rs. 3,500.

J. Carbery, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,500.

W. E. Misso, M.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 3,500.

C. J. Kriekenbeck, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,500.

W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,500.

H. T. Staples, Rs. 3,500.

T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,500.

P. F. Solomons, Rs. 3,000.

G. P. Schokman, Rs. 3,500.

E. de Livera, Rs. 3,500.

H. A. Moraes, Rs. 3,500.

W. H. Swan, Rs. 3,000.

S. Fernando, Rs. 3,000.

A. H. Fretz, Rs. 3,000.

T. D. Macdonald, Rs. 3,000.

F. Oorloff, Rs. 3,000.

J. H. Ebell, L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Edin., Rs. 3,000.

N. Suppayay, L.R.C.P. Eng., Rs. 3,000.

A. H. Toussaint, Rs. 2,250.

E. Wytealingam, Rs. 2,000.

W. H. Meier, Rs. 2,000.

M. Eleyitamly, Rs. 1,500.

G. Thomarz, Rs. 1,500.

Estates Medical Staff:—

H. Thornhill, Rs. 5,000.
R. Hutchings, Rs. 5,000.
C. F. Griffin, Rs. 5,000.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, G. W. R. Campbell, Rs. 15,000. Allowances for house, &c., and travelling.

Provincial Superintendent, Galle, Captain D. D. Graham, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.

Ditto, Western Province, Lieut. A. Hansard, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.

Ditto, Kandy, Major E. F. Tranchell, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.

Superintendent, W. S. Le Feuvre, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.

Assistant Superintendents, W. S. Murray, and E. Creasy, Rs. 3,500 each, and allowances.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, G. W. R. Campbell.

Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, Capt. Wyndham A. R. Thompson, Rs. 7,000.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, W. J. Gorman, Rs. 8,000.

Assistant ditto, D. S. Power, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 22.50 a day travelling allowance.

Registrar of the Diocese, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000

Archdeacon, Ven. W. E. Matthew, Rs. 1,000.

List of Colonial Chaplains.

Church of England:—

Rev. J. Bamforth, Galle, Rs. 7,000.

Rev. C. Boyd, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

" C. Koch, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

Ven. W. E. Matthew, Kandy, Rs. 6,000.

Rev. Colombo, Rs. 4,000.

" Colombo, (vacant) Rs. 3,000.

" G. Gomes, Jaffna, Rs. 3,000.

" Colombo, Rs. 2,500.

" W. Ellis, Nuvvara Eliya, Rs. 2,000

" Morotuwa, Rs. 1,250.

" C. Senanāyake, Galle, Rs. 1,250.

Presbyterian Church:—

Rev. H. L. Mitchell, Galle, Rs. 4,500.

" J. Watt, Kandy, Rs. 4,500.

" J. Burnet, St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, Rs. 4,500.

" S. Lindsay, Wolfendahl Church Colombo, Rs. 4,500.

Railway Department.

General Manager, W. T. Pearce, Rs. 10,000.

Engineer, Way and Works, W. Cantrell, Rs. 6,000.

Traffic Superintendent, A. Perman, Rs. 5,000.

Locomotive Engineer, R. F. Trevethick, Rs. 5,000.

Storekeeper, W. Mitchell, Rs. 4,500.

Foreign Consuls.

America—W. Morey, Consulat Colombo; E. Aitken, Vice-Consul at Colombo; A. B. Scott, Consular Agent, Galle; F. Mortimer, Consular Agent at Jaffna.

Austro-Hungary—F. W. Schultze, Acting Consul, Colombo; A. B. Scott, Consular Agent, Galle.

Belgium—J. D. Robinson, Acting Consul, Colombo; J. M. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Acting Consul, Galle.

* Paid from Colonial funds; total amount to be drawn limited to Rs. 5,000 a-year.

France—C. Ruinat, Consular Agent, Colombo.

German Empire.—P. Freudenberg, Consul at Colombo; W. Freudenberg (acting); G. A. H. Vanderspar, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Italy—G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul at Colombo; Netherlands—P. Darndliker, Consul, Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

Norway and Sweden—F. W. Bois, Consul, Colombo; A. B. Scott, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Spain and Portugal—A. A. Delmege, Consul, Galle.

Turkey—M. Hussen Lebbe Inaricar, Consul, Colombo; Hadji Ibrahim Didi Ben Hadji Ali Didi, Consul, Galle.

Russia—A. Delmege, Consul, Colombo.

Spain—A. A. Delmege, Vice-Consul at Colombo.

DOMINICA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long.; they consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France; subsequently, they were held by the Spaniards until 1771, when they were for a time abandoned, and the sovereignty of them given up to Great Britain.

In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery.

The climate is healthy. During the summer a calm day is unusual. The winds rise at about 10 a.m., and fall away again between 4 and 5 p.m. During the middle of the day, the wind often amounts to a gale. The mornings and evenings are delightful. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30°. Ice has not been known to exceed two inches in thickness, and snow seldom lies on the low lands. The temperature, on the whole, is equable. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid.

A peculiar feature in the geology of these islands is presented by streams of stones or fragments of quartz, which appear to flow down the sides of the hills. These streams are twenty to thirty feet wide, and the stones vary in size from one to four cubic feet, and are spread out in the valleys to a great extent. Sandstone, in which are beautifully perfect impressions of shells, occurs in beds. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

There is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The tussac grows to the height of seven feet, with a breadth of three-quarters of an inch, feeding on which the cattle got very fat; but it cannot be raised without a strong fence, the cattle uprooting it. On all the small islands along the coast the tussac grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falkland since cattle have been imported. Anti-scorbutics are very plentiful in a wild state, such as celery, scurvy grass, sorrel, &c., cranberries, and a small red fruit, growing like the strawberry, but in appearance and taste more like a half-ripe blackberry, besides a small plant called the tea-plant, known and much used by the sealers and Gauchos.

Rabbits abound in various parts of the islands, and snipe, geese, swans (black and white), wild duck, dotterel, and teal are plentiful. The harbours swarm during the summer months with excellent fish, and trout, weighing from one to two pounds, are to be found in the rivers and lakes of the interior. Hares have been imported, and are doing well.

Wild cattle, horses, and pigs are very numerous. Sheep have been introduced, and found to do exceedingly well. The wool is of excellent quality and realizes a high price in the London markets. The exports consists of wool, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow.

There is mail communication with England twelve times a year. In June, 1880, a contract was entered into between the Government and the German "Kosmos" Steamship Company, to perform the service. The steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao, six times a year, and six times on the return voyage. The voyage between Stanley and Dartmouth occupies five weeks. Mails for the Falkland Islands are also carried by the Pacific Company's Steamers, between Liverpool and Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, where they are taken by the Kosmos Steamers to the Falkland Islands on their homeward voyage, and from the Falkland Islands to Punta Arenas on the outward voyage.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council. The members of both Councils are appointed by the Crown.

The tonnage of vessels entered in 1883 was 40,189, including men of war and steamers.

The export of wool in 1883 was valued at 68,314*l*.

Population.

	Males,	710	Females,	340	Total,	1,050
1875						
1876	"	769	"	384	"	1,153
1877	"	835	"	485	"	1,320
1878	"	902	"	513	"	1,415
1881	"	976	"	577	"	1,553
1882	"	982	"	601	"	1,583
1883	"	994	"	613	"	1,607
1884	"	999	"	641	"	1,640

Governors.

Colonel Moody, 1842.

W. H. Rennie, 1848.

Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.

Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.

W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.

Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.

T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G. 1876.

Thomas Kerr, 1880.

Local Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	4,133	10,163
1876	3,194	8,119
1877	3,286	6,266
1878	3,838	6,364
1879	5,022	6,312
1880	5,519	5,607
1881	6,850	7,018
1882	8,289	8,124
1883	7,337	8,728
1884	9,134	7,791

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	42,460	38,987
1876	27,056	37,127
1877	33,283	59,878
1878	36,792	51,055
1879	38,940	71,340
1880	33,505	88,564
1881	55,399	90,309
1882	37,185	90,037
1883	52,913	84,593
1884	67,848	101,338

Executive Council.

Thomas Kerr, Governor.

A. C. Barkly, *Lieut.-Governor*.

E. P. Brooks, *Colonial Secretary, and Police Magistrate*.

Samuel Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.

Rev. L. E. Brandon, *Colonial Chaplain*.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Surgeon, and two unofficial members appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Thomas Kerr, Governor.

A. C. Barkly, *Lieut.-Governor*.

E. P. Brooks, *Colonial Secretary*.

S. Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.

G. Markham Dean.

F. E. Cobb.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Thomas Kerr, 1,000*l*.

Lieut.-Governor, A. C. Barkly (acting).

Chief Justice, the Governor.

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, E. P. Brooks, 350*l*.

Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, and Postmaster, E. P. Brooks.

Clerk to Colonial Secretary, H. B. L. Jameson.

Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Samuel Hamilton, 300*l*., and fees.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons and Public Vaccinators,

B. T. Henston, 200*l*., and A. T. Anderson, 200*l*.

Police Magistrate, E. P. Brooks, 100*l*.

Coroner, E. P. Brooks. Fees.

Registrar General and Receiver of Wreck, E. P. Brooks. Fees.

Clerk and Registrar to the Supreme Court, E. P. Brooks.

Lighthouse Keeper, George Broom, 150*l*. (paid by Board of Trade).

Schoolmaster, F. Durose, 170*l*. and fees.

Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600*l*. (paid by the South American Missionary Society).

Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., 300*l*.

Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. W. H. Philip, 100*l*.

Roman Catholic Priest (vacant), 50*l*.

Chief Constable and Sheriff, George Hurst, 100*l*. and 50*l*. allowance as storekeeper.

Table of Duties of Customs Inwards.

	£	s.	d.
Spirits and strong waters, per gallon . . .	0	10	0
Liqueurs, cordials and sweetened spirits, per gallon . . .	0	10	0
Articles containing any quantity of alcohol or spirit which by the imperial customs laws are liable to duty as spirits . . .	0	10	0
Perfumed spirits and cologne water . . .	0	15	0
Wine in casks . . .	0	2	0
Wine in quart bottles, per dozen . . .	0	4	6
Wine in pint bottles, per dozen . . .	0	2	3
British wines, ginger ale, orange wine, orange champagne, peppermint, and all other unenumerated beverages not liable to duty as spirits (except soda, potash, and mineral waters) to pay duty as wine.			
Malt liquor, mum, spruce, cider and perry, in casks, per gallon . . .	0	0	8
Malt liquor, mum and spruce in bottles, per dozen quarts . . .	0	0	6
Malt liquor, mum and spruce in bottles, per dozen pints . . .	0	0	3
Cigars, per lb. . .	0	5	0
Cigarettes, cut and manufactured tobacco, and snuff, per lb. . .	0	3	0
Unmanufactured tobacco, for the preparation of sheepwash only . . .	0	0	3
All other tobacco . . .	0	2	0

Exemptions.

All articles imported or taken out of bond for the use of the Governor of the colony and for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

The Governor, military and naval departments, and messes purchasing any article whatsoever, duty paid, shall be entitled, when the duty thereon shall in the whole amount to not less than ten shillings, to have the same refunded out of the public Treasury on the Warrant of the Governor in Council, on the certificate of the Governor or the officer in command of any military or naval department, or of any of Her Majesty's ships of war.

The above tariff of duties was fixed by ordinance No. 10 of 1882, and ordinance No. 1 of 1883.

Consuls.

Consul for the United States, H. L. Lasar.
Consul for German Empire, Italy, and Chili, Mr. Cobb.
Consul for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and Vice-Consul for United States, G. M. Dean.

FIJI.

The Fiji Islands proper lie between 15° and 22° south latitude, and 175° east and 177° west longitude, and are consequently wholly within the tropics. They number about 255, varying in size from Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles, and Vanua Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles, to the mere coral islet, crowned with a single clump of cocoa-nut trees. Only 80 of them are inhabited. The larger islands are mostly mountainous, rising abruptly from the shores to an altitude of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet, clothed to the summits with dense forests and rich grasses. The rivers are numerous, and subject to heavy and sudden mountain floods. Skirting the foot of the mountains and fringing the numerous bays which indent the coasts, are rich alluvial plains, stretching sometimes many miles into the interior.

The aboriginal population belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received some admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000 in number; in 1868 at 170,000; and in 1874 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 the population has been reduced to about 110,000. The people were formerly cannibals, but have now been converted to Christianity by the Wesleyan missionaries.

By Letters Patent dated the 17th December, 1880, Rotumah, and all islets and rocks lying between the 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, have been included in the Fiji Government.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. This offer, upon the recommendation of Colonel, now Lieutenant-General, W. J. Smythe, R.A. (who had been sent out to investigate the case), was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. This government received the adherence of the Europeans, who persuaded the other chiefs to acquiesce in the supremacy thus claimed for Thakombau. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into attitudes of mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament, and in a manner at variance with the terms of the constitution. The question of annexing Fiji to Great Britain had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, both of local expediency and Imperial obligation; and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate the facts of the case on the spot, and report as to the best course to be adopted in the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms, which were not acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maafu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October, 1874; the form of government, the land question, and the various pecuniary questions then pending being virtually left to the discretion of Her Majesty. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government. A Legislative Council was established, to consist of not less than two persons, nominated by Royal instructions or warrant. There is also an Executive Council; and the usual powers of appointing and suspending officers, making land grants, and granting pardons, have been conferred on the Governor.

Sir A. H. Gordon arrived in the Island in June, 1875, but the Government continued to be administered by Mr. E. L. Layard, C.M.G., until the 1st September, when the Charter was proclaimed, and Sir A. H. Gordon assumed the Government.

By virtue of an Order in Council of the 13th

August, 1877, which came into force on the 4th February, 1878, Sir Arthur Gordon exercised the duties of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Ocean, with certain powers and jurisdiction therein expressed.

He was also appointed Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The present Governor, Sir G. William Des Voeux, has acted in both these capacities since he succeeded Sir A. Gordon. An account of the Western Pacific High Commission is given in the Appendix.

The climate of Fiji is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and enteric diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly liable in Fiji. The islands are well adapted for the growth of sugar, the cultivation of which might place their prosperity on a secure footing. Their geographical position, their fine harbours, and the advantages which their occupation affords for preventing and punishing the outrages which have too frequently been practised against the Polynesian Islanders, render their inclusion within the British Dominions an important and fortunate event.

The highest shade temperature in 1884 was 87° in the months of February, March, and December, and the lowest 62° in August and September. The total rainfall during the year was 92·08 inches.

Shortly after the cession an epidemic of measles swept off not fewer than 40,000 of the natives. The alarm and distrust produced by this visitation contributed with various other causes to produce in the following year, an insurrection among the imperfectly subjugated mountain tribes of the interior of Viti Levu. This rising was, however, quickly suppressed, and the mountain districts thoroughly pacified, the inhabitants all adopting Christianity, and abandoning the use of arms. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the progress of the Colony has been satisfactory, every year showing a large increase in the revenue and in the amount and value of exports and imports. Considerable progress has been made in the settlement of titles to land, and sugar and coffee cultivation have been undertaken in several localities on a considerable scale. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their own system of village and district councils recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 550 souls, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast, with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva exceeds 700.

A considerable portion of the revenue, varying from 15,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* net, is raised from taxation of the natives, as follows:—

The Colony is divided into fourteen provinces (exclusive of Colo, the mountain district of Viti Levu), each under the control of a Roko Tui or chief native officer. Each province is sub-divided into districts, of which the head officers are termed Bulis. Once every year the provinces are severally assessed by the Legislative Council for a fixed amount of tax, to be delivered in the form of produce valued at the rate to be paid by the contractor for the year.

The Provincial Council, consisting of the Bulis, presided over by the Roko, distribute the provincial

tax among the different districts, and there is then a further sub-division among the different villages by district councils, each presided over by its Buli. The amount and kind of produce paid by each province and district is recorded, and should the total value in any case exceed the amount of assessment, the surplus is returned in the form of money.

The system, though open to some objections, may, on the whole, be considered to have been remarkably successful. As the people have little or no money, and live, for the most part, where they are unable to earn any without hiring themselves out for long periods, it is believed that in no other way could such a revenue have been obtained with so little pressure, while the system has this collateral advantage, that being worked almost entirely by the natives' own political and social organization, it tends to preserve the latter, and thus to save much expense in administration.

The control of the department of native taxation is in the hands of the Receiver-General.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

Ordinance No. XVIII., 1885.

SCHEDULE.

Tariff of Customs Dues.

	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	1
Aërated or mineral water, per doz. pints	0	0	9
Beer, ale, porter (in bottles), per gallon .	0	1	0
Beer, ale, porter, spruce and other beers, in wood or jar, per gallon	0	0	9
Bottled fruits, per doz. quarts	0	2	0
Bottled fruits, per doz. pints or smaller quantities	0	1	0
Biscuits (sweetened or fancy), per lb. . .	0	0	1
Blue, per lb.	0	0	2
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	2
Cordage and rope, per ton	1	10	0
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	0	5	0
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate, per lb.	0	0	3
Comfits, confectionery, and succades, per lb.	0	0	3
Caps, percussion, per 100	0	0	1
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	2
Candles, per lb.	0	0	1
Cornflour, per lb.	0	0	1
Cordial and syrups, per gallon	0	2	0
Cider, per gallon	0	1	0
Dynamite and lithofracteur, per lb. . . .	0	0	6
Dates, per lb.	0	0	2
Drugs, including all articles of the kind and form used as medicines, 15 per cent. ad valorem	0	0	2
Fruit, dried, or preserved, per lb.	0	0	2
Firearms, 20 per cent. ad valorem . . .			
Galvanised iron, in bars, sheets, bundles, or corrugated, per ton.	2	0	0
Ginger, per lb.	0	0	2
Gelatine, per lb.	0	0	3
Hams or cured pork, per lb.	0	0	2
Hops, per lb.	0	0	3
Honey, per lb.	0	0	2
Iron wire, black, per ton	1	0	0
Isinglass, per lb.	0	0	3
Iron bars, rods, plates, sheets, and bundles, per ton	1	0	0
Jewellery, 20 per cent. ad valorem . .			
Jams and jellies, per lb.	0	0	1
Kerosene, per gallon	0	0	6
Lead (including shot and bullets), per cwt.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Laths, per 1,000	0	2	0
Methylated spirits, per gallon	0	2	0
Molasses, per cwt.	0	8	0
Malt, per bushel	0	0	6
Mustard, per lb.	0	0	1
Maizena, per lb.	0	0	1
Macaroni, per lb.	0	0	8
Mace, per lb.	0	0	8
Machinery oil, per gallon	0	0	6
Nuts (all kinds except cocoanuts), per lb.	0	0	2
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein, per lb.	0	15	0
Oils of all kinds (except cocoanut and oils for medicinal use), per gallon	0	0	6
Oil, perfumed, 15 per cent. ad valorem	0	0	6
Oatmeal, per lb.	0	0	1
Oats, per bushel	0	0	6
Powder (sporting), per lb.	0	0	6
Pepper, per lb.	0	0	2
Paper (brown, wrapping, and printing), per cwt.	0	8	0
Pease (split), per lb.	0	0	1
Perfumery, 15 per cent. ad valorem	0	3	0
Paper bags, per cwt.	0	2	0
Palings, per 1,000	2	0	0
Rice, per ton	0	0	1
Sugar, per lb.	0	14	0
Spirits, the strength of which can be ascertained by Skyes' Hydrometer, and is over-proof, per proof gallon	0	14	0
Spirits, the strength of which can be ascertained by Skyes' Hydrometer, if under proof, per liquid gallon	0	14	0
Spirits, and spirituous compounds, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Skyes' Hydrometer, per liquid gallon	0	14	0
Snuff, per lb.	0	2	0
Starch, per lb.	0	0	1
Sago, per lb.	0	0	1
Spices, per lb.	0	0	3
Soap (hard and soft), per lb.	0	0	4
Soap (fancy, scented, or medicated), 15 per cent. ad valorem	1	0	0
Salt and saltpetre, per ton	1	0	0
Soda (crystals), per ton	0	2	0
Shingles, per 1,000	0	1	6
Timber, undressed, per 100 feet superficial	0	2	0
Timber, dressed or surfaced, per 100 feet superficial	0	4	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	0	8
Tea, per lb.	0	3	0
Trackle, per cwt.	0	1	0
Turpentine, per gallon	0	0	1
Tapioca, per lb.	0	2	0
Varnish, per gallon	0	0	6
Vinegar, per gallon, in bulk or bottle	0	0	8
Vermicelli, per lb.	0	2	0
Wine, Bordeaux (claret), Australian, in bulk or bottle, per gallon	0	2	0
Wine, other kinds, in bulk or bottle, per gallon	0	6	0
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	1	0	0
Wire, rope, per ton	1	0	0

The following articles are subject to an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.:—Anchors; brushware, boots and shoes, black-ware, blacking, bathbrick, baking powder, boxes and trunks (wood, leather, and

metal); chutney, cement, crockery, clocks, carriages, chains (galvanised), chains (black $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and under), cutlery, cartridges, chinaware; doors, drapery (including apparel and slops, and all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, silk, linen or wool); earthenware; fish (dried, preserved, and salt), furniture, fuse, fireworks, floor-cloth; glass and glassware, galvanised manufactures, grindstones, glue, gutta percha or india-rubber (or manufactures of, in whole or in part); hardware, hats, holloware; ironmongery, ink, iron tanks; leather, leatherware (all manufactures in whole or in part of leather), lines (fishing, clothes, lead, and similar lines); matches, matting, musical instruments; nails; oilman's stores, oakum; paints, (wet or dry), pickles, paper (writing and fancy), potted meat, printed forms, plate powder, pipes (tobacco), pictures, picture frames, printing material (type, paper, ink), plated ware; sauces, sashes and shutters, sewing machines, sails and tents, stationery, sponges, steel; toys, tinware, twine; umbrellas and parasols; vegetables (preserved); whitening, woodenware (including implement handles), workboxes, wall paper, whips and walking sticks; zinc and zinc manufactures.

List of Articles Exempt from Duty.

Animals, anchors (black); biscuits (unsweetened), ballast (ships—pig and scrap iron), bêche-de-mer, books and periodicals (printed), boiler-plates, bags, and sacks; casks and tanks for exporting molasses, coin, copper-sheathing, chain cables (black) over three-sixteenth inches in diameter, coal, coke, cocoanut fibre, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, copra, cotton, curiosities, canvas, copper (rods); flour, felt; garden seeds, guano; hides, horns; iron and steel rails; lead for lining tea-chests, living oysters, luggage (personal); machinery (agricultural, mining, sawing, steam-engines and boilers), meat (preserved and salt), malures, metals (old), metal yellow for sheathing, matting for ships' dunnage, mats for sugar; oars, ores; paving-stones, pitch, plants, powder (blasting); resin; sandalwood, shell (tortoise and pearl), skins, slates for roofing, South Sea Island produce, steel punts and lighters and material for building the same, steel railway sleepers; tar; water-pipes, woolpacks, outside packages in which goods are ordinarily contained, sulphur, tin cut for exporting produce.

General Duty.

On all articles not specified or not included in the free list an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

Export Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Silver coin, over £10, 2½ per cent.			
Sandalwood, manufactured or unmanufactured, per ton	5	0	0

Executive Council.

The Governor.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney General.

The Receiver General.

The Commissioner of Lands.

Clerk, M. T. Dods (acting).

[N.B.]—The Chief Justice and the Commissioner for Native Affairs sit with the Executive Council for the re-hearing of claims to land, under Ordinance No. XXV. of 1879.

Legislative Council.**The Governor.****Official Members:**

The Hon. Fielding Clarke, *Chief Justice*.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Receiver General.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.
The Acting Agent General of Immigration.

Unofficial Members:

Roger Beckwith Leese, Esq.
 John Hill, Esq.
 James E. Mason, Esq.
 Alexander Barrack, Esq.
 George Morgan, Esq.
 Matthew Wilson, Esq.
 Clerk, James Stewart.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, 4,000*l.* (vacant).
Officer Administering the Government, John Bates Thurston, Esq., C.M.G.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Frank Spence, Esq., 100*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary, John Bates Thurston, C.M.G., 600*l.*
Chief Clerk and Clerk to the Legislative Council, James Stewart, 350*l.*
2nd Clerk, Arthur Langton, 250*l.*
3rd " Frank Spence, 200*l.* Acting as *Private Secretary*.
Auditor, D. J. Chisholm, 300*l.*
Clerk, First, H. G. Brown, 250*l.*
 " *Second*, J. O. Forth, 200*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER GENERAL.

Receiver General and Commissioner of Stamps, Wm. McGregor, M.D., C.M.G.
Accountant, R. Scott, 350*l.*
1st Clerk, W. Gibb, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* as *Clerk to Suva Hospital*.
Collector of Customs, D. H. Smart, 400*l.*
1st Clerk and Comparing Officer, W. O. Groom, 270*l.*
2nd Clerk and Bond Keeper and Custodian of Powder Magazine, T. Thomson, 260*l.*
3rd Clerk, R. Bentley, 200*l.*
1st Boarding Officer, Suva, J. West, 200*l.*
 " " J. Campbell, 200*l.*
Assistant Bond Keeper, G. Bertram, 150*l.*
Sub-Collector of Customs, Levuka, Sydney Wilson, 300*l.*
2nd Clerk and Bond Keeper, Levuka, F. Sabben, 225*l.*
1st Clerk, Levuka, J. Cogan, 200*l.*
Boarding Officer, G. Gardiner, 200*l.*
Chief Harbour-Master and Hydrographical Surveyor, C. F. de M. Malan, Lieutenant, R.N., 300*l.*
Harbour Master, Levuka, R. Cocks, 275*l.*
 " " Suva, N. S. Hedstrom, 250*l.*
Inspectors of Native Plantations—
 R. M. Wilson, 300*l.*
 W. L. Murray, 200*l.*
 Adolph B. Josko, 200*l.*
 E. Lomberg, 180*l.*
 W. C. Reay, 180*l.*
 Henry Eyre, 180*l.*
Receivers of Native Taxes, J. D. W. Vaughan, 50*l.*; and H. Olive, 60*l.*

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Government Storekeeper, J. D. W. Vaughan, 275*l.*
Assistant " Geo. Eyres, 200*l.*

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Agent-General of Immigration, H. Anson, 400*l.*
Sub-Agent of Immigration, John Forster, 300*l.*; J. F. McK. Carruthers, 300*l.*
Accountant, A. L. M. A. Bureau, 275*l.*
Inspector, F. Otway, 250*l.*
Clerk and Government Agent, G. A. F. W. Beaunclerc, 200*l.*; J. Woods, 220*l.*; and (for Lau), A. De Silva.
Superintendent, Polynesian Depot, H. T. Milne, 200*l.*
Clerks and Hindustani Interpreters, H. M. Michael, 175*l.*; A. De Silva, 200*l.*; J. W. Davidson, 140*l.*
 H. G. Scott, £180.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, SURVEYS, AND WORKS.

Commissioner of Lands and Works and Crown Surveyor, John Berry, 500*l.*
Chief Clerk, Lands Department, and Clerk of the Executive Council, M. T. Dods (acting), 250*l.*
Staff Surveyors, G. Moore, H. Reeve, 350*l.* each.
Draughtsman.
Surveyors, T. Keaney, 300*l.*; E. J. Moore, 150*l.*
Foreman of Works, C. Hansen, 200*l.*

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Postmaster, L. J. Walker, 300*l.*
Clerk and Accountant, J. McFadyen, 200*l.*
Clerks, A. Buchanan, 175*l.*; M. Hedstrom, 50*l.*
Postmaster, Levuka, E. C. Turner, 250*l.*
Clerks, H. St. Julian, 120*l.*; L. Johnston, 50*l.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer, W. McGregor, C.M.G., M.D., 350*l.*
Medical Officers, B. G. Corney, 350*l.*; D. Blyth, F. J. Pound, W. Patullo, R. Beith, J. Armstrong, A. J. Skottowe, 300*l.* each, and 50*l.* allowance for house rent.
Vaccinator for District of Lau and Visitor of Hospital Plantations.—A. De Silva.
Chief Warder Public Lunatic Asylum, Norman Smith, 150*l.*
Suva Hospital, Warder and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferrais, 150*l.*
Dispenser, A. G. Swann, 150*l.*
Assistant ditto, F. Moore, 24*l.*
Levuka Hospital, Warder and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. W. Croker, 125*l.*
Clerk and Dispenser, E. J. F. Powell, 150*l.*

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, H. G. C. Emberson, 450*l.*
Clerk, L. J. W. Bruun, 275*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Fielding Clarke.
Registrar of Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates, John Langford, 400*l.*
Levuka District Registrar, A. Eastgate, 100*l.*
Attorney-General, H. E. Berkeley (acting).
Clerk to ditto,
Commissioner of Rotumah, W. M. Gordon (on leave), 450*l.*; A. R. Mackay (acting), 300*l.*
Commissioner of Colo East, W. S. Carew, 400*l.*
Commissioner of Colo West, E. O. B. Heffernan (acting).
Stipendiary Magistrates, H. Hunter, 400*l.*; A. Eastgate, A. Taylor, E. O. B. Heffernan, J. K. M. Ross, C. R. Swayne, W. L. Allardyce, Wm. Sutherland, B. H. Thomson, Alfred Sharpe, H. L. Tripp, A. B. Josko, 800*l.* each.

Superintendent of Police, John Fowler (acting) £300.
Inspector of Police, H. Olive, 250*l*.
Superintendent of Prisons, H. T. Milne, 50*l*. (acting).
Goaler, Suva, T. Allan, 200*l*.
Assistant, ditto, B. Birch, 135*l*.
Warders, E. G. A. Richardson, £135*l*, R. L. Rowling, 135*l*.
Sheriff, A. W. Boyd, 100*l*.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs, James Blyth, 450*l*.
Assistant Native Commissioner and Clerk Native Regulation Board, James Cocks, 300*l*.
Ditto at Lau, C. R. Swayne, 50*l*.
Chief Clerk and Interpreter, P. S. Friend, 250*l*.
Clerk, J. McFadyen, 75*l*.
Clerk and Interpreter, A. Marriott, 150*l*.
 13 Boko Tuis, or Native Administrators of Provinces, and one Assistant, with salaries varying from 100*l*. to 340*l*.
 There are also 156 Bulis, or Administrators of Districts, and a number of other native officers with small salaries.

Armed Native Constabulary.

Commandant, G. R. Lo Hunte (acting), 100*l*.
European Officer and Assistant to Commissioner of Colo West, S. F. Marriott, 300*l*.
Clerk and Second European Officer, B. B. Smyth (cadet) 50*l*.

Printing Office.

Government Printer, E. M. March, 400*l*.
Printer, S. McCracken, 250*l*.

Civil Service Cadets.

R. M. Booth, F. R. S. Baxendale, F. S. Henry, W. J. F. Hopkins, F. C. Fuller, B. B. Smyth, J. R. Farewell, B. H. Thomson, E. H. A. Oakes.

Consuls.

German Empire.—Wm. Hennings, Levuka.
Norway and Sweden.—William Kopsen, Suva.
America.—Vice-Commercial Agent, W. H. Bruce, Levuka.
Italy.—Consular Agent. — Signor Allesandro Martelli, Levuka.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1876	40,524	11 11	68,636	10 2	Statements for these years include Revenue and Expenditure on account of Polynesian Immigration.
1877	46,688	9 7	64,512	8 11	
1878	61,021	2 8	67,123	19 5	
1879	67,771	0 5	89,142	16 0	
1880	80,678	3 2	115,954	16 2	
1881	87,442	0 0	89,960	0 0	
1882	110,950	0 0	100,062	15 10	
1883	106,814	5 0	88,276	19 11	
1884	91,522	19 5	98,467	19 2	

Population.—1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native Fijians	59,235	62,508	111,743
Rotumans	1,124	1,290	2,414
Half castes	400	396	796
Indian immigrants	2,678	1,552	4,230
Portuguesians	4,784	880	5,664
Europeans	2,635	932	3,567
Total (including Rotumans)	70,856	57,558	128,414

Area of Fiji, 7,403 square miles.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Imports of Levuka	87,653 <i>l</i> .	109,000 <i>l</i> .	100,000 <i>l</i> .
Exports	84,802 <i>l</i> .	110,000 <i>l</i> .	84,714 <i>l</i> .

	£	s.	d.
Imports of the whole Colony, 1876	112,086	0	0
" " " 1877	134,688	0	0
" " " 1878	136,607	0	0
" " " 1879	142,212	0	0
" " " 1880	185,740	0	0
" " " 1881	276,039	14	9
" " " 1882	303,329	8	2
" " " 1883	450,594	13	9
" " " 1884	434,522	2	6
Exports	1876	107,464	0 0
" " " 1877	140,898	0	0
" " " 1878	192,865	0	0
" " " 1879	169,040	0	0
" " " 1880	229,528	0	0
" " " 1881	174,145	10	8
" " " 1882	190,517	3	0
" " " 1883	351,998	3	10
" " " 1884	345,343	17	10

Debt, 275,000*l*.

GIBRALTAR.

The Rock of Gibraltar was captured by the British Forces on the 24th of July, 1704. The territory consists of an elevated promontory, running southwards. Its greatest elevation is 1,439 feet, its length is 2½ miles, and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile.

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the straits. Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call by shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port.

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, duties upon wine, spirits, and beer, and a few licence duties.

The eastern face of the Rock is an inaccessible precipice. The larger portion of the town lies on the northern portion of the west slope of the Rock. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, the population being at the rate of 60,000 to the square mile; but it is very healthy, and the drainage and water supply are good.

The two portions of the town are separated by a picturesque public garden, called the Alameda.

There is no Executive Council, nor any legislative body; the Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison, exercising by himself all the functions of government and legislation.

The customs tariff is as follows:—

	Pescetas.	cents.
Wine in wood, per gall.	8	40
" in bottles, per doz.	1	25
Spirits, per proof, gall.	5	0
and so in proportion.		
Malt liquor, per gall.	0	05

Total Population (exclusive of Military) according to Census of 1881, 18,381.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	43,311	46,615
1876	42,030	50,459
1877	41,850	43,890
1878	42,859	51,395
1879	43,841	47,727
1880	44,848	45,868
1881	44,399	49,972
1882	45,882	54,888
1883	48,335	52,681
1884	45,905	51,135

Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir J. M. Adye,
R.A., G.C.B., 5,000*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, Lord Gifford, V.C., 900*l*.
Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Board of Health,
J. C. King, 200*l*. to 300*l*., as chief clerk, and 50*l*.
for Board of Health.
2nd Clerk, J. Porral, 150*l*. to 200*l*., and 36*l*. for
translations.
3rd Clerk, R. H. Pogue, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Treasury.

Treasurer and Collector of Revenues, M. Campbell,
600*l*.
1st Class Clerk and Cashier, J. Davidson, 200*l*.
1st Class Clerk (Crown Lands), J. Terry, 200*l*. to
250*l*.
2nd Class Clerk, A. Porral, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
2nd Class Clerk, A. Podesta, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

Port Office.

Captain of the Port, Commander F. Baker, R.N.,
400*l*. to 500*l*., and 50*l*. lodging allowance.
Chief Clerk, George Bassadone, 225*l*. to 275*l*.; 4
other clerks.
Colonial Engineer, Captain Buckle, late R.E., 600*l*.,
and 50*l*. for allowance, &c., clerk of works.
(Is also inspector of Colonial schools; allowance
91*l*. 5*s*. per annum; receives also 200*l*. from
Sanitary Funds as Engineer to the Sanitary
Commissioners.)
Colonial Auditor, Deputy Commissary General
Healy, 100*l*.
Assistant Colonial Auditor, Andrew Patterson, 250*l*.
Clerk, F. Guibara, 200*l*. to 250*l*.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice Admiralty, Sir
Henry J. B. Burford-Hancock, Knight, 1,250*l*.
Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c., E. J. Baum-
gartner, 700*l*.
Assistant Registrar, J. B. Recafio, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
Marshal and Interpreter Supreme Court, T. J.
Vecchio, 155*l*. and fees.
Attorney-General, Robert F. French Sheriff, 800*l*.
Clerks in the Supreme Court, A. Sanchez, 150*l*. to
200*l*. (and 1 supplementary clerk).
Clerk to the Attorney-General, A. Bosano, 150*l*. to
200*l*.
Police Magistrate and Coroner, Lt.-Col. G. J.
Gilbard, 600*l*.
Clerk to Magistrates, J. G. Gordon, 200*l*., and 30*l*.
as Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Clerks in Police Office, 2 supplementary clerks.
Chief of Police, W. Seed, 400*l*.
Clerk to Chief Inspector, E. Griffin, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Inspector of Health, J. H. Bryant, M.D., 100*l*.
Postmistress and Superintendent of the Government
Telegraph, Miss Creswell 600*l*., allowance for
savings bank duties, 25*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D.

Civil Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon D. S. Govett
M.A.

Consuls.

Argentine Republic, L. F. Imossi.
Austria-Hungary, H. Schott.
Belgium, M. Y. Berghel.
Bolivia, F. Mulle (absent); J. Garese (acting).
Brazil, J. Benso.
Chili, J. Abrines.
Columbia, J. Ganzalez.
Costa Rica, A. Carara.
Denmark, N. C. Mathiasen.
Dominica, A. Gomez.
France, D. E. Neuville.
Germany, F. Schott.
Greece, M. J. Call.
Guatemala, H. Cavanna.
Hawaii, H. Schott.
Hayti, A. Carara.
Holland, L. T. Power, and L. M. O. Power, Vice-
Consul.
Italy, G. Tesi.
Liberia, J. Ganese.
Morocco, Hady Said Guesou.
Nicaragua, S. Lasry.
Ottoman, C. Hutcherson.
Paraguay, J. Pant.
Peru, L. F. Imossi.
Portugal, J. Benso, and J. Requena, Vice-Consul.
Russia, L. T. Power, and L. M. O. Power, Vice-
Consul.
Salvador, J. da Costa Freire.
Spain, T. Ortuño, and J. Calatayud, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, B. Culatto.
U. S. of America, H. J. Sprague, and J. L. Sprague,
Vice-Consul.
Uruguay, A. Corsi.
Venezuela, S. Levy (absent).

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

The Gold Coast Colony, which comprised the
British Settlements on the Gold Coast and at
Lagos, was constituted by a Charter under the
Great Seal, bearing date the 24th day of July,
1874. This Charter was revoked and superseded
by the Letters Patent dated 22nd January, 1883.
The Colony comprised all British territories in
Western Africa between the fifth degree of west
longitude and the fifth degree of east longitude.
By further letters patent, dated the 13th of Janu-
ary, 1886, the union which has existed since 1874
between the Gold Coast Settlements and Lagos is
abrogated, and the two portions will for the future
constitute two distinct colonies each with a legis-
lative and executive council. The changes con-
sequent on this new arrangement are not sufficiently
matured to allow of the two colonies appearing
under separate headings.

THE GOLD COAST PROPER.

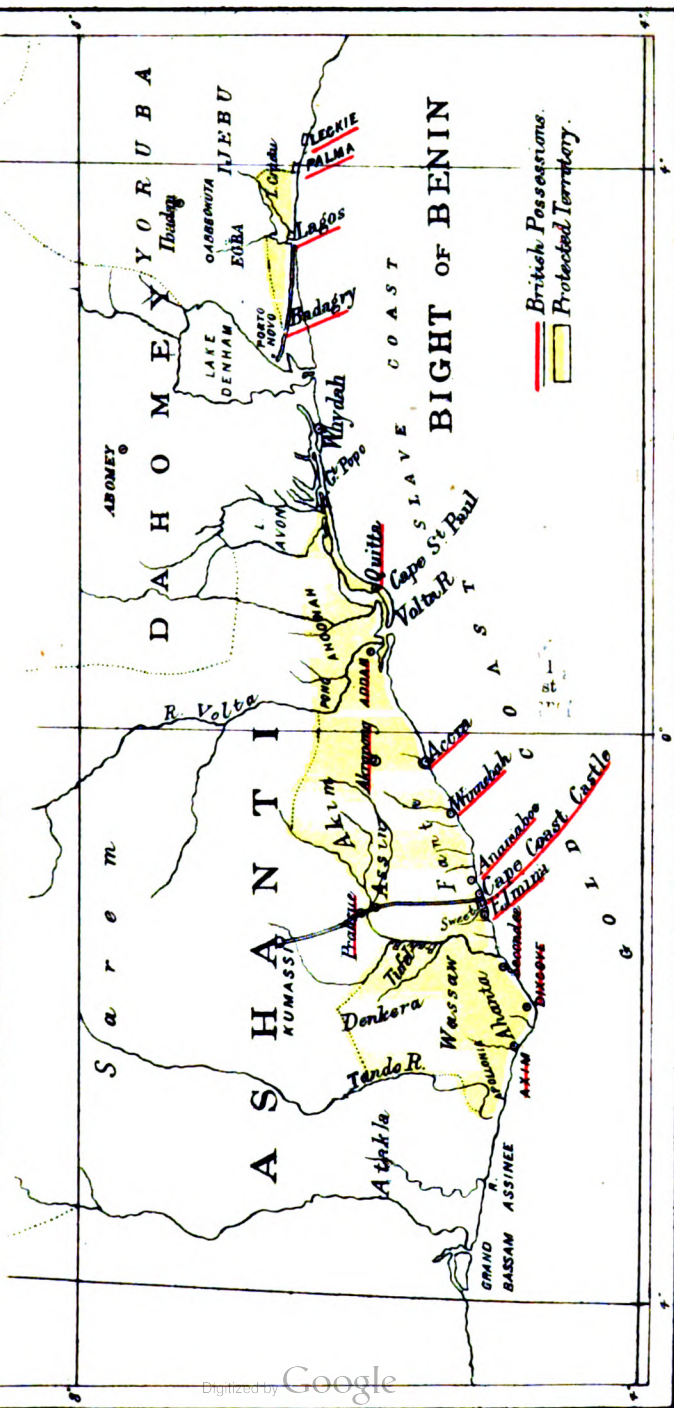
The Gold Coast is the name generally given to a
portion of Upper Guinea, between 5° W. long. and 2°
E. long., between which points are the settlements
of Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, Elmina, Cape Coast
Castle, Anamaboe, Accra, Addah, and Quittah. In
1672 a company was formed, called the Royal African
Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Secondee,
Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra,
besides strengthening Cape Coast Castle, which
was already in existence. This company was
succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of
Merchants, constituted by Act of Parliament, with
liberty to trade and to form establishments on the
West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S.

GOLD COAST COLONY

(Erected into a Colony, 24th July, 1874.)

AND THE

ADJACENT PROTECTORATES.



1st. This company was dissolved in 1821 by Act of Parliament, and the forts transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone.

First Ashanti War.

In 1824, the then Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles MacCarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the victorious and marauding armies of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and himself led an army of them, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Essamkow, where on the 24th of January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed.

The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Doodewah, near Accra, in 1827. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831 between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

Government of the Merchants.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government, had inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and a revenue of only about 4,000*l.* a-year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his government over the whole tract of country lying behind the British forts, and now known as the Gold Coast Protectorate. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the Slave Trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, a Lieut.-Governor being appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of Native Affairs, under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

In 1850 the Danish forts at Accra and Quittah were purchased from the King of Denmark for 10,000*l.*

Second Ashanti War.

In 1863 a raid was made into the Protectorate by an Ashanti force, in revenge for the Governor having refused to surrender to the King of Ashanti two fugitives from his kingdom. A force of West Indian troops was marched to the Prah, where it encamped, but the enemy made no appearance, and the troops were withdrawn, after suffering great loss from sickness.

Acquisition of Dutch Forts.

Interspersed amongst the British settlements there had always been a number of Dutch forts. This circumstance was an abiding source of embarrassment to the British Government, as the Dutch settlements being free ports, no appreciable customs duties could be imposed at the British ports without driving trade into those of the Dutch. A partition of the coast was therefore effected by a Convention, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1868, the Dutch taking the country west of the Sweet river, the British that lying to the east. Under this partition the Dutch acquired Dixcove, Apollonia, Secondee, and Commendah; the British acquired Dutch Accra, Berraco, Appam, Corman-tyne, and Moree. Her Majesty also relinquished to the King of Holland Her protectorate over the two Wassaws, Apollonia, and Denker.

The Dutch found their new possessions extremely unruly. Their authority was defied by the protected tribes of the interior, and their officers outraged and ill-treated on the coast; and by a convention, signed at the Hague in 1871, they abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast. The Convention was not immediately ratified, but an assurance was first sought and received from the King of Ashanti that he had no claim on the Dutch settlements of Elmina. The formidable objection to the transfer arising out of this supposed claim having been removed, the Ratifications were exchanged at the Hague in February 1872, and on the 6th of April, 1872, the actual transfer of the sovereignty of the forts took place.

Third Ashanti War.

On the 9th of December, 1872, the King of Ashanti despatched from Coomassie an army of 40,000 men to invade the British Protectorate. It is not clearly known what may have been the motives prompting him to this proceeding. He himself made various statements on the subject, and it may probably be ascribed to a variety of motives—the solicitations of the disloyal people of Elmina, an unfounded fear that the British would subjugate him, and rage on account of having been foiled in an attempt to cheat the Local Government in negotiations then pending for the redemption of certain German missionaries, whom he held in captivity.

His army did not cross the Prah until the 29th of January, 1873. It then spread itself slowly over the country, ravaging as it advanced. In April it met and defeated the Fanti allies at Dunquah, and again in June at Jouquah. After this victory the commander had the hardihood to attack the fortress of Elmina, where he was entirely defeated by the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, all under the command of Colonel, now Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B. After this the war languished for some time, but Her Majesty's Government deemed it incumbent on them to commence operations on a more extensive and systematic plan for concluding it. In pursuance of this resolution, Captain, afterwards Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., was commissioned to repair to the eastern districts of the Protectorate, and organise the tribes in that quarter for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory.

At the same time Sir Garnet, now Lord, Wolseley, was despatched to the Gold Coast to concert other measures for bringing about the objects in view. He was appointed Civil Administrator, received the local rank of Major-General, and was assisted by a numerous and distinguished staff. But before Captain Glover had been able to make much progress in marshalling his native levies, it was determined to make a further effort for the more immediate expulsion of the enemy from the Protectorate, and his effective punishment, and Sir Garnet Wolseley quickly decided that the native chiefs were wanting in the qualities necessary for his purpose, and reported strongly to Her Majesty's Government that in his judgment it would be necessary to send three battalions of white troops to the Coast. Within 48 hours of the receipt of this despatch in England two battalions were on their way to the Coast. A third followed on the 8th of November. The troops arrived early in December, but a good road to the Prah not having been completed, they were sent to sea again. In the meantime Sir Garnet Wolseley, by the aid of native levies, West Indian troops, and seamen and Marines

had been driving the enemy further and further towards the Prah, which they crossed on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of November. The white troops landed towards the end of December, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and his head-quarters crossed the Prah on the 20th of January. The King of Ashanti now begged for peace, and sent the captive missionaries and others to the British camp; but as his language and acts were not satisfactory, Sir Garnet Wolseley continued his advance, and on the 31st of January came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoafu, where, after desperate resistance, he drove them from their position. The next four days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Coomassie. The King had fled to the bush. Negotiations were opened with him, but without result, and on the 6th Sir Garnet Wolseley quitted Coomassie and commenced his march to the Coast, the Royal Engineers firing the city as the force marched out. In the meantime Sir John Glover had been advancing from the east with Houssas and native allies, and on the 12th he passed through the burning ruins of Coomassie. On the 13th messengers sent by the King signed a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fommanah, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Coffee (who could not write). By the Treaty of Fommanah the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, to keep up a good road to the Prah, and to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold to the Queen. The King has paid by three instalments about 1,600 ozs. of gold. He also asked that the Queen would permit him to send his son to be educated in England. This was allowed, and the boy (Kofi Intee) was placed at the Surrey County School, near Guildford; and is now in the service of the Government of Trinidad. Since then King Coffee Kari-Kari has been deposed and has died. He was succeeded by King Mensah, who, in his turn, was deposed subsequently to the events of 1881.

After an interregnum of about two years, during which period much trouble and disturbance of trade was occasioned through intrigues designed to replace Kari-Kari upon "The Stool," one Quacoe Duah was elected king in April, 1884, and peaceful results followed; but Quacoe Duah died of smallpox in June, 1884, and up to the time of going to press there is no king of Ashanti.

Constitution.

At the conclusion of peace, measures were taken for placing the British Government of the Gold Coast upon a proper footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West Africa settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and there is one Supreme Court to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the settlements. The charter of 1874 has been superseded by another dated the 23rd of January, 1883, which is, however, to the same effect as that above described, except that the office of administrator of Lagos is abolished, and the Governor is authorised to appoint deputies in any part of the colony to exercise such of the powers of the Governor as he shall think fit to assign to them.

By an Order in Council, dated the 6th of August,

1874, Her Majesty empowered the new Legislature to regulate by Ordinance or Ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British settlements.

As explained above, the union thus existing between the Gold Coast and Lagos has been recently dissolved, and the two will for the future form separate colonies.

Measures taken since the War.

For the present the tariffs of the two settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos remain distinct. The police force, officered by Europeans, numbering nearly 1,000 rank and file, is armed with the Snider, and part is trained in artillery exercise. This force is largely composed of men of the Houssa tribe—a people noted for their military qualities. The Awhonas beyond the Volta have acknowledged their country to be under the Queen's jurisdiction, and Government and Revenue stations have been formed along the coast as far as Danoo.

Since the peace the Adansis, Juabins, and other tribes hitherto tributary to Ashanti, have revolted and refused tribute, and in some cases made overtures of fealty to the British Crown. The relations between Ashanti and Juabin being most threatening, in the summer of 1876, Capt. Lees volunteered to go to Coomassie, and if possible arrange for the maintenance of peace. His perilous and difficult task proved successful for the time, and the misfortune of a war in the interior was averted. Unfortunately the peace did not prove lasting, and hostilities took place between the Ashantis and Juabins, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, who sought refuge within the British Protectorate.

The road to the Prah, constructed during the war by the late Colonel Home, R.E., C.B., has been maintained by the labour of the natives, under the direction of the armed police. The seat of Government has been transferred to Accra.

Domestic Slavery.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the Protectorate conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th of August, 1874, passed two ordinances disposing of the question of slavery.

Domestic slavery existed from time immemorial on the Gold Coast, as in other parts of Africa. The slave population consisted partly of native-born slaves, and partly of Donkos, slaves purchased from Ashanti importers. Slavery was an emanation of parental authority, every man being saleable either by his father or mother, according to the character of the union subsisting between his parents, and the consequent *status* of the mother. In addition to slavery emanating from parental authority, there was a species of slavery called pawning, founded on contract, which arose when a debtor gave to his creditor, as a security, either himself, or a child or slave, to be a temporary slave in the hands of the creditor until debt and interest were paid.

Within the British possessions on the Gold Coast, slavery was abolished by force of the statute 3 & 4 Will. iv., c. 73, but the Protectorate was not affected by that statute. Nor was any attempt made on the part of the British Government to uproot it from the Protectorate. "If the laws or usages of those countries," observed Lord John Russell (desp. 14 July 1841) "tolerate slavery, we have no right to set aside those laws or usages except by persuasion, negotiation, and other peaceful means." But even at that time the harsher usages of slavery were appreciably mitigated by the action of the

court of the "judicial assessor to the Native Chiefs" and other magistrates. At the conclusion of the war of 1873-4 the question was taken in hand anew, and settled by the two ordinances above mentioned. One prohibits, under penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Protectorate, and the buying and selling, and pawning of slaves and other persons within the Protectorate; and the second declares, that henceforth no court, native or British, shall take notice of, so as to give effect to, the relations between master and slave, except in so far as those relations may be in accordance with the law of England relating to master and servant.

Mail Communication.

Some four or five steamers of the "British and African," and "African Steamship" Companies leave Liverpool monthly for the Gold Coast and other ports. Monthly steamers of the Woermann Line leave Hamburg also for the Gold Coast. The Colony has entered the Postal Union, and a Post Office Money Order system is established with the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone.

The distance from—	Miles.
Lagos to Cape Coast is	315
Cape Coast to Sierra Leone	913
Sierra Leone to Madeira	1,580
Madeira to England (Liverpool). . . .	1,425

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is about 7 days; and from Madeira to Cape Coast about 14 days.

Temperature.

No regular meteorological observations have as yet been preserved, but the mean temperature may be assumed to be about 81°, and the range of the thermometer to from 65° to 90° Fahr. in the shade.

The principal articles of export are palm oil, gum copal, palm kernels, ivory, camwood india-rubber, cotton, ground nuts, and Guinea grains.

LAGOS.*

The British settlements at Lagos formerly constituted a kingdom, which was ceded by the reigning monarch Docemo, who died in 1885, on the 6th of August, 1861, to the British Crown, he being guaranteed a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year.

They were erected into a separate government by Letters Patent dated the 13th of March, 1862.

By the charter of the 19th of February, 1866, Lagos became a part of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, but subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.

By the charter of the 24th July, 1874, it became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony.

By this charter the term Lagos is defined to comprise all British settlements lying between 2° and 5° E. long.

The British settlements are—Badagry on the west, Lagos Island in the centre, and Palma and Lekie on the east. In 1879 the kingdom of Katanu, lying to the south and east of the Denham waters, was, at the request of the king and chiefs, included in the protectorate, and in 1883 the kingdom of Appa, lying between Katanu and Badagry, was also brought under British jurisdiction. On the west also the protectorate has now been ex-

tended as far as the Benue River, where it joins the Niger Protectorate, so that the whole coast from the western boundary of Katanu to Amba Bay, forming a seaboard of over 500 miles, is now under British protection.

The waters of Lagos, though the entry to them is rendered perilous by a bar, constitute the only safe harbour along six hundred miles of coast, and the trade of the port, if peace prevailed in the interior, would reach magnificent proportions. The trade, which has suffered more or less ever since the British occupation, from the wars of the Egbas and Ibadans, was paralysed by the action of the Egbas and Jebus in closing their trade paths in 1872. But a more friendly understanding having been arrived at between these tribes and the British Government, the paths are again open and trade has revived.

The distance of Lagos from the Brass River is 232 miles; from the Cameroon River, 451 miles; and from the Gaboon River, 700 miles.

The administration of local affairs is carried on at Lagos by an officer commissioned by the Governor to be his deputy with certain powers. The Lieutenant-Governor is generally resident there when the Governor-in-Chief is within the Colony.

Tariff.

The following is the customs tariff of the Gold Coast Colony:—

Import Duties.

	Gold Coast. s. d.	Lagos. s. d.
Beer and ale, in wood, per gallon	0 6	0 4½
Beer and ale, in bottles, per doz quarts	1 0	0 9
Cowries, per cwt. . . .	{ 4 per cent. ad val. }	1 0
Gunpowder, per lb. . . .	0 6	{ 2s. per barrel, 100 lbs. }
Guns, each	2 0	1 0
Pistols, each	1 0	0 6
Salt, per ton	{ 4 per cent. ad val. }	5 0
Spirits, per gallon	2 6	0 6
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb. . . .	0 6	0 2
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb. . . .	0 6	0 2
Cigars, per lb. . . .	0 6	5s. per 1000
Wines, in wood, per gallon	0 6	1 0
Wines, in bottles, per dozen quarts	1 0	2 0

Exemptions from Duty.

Imports for the governor's use; imports for public departments; books, newspapers, and printed matter; school books, &c., and apparatus (under certain conditions); mathematical, scientific, and surgical instruments; photographic apparatus and materials; British coins, and coins current in the colony; passengers' luggage; puncheon shoes; packages in which goods are imported; building and roofing materials (Lagos only, and under certain conditions).

All other imports an ad valorem duty of 4 per cent.

There is no export duty.

* From the 1st of January, 1886, Lagos will be constituted an independent colony, under an administrator. Capt. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G., has been appointed the first administrator.

Revenue and Expenditure.

<i>Gold Coast.</i>		
	£	£
1875	67,368	71,644
1876	64,788	93,994
1877	93,347	82,741
1878	100,591	68,410
1879	90,432*	98,064
1880	119,500	86,957
1881	116,424	134,776
1882	104,817	116,501
1883	105,647	99,289
1884	125,956	112,957

<i>Lagos.</i>		
	£	£
1875	43,866	44,879†
1876	46,448	45,170†
1877	59,389	42,305
1878	50,889	49,735
1879	54,934	45,984
1880	47,987	55,476
1881	42,422	45,462
1882	44,636	44,089
1883	50,558	87,879
1884	57,932	44,684

*No Debt.**Imports and Exports.*

<i>Gold Coast.</i>		
	£	£
1875	364,672	327,012
1876	446,088	465,268
1877	327,274	387,002
1878	394,152	393,457
1879	323,039	751,850
1880	337,248	482,057
1881	398,124	373,259
1882	392,975	340,019
1883	382,582	363,868
1884	527,338	667,228

<i>Lagos.</i>		
	£	£
1875	459,736	517,535
1876	476,812	619,260
1877	614,359	734,707
1878	483,628	577,336
1879	527,871	654,380
1880	407,370	576,510
1881	333,659	460,007
1882	428,883	581,064
1883	515,393	594,136
1884	538,221	672,414

Area.

Gold Coast and Protectorate, 34,657 square miles.
 Lagos and Protectorate, 1,071½ square miles.
 Lagos Island, 3¼ square miles.

Population.

Gold Coast	651,000§
Lagos Island, 1881	37,452
Vicinity and Protectorate, 1881	37,818

Total . . 75,270

* The Gold Coast received a contribution of 1,132l. from Lagos towards salaries of certain officials.
 † Including 10,000l., repayment of loans, of which the balance, 10,000l., was paid off in 1876.
 ‡ Debt paid off, 15,000l.

§ Estimated and including the Protectorate.

Governors of Gold Coast Colony.

1874. Captain George Cumine Strahan, R.A.
 1876. Captain Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1876. Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.
 1878. Captain Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1879. Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.
 1880. William Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G., (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1881. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
 1882. Captain Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G., (Administrator.)
 1882. William Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G., (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1882. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
 1884. William Alexander George Young, Esq., C.M.G.
 1885. William Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G., (Lieut.-Governor.)

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.
The Lieutenant Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Treasurer.

The Legislative Council is composed of the same members as the Executive Council, with the addition of the Chief Justice.

Clerk of the Legislative Council, 50l.

*Civil Establishment.**

Governor, W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., 3,000l., and 500l. table allowance.
 Administrator of Lagos, C. A. Moloney, C.M.G., 1,700l. and 250l. table allowance.
 Private Secretary and A.D.C. (vacant), 300l.

Governor's Office.

Gold Coast, 1st Clerk, J. A. Williams, 200l.
 2nd Clerk,
 3rd Clerk and Interpreter, C. W. Badger, 120l.
 Lagos, Clerk and Interpreter, A. L. Hethersett, 150l.
 Assistant-Clerk and Interpreter, T. M. Williams, 72l.
 Political Agent, T. Tichel, 150l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Major R. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G., 1,000l.
 Colonial Secretary, Lagos, F. Evans, C.M.G., 800l.
 1st ditto Percival Hughes, 700l.
 2nd ditto C. D. Turton, 700l.
 3rd ditto Frank Simpson, 600l.
 Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, H. Higgins, 350l.

Gold Coast, Chief Clerk, J. B. Davies, 270l., and 30l. allowance; 2nd Clerk, J. F. Ribeiro, 120l.; and 3rd Clerk, J. P. Huydecoper, 120l.
 Lagos, Chief Clerk, J. S. Taylor, 150l.; 2nd Clerk, G. J. Cole, 84l.

Treasury.

Treasurer, C. Pike, 700l.
 Assistant Collector and Treasurer, E. G. Woolhouse, 500l. to 600l.
 Assistant Treasurer (vacant), 350l. to 400l.
 Chief Clerk and Book-keeper, C. C. Brown, 300l.
 First Clerk, T. T. C. Herscher, 100l.

* All the European officers on the Civil Establishment are entitled to free quarters, or an allowance in lieu thereof.

Second do., R. W. Richter, 75*l*.
Third do., R. E. Quartey, 60*l*.
Port and Examining Officers, J. M. Halm, 100*l*.
Addah, Assistant Examining Officers, E. E. Quist and J. W. Myers, 50*l*. each.

Customs.

Comptroller, W. Manford, 700*l*.
Assistant do., Sam. Bannerman, 450*l*.
Chief Examining Officer, Joseph Worall, 400*l*.
Supervising Officers, E. S. Hawker, 300*l*. to 400*l*. ;
 T. H. Stevens, A. Allan, J. H. Dillet, 300*l*. each ;
 S. M. Bennett, C. R. Williams, 250*l*. each ; J. Hagan, 150*l*.
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, W. G. Hesse, 150*l*.
Addafia, Assistant Examining Officer, T. F. Bernasko, 50*l*.
Adjunk, Assistant Examining Officer, J. L. Nierzer, 100*l*.
Appam, Clerk and Examining Officer E. Aikens, 60*l*.
Appolonia, Assistant Examining Officer, J. W. Bedford, 50*l*.
Azim, Clerk and Examining Officer, R. Kuofi, 60*l*.
Cape Coast, Sub-Collector, D. B. Yorke, 175*l*.
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, G. H. Brooks, 100*l*.
Port and Examining Officer, Brend Anan, 120*l*.
Assistant Examining Officer, J. Welsing, 75*l*.
Chamah, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, J. D. Gardiner, 100*l*.
Commendah, Assistant Examining Officer, R. R. Aikins, 50*l*.
Danoe, Sub-Collector (vacant), 200*l*.
Dizcove, Clerk and Examining Officer, A. Teschemaker, 60*l*.
Elmina, Clerk and Examining Officer, R. Dodo, 80*l*.
Half Assinee, Assistant Examining Officer, E. Essilfie, 50*l*.
Jellah Coffee, Assistant Examining Officer (vacant), 50*l*.
Lagos, Chief Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, H. M. B. Griffith, 300*l*. to 350*l*.
First Clerk and Bookkeeper, S. S. Davies, 250*l*. ; *Second*, W. R. Harding, 150*l*. ; *Third*, J. T. Leigh, 75*l*. ; *Extra Clerk and Powder Magazine Keeper*, E. F. Harrison, 75*l*.
Examining Officers, Senior, B. J. Gilpin, 175*l*. ; *First*, P. N. Jones, 75*l*. ; *Second* W. W. Decker, 60*l*. , with an allowance of 12*l*. each in lieu of fees.
Sub-Collector (Badagry), T. Tickel (acting), 100*l*.
Ditto (Palma), F. C. Green, 100*l*. , and 2*s*. 6*d*. a day horse allowance.
Examining Officer (Leckie), G. A. Shylon, 60*l*.
Mumford, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, 75*l*.
New Town Sub-Collector and Examining Officer (vacant), 75*l*.
Pram Pram, Assistant Examining Officer, Jonas Malm, 50*l*.
Quittah, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, H. W. O. Davies, 75*l*.
Seconde, Clerk and Examining Officer, John Ahina quah, 60*l*.
Volta River District—
Akuse, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, W. E. Anfom, 75*l*.
Battok, Assistant Examining Officer, J. E. Andor, 75*l*.
Amedica, Out-door Officer, J. Bannerman, 50*l*.
Blappa, ditto, D. Lewis, 36*l*.
Pong, ditto, 36*l*.
Winnebah, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Alfred Mensah, 100*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor, H. Bartlett, C.B., 700*l*.
Assistant Auditor, L. J. Bertram, 400*l*.
Examiner of Accounts, W. B. Ma's, 250*l*.
First Clerk (vacant), 150*l*. ; *Second*, J. Quartey, 100*l*. ; *Third*, 72*l*. E. W. Bruce.
Clerk at Lagos, H. A. Caulcrik, 100*l*.

Post Office.

Accra, Postmaster, E. R. Cole, 200*l*.
Clerk and Sorter, J. F. Thompson, 75*l*.
Cape Coast, Postmaster, N. S. Thompson, 80*l*.
Lagos, Postmaster, J. G. Cole, 150*l*.

Printing Department.

Gold Coast, Government Printer, S. S. Cole, 200*l*.
Second ditto, G. T. A. Thompson, 100*l*.
Lagos, Head Printer, J. S. George, 80*l*.

Public Works and Survey.

Surveyor-General, J. Pagan, 800*l*.
Surveyor-General (Lagos), G. H. Ross, 600*l*.
Assistant Surveyor, M. Jones, 450*l*.
Assistant ditto, F. Anderson, 400*l*.
Draughtsman, G. W. Ward, 300*l*.
Foremen of Works, John Snowley, F. A. Wheeler, T. Donaldson, T. Rowe, E. M. Ellis, and W. Thompson, 800*l*. each.

Government Vessels.

Master (vacant), 288*l*. , and 4*s*. a day messing allowance.
Ditto, A. T. Shuttleworth, 288*l*. , and 4*s*. a day messing allowance.
Chief Officer (vacant), 192*l*. , and 4*s*. a day messing allowance.
Engineer, F. Crane, R.N.R., 350*l*. , and 4*s*. a day messing allowance.

District Commissioners.

Accra, W. B. Griffith, junior, B.A., 600*l*.
Deputy Registrar, F. J. Wulff, 75*l*.
Addah, District Commissioner, J. S. Parker, 250*l*. , and free quarters.
Badagry, District Commissioner, T. Tickel (acting), 250*l*.
Lagos, District Commissioner, E. H. Richards, 500*l*.
Deputy Registrar, R. C. Cole, 100*l*.
Interpreter, T. W. Johnson, 100*l*.
Palma and Leckie, District Commissioner, George Smith, 250*l*. , and free quarters.
Pram Pram, District Commissioner, H. Vroom, 200*l*. , and 30*l*. allowance for quarters.
Sallpond and Anamaboe, District Commissioner, John Smith, 350*l*. , free quarters, and 60*l*. hammock allowance.
Seconde, District Commissioner (vacant), 250*l*. , and free quarters.
Volta River, Civil Commissioner, 600*l*.
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter, C. E. Asante, 80*l*. , and 20*l*. rent allowance.
Winnebah District Commissioner (vacant), 300*l*. , free quarters, and 60*l*. hammock allowance.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, N. Lesingham Bailey, 1,500*l*.
Puine Judge, H. W. Macleod, 1,000*l*.
Ditto, Smalman Smith, 1,000*l*.
Queen's Advocate, W. H. Quayle Jones, 1,000*l*.
Clerk, J. H. Mills, 600*l*.

*Registrars (Accra), W. Z. Coker, 120*l.*, and 12*l.* allowance.*
*(Cape Coast), A. W. Thompson, 120*l.*, and 12*l.* allowance.*
*(Lagos), J. A. Payne, 200*l.*, and 100*l.* as registrar of births, deaths, and marriages.*
*Clerk to Chief Justice and Interpreter, C. J. Bannerman, 100*l.**

Ecclesiastical.

*Bishop, The Rt. Rev. E. G. Ingham, 200*l.* from Gold Coast Colony, and 300*l.* from West Africa Settlements.*
*Colonial Chaplain, The Rev. T. Maxwell, 440*l.**

Educational Department.

*Inspector of Schools, The Rev. Metcalfe Sunter, M.A., 400*l.* from Gold Coast Colony, and 300*l.* from West Africa Settlements.*
*Assistant Inspector, J. Marke, 100*l.* to 160*l.**
*Schoolmasters, Cape Coast (vacant); Accra, F. W. Smart, 100*l.* each.*
Schoolmistresses (Cape Coast), Sophia Hutchison.

Constabulary.

*Inspector-General, L. A. Brydon, 700*l.**
*Inspectors, C. Dudley, R. E. Firminger, and F. M. F. Hackett, 450*l.* each.*
*Adjutant and Musketry Inspector, an Assistant Inspector detached, 4*s.* a day.*
*Pay and Quartermaster (vacant), 350*l.**
*Superintendent and Paymaster (Lagos), A. C. Wilmoughby, 250*l.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a day horse allowance.*
*Assistant Paymaster, C. Wharton, 150*l.**
*Artillery Inspector, E. A. W. Newenham, 400*l.**
*Assistant Inspectors, R. H. B. Campbell, A. W. Forbes, George Brennan, W. Higginson, R. D. Douglas, E. A. Barnett, A. E. Balfour, C. A. Fraser, W. H. F. Musgrove, C. M. D. Stewart, M. P. Grissell, Edmund Peel, G. C. Bayly, A. A. H. Inglefield, H. D. Cockeram, L. W. A. K. Freeman, J. J. P. Moran, J. Dalrymple, and E. E. A. Dennison, 350*l.* each.*

*Sub-Intendant Civil Police (Lagos), A. Pratt, 150*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a day horse allowance.*

Gaols.

*Accra, Gaoler, T. C. Trant, 100*l.**
*Elmina, Gaoler, G. J. Peters, 100*l.**
*Lagos, Gaoler, E. T. Scott, 150*l.*, and quarters.*

Medical Department.

*Chief Medical Officer, J. D. McCarthy, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.**
*Assistant Colonial Surgeons, C. S. Grant, C. F. Castor, J. W. Rowland, J. F. Ensmen, at 500*l.* each; D. Waldron, at 450*l.*; C. H. Eyles, Cecil A. Digby, E. Mattel, F. Sullivan, and A. Woodburn Heron, 400*l.* each.*
*Dispenser and Clerk, Accra, H. Steinwehr, 60*l.**
*Ditto ditto, Cape Coast, F. Boham, 75*l.**
*Ditto ditto, Elmina, J. Vanderpuyse, 75*l.**
*Clerk and Steward, Lagos, F. D. Cole, 72*l.**
*Inspector of Nuisances, Lagos, T. F. Pulomeras, 150*l.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a day horse allowance.*

Consuls.

Gold Coast.

Germany, J. J. Fischer, Accra.
Holland, Roelof Veldhuis, consular agent, Elmina.
United States of America, G. E. Emisang, ditto.

Lagos.

Denmark, Frank Hood.
France, J. A. Colonna de Lecca, consular agent.
Germany, William Heldbeck.
Portugal, Giuseppe del Grande.
German Consul General for the West Coast of Africa, residing at the Cameroon River, Baron von Soden.
German Consul for Sierra Leone, Lagos, and Porto Novo, residing at Bageida, Herr Falkenthal.

HELIGOLAND.

An island situated in the North Sea, in 7° 51' E. long. and 54° 11' N. lat., opposite, and about 25 miles from, the mouth of the Eibe. Area, inclusive of the adjacent island termed "Sandy," three-quarters of a square mile. The population, as taken at the census of 1881, was 2,001.

Heligoland was surrendered to the British arms in 1807, and formally ceded to Great Britain by Denmark in the Treaty of Kiel, 1814. It was formerly much larger than it now is, in fact the two islands, now nearly a mile apart, formed one up to 1720, when a storm separated them. It is on Sandy Island that the sea bathing, perhaps the finest in the world, takes place. The reefs round the islands are very dangerous, and wrecks, formerly were very common; now an excellent lighthouse with a fog signal station render them fortunately of rare occurrence. A rocket station and life saving apparatus are also established on both islands, and are worked by the English and local Coast Guard.

The main island is a red sandstone cliff about 170 feet high, with (but in one spot) inaccessible sides. The town is divided into two parts, the Unterland on the beach containing the Bathing Establishment (hot and swimming baths), Conversations House, Theatre, Coast Guard Barracks, Hotels, &c.; the Oberland, to which access is now obtained by a flight of 192 steps, and by a lift worked by steam power, contains the largest number of houses, including the church, schools, lighthouse, governor's residence, &c.

From its isolated position Heligoland is wonderfully healthy, its climate being most bracing, equable, and mild, cooler in summer and warmer in winter than either England or the Continent.

From 9,000 to 10,000 visitors generally come over during the bathing season, from May to October, exclusive of excursionists, who flock over in large numbers from the neighbouring towns.

The Heligolanders formerly existed solely by pilotage and fishing. In 1830, public gaming tables were established (they were abolished in 1871), and subsequently the island became one of the most fashionable bathing places of North Europe, so that now the inhabitants live mainly by fishing in the winter, and the letting of lodging houses, and the proceeds of the bathing establishment, in summer. Pilotage has almost entirely ceased, the larger vessels fitted out in the Elbe and Weser enabling the pilots from these rivers to go further out to sea to seek for ships.

Heligoland was governed under its antique Frisian constitution until 1864, when a new and more directly representative form of Government was substituted; but this constitution not having been found to work in a manner conducive to the

Interests of order and good government, the legislative and executive authority were centred in the hands of the Governor, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date 29th February, 1868. By this Order in Council an Executive Council was established to afford advice to the Governor.

The inhabitants have a pure but unwritten language of their own, and are of Frisian origin. They belong entirely to the German Lutheran Church. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 to 14. 345 children attend the one Government school in the island, and are taught in both the German and English languages.

The only imports subject to duty are wine per 40 bottles (anker), of value of 3s. per bottle, 14s. of less value, 10s.

Spirits 1l. on each anker of 37-67 litres, when such spirits do not exceed a strength of 40°, and 5s. extra for every 10° of additional strength. Beer, per anker (40 bottles), 3s. Petroleum, per cwt., 3s.

Connection with the mainland is maintained by steamers leaving Bremerhaven once a week in winter, and by 22 steamers a week from the neighbouring ports in the summer months. The island is also connected with the Continent by telegraph.

The Governor is judge of the Court of Sessions, and in matrimonial and divorce cases is assisted by the clergyman and J. G. Bufo.

List of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors since 1807:—

- 1807. Lt. C. J. D'Auvergne, R.N., Lt.-Governor.
- 1814. Lt.-Col. Hamilton, Lt.-Governor.
- 1817. Sir H. King, Lt.-Governor.
- 1839. Admiral Sir J. Hindmarsh, Lt. Governor.
- 1837. Major R. Pattinson, Lt.-Governor.
- 1863. Major H. F. H. B. Maxse, Lt.-Governor.
- 1868. Lt.-Col. Sir H. F. H. B. Maxse, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1881. Lt.-Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G., Governor.

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G., 800l.

Governor-at-Secretary, H. Gätke, 130l.

Superiary Magistrate, Capt. J. Campbell, 50l.

Clrk of Courts and Supervisor of Public Works, P. Botter, 38l.

Town Clerk, Treasurer and Director of Bathing Establishment, K. N. Michels, 54l.

Postmaster, D. Hornsmann, 54l.

Government Interpreter, Louis Gätke, 40l.

Wreck Receiver, The Chief Boatman in charge of the.

Coast Guard, — Cooper, R.N., 30l.

Pilot Inspector, Peter Bartz, 6l., and fees.

Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools, Rev. H. Schröder, 100l., and fees.

Head Teacher, A. Kuhlmann, 100l.

1st " J. Berndt, 50l.

3rd " J. Lehmann, 45l.

4th " T. Schmidt, 45l.

Medical Officer, Dr. E. Lindemann.

Danish Vice-Consul, J. G. Bufo.

Revenue.* Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	9,575	8,371
1876	14,747	14,695
1877	9,886	9,271
1878	7,814	7,168
1879	5,955	5,508

* The Revenue includes the annual Parliamentary grant of £300, a year.

1880	7,205	6,799
1881	7,775	7,545
1882	6,676	6,555
1883	8,212	8,224
1884	8,336	7,701

Public debt, 1879, 3,606l.

" " 1880, 3,904l.

" " 1881, 4,654l.

" " 1882, 5,000l.

" " 1883, 4,697l.

" " 1884, 8,547l.

HONG KONG.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and lies about 40 miles east of Macao, between 22° 9' and 22° 1' N. lat., and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to the height of nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; and now forms part of the colony. The general aspect of the island is extremely beautiful. It possesses one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of ten square miles, the picturesque hills which surround it rising between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills, which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains upwards of 6,000 houses of stone and brick. The residences of the English and foreign merchants are numerous, and most of them are large and handsome mansions. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are shaded with well-grown and handsome trees.

The minimum annual rainfall for the last 16 years was 56 inches and the maximum 99 inches, the annual average being 78.54 inches, while the average range of the thermometer is from 43° to 89°.

The Colony was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843.

Hong Kong is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce. Its distance from Singapore is about 1,520 miles.

Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandal-wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are largely controlled by Hong Kong firms.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to

give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected, may be approximately estimated from the fact that the amount of shipping, British, Foreign, and Chinese, which entered the port in 1882 exceeded five millions of tons, that is, it exceeded the shipping which entered the port of London in 1843, when Hong Kong was little more than a desolate island, inhabited only by a few Chinese pirates and fishermen.

Of the Chinese population of the colony it is estimated that 40,000 have been born under the British flag. The Anglo-Chinese traders take a large part in sending British goods throughout China.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three slips which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every requirement for making large repairs to ships of war and merchant vessels.

There is telegraphic communication with nearly the whole world; and there is very extensive steam communication with Europe, America, and Australia.

In addition to the regular mail lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes which convey the European mails weekly, the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company have a fortnightly service, via Yokohama, Japan, with San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company have a monthly service with the Australian Colonies.

The distance of Hong Kong from the following places is about:—

	Miles.	Length of voyage.
Amoy	280	36 hours.
Bangkok	1,450	8 days.
Brisbane	5,360	20 "
Canton	80	6½ hours.
Kobe	1,629	9 days.
Manila	620	8 "
Macao	40	3½ hours.
Pekin	1,615	10 days.
Saigon	910	8 "
Shanghai	800	4 "
Singapore	1,500	7 "
Sydney (mail route), (via Torres Straits).	5,700	29 "
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	6,480	30 "
Vladivostok	1,900	10 "
Yokohama, Japan	1,620	7 "

There is daily steam communication between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, and about twice a-week with the ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Shanghai, and other ports on the coast of China. The communication with Japan is a little over a weekly one.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of five officials besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, the Registrar-General, and five unofficial members, three of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor, one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. By the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts' Act of 1863, the Governor is

ex-officio Vice-Admiral, and the Chief Justice *ex-officio* Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

There is a Police force in the Colony numbering 643 men, of whom 113 are Europeans, 188 Sikhs and 342 Chinese.

Hong Kong pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

Governors.

1843	Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844	Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852	Major-General Jervois (acting).
1853	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854	Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854	Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor)
1859	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
1862	William T. Mercer (acting).
1864	Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
1865	W. T. Mercer (acting).
1866	Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1869	Major-Gen. Whitefeild, Lieut.-Governor.
1871	Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875	J. G. Austin, Administrator.
1876	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
1882	W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
1883	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	1875	£186,818	£181,337
	1876	184,405	187,569
	1877	206,954	169,787
	1878	197,424	189,695
	1879	200,822	193,066
	1880	222,906	197,502
	1881	\$1,324,456	\$981,582
	1882	\$1,209,517	\$1,094,805
	1883	\$1,289,448	\$1,342,299
	1884	\$1,171,099	\$1,546,107

The dollar is rated at 4*s.* 2*d.* for Government purposes.

Population.

	European and American.	Chinese, &c.	Total.
1862	1,604	121,907	123,511
1872*	4,931	117,054	121,985
1876*	7,525	131,619	139,144

	Males.	females.	Both Sexes.
1881*	Coloured .. 109,013	43,339	152,412
	White .. 6,356	1,634	7,990
Totals ..	115,369	45,033	160,402

Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered at Ports in Hong Kong.

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage.
1875	26,068	3,562,774
1876	28,181	3,900,891
1877	29,369	4,244,543
1878	28,779	4,352,668
1879	27,237	4,122,668
1880	26,801	4,185,845
1881	27,553	4,533,304
1882	28,668	4,976,233
1883	27,657	5,301,687
1884	26,763	5,167,231

* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.

Executive Council.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., *Governor, &c.*
Major-General W. G. Cameron, C.B., Officer Commanding the Troops.
 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*
 E. L. O'Malley, *Attorney-General.*
 A. Lister, *Treasurer.*
 J. M. Price, *Surveyor-General.*
 F. Stewart (J.L.D.), *Registrar-General.*
 Clerk, A. Seth.

Legislative Council.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., *Governor.*
 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*
 Sir G. Philippo, *Chief Justice.*
 E. L. O'Malley, *Attorney-General.*
 A. Lister, *Colonial Treasurer*; J. M. Price, *Surveyor-General.*
 F. Stewart, J.L.D., *Registrar-General.*
Unofficial Members. P. Byrie, W. Keswick, T. Jackson, F. D. Sassoon, Wong Shing.
 Clerk, A. Seth, \$960.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., \$24,000, and \$4,800 table money.

Private Secretary, \$1,440, and \$288 for a chair allowance.
Aide-de-Camp, \$1,000.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., \$7,200.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Assistant Auditor, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, \$3,360.
Chief Clerk, A. Seth, \$2,400.
 1st ditto, J. M. Alves, \$2,160.*
 2nd " P. H. Rozario, \$1,440.
 3rd " L. G. D'Almada e Castro, \$960.
 4th " J. M. Gutierrez, \$720.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, A. Lister, \$960.
 1st Clerk and Cashier, J. A. Carvalho, \$2,880.†
 2nd " and Accountant, A. F. Alves, \$2,160.‡
 3rd " A. Madar, \$1,200.§
 4th " E. A. Carvalho, \$720.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, W. H. Marsh, C.M.G.
 1st Clerk, J. M. A. Silva, \$2,400.‖
 2nd " F. V. Ribeiro, \$1,680.¶
 3rd " F. Freire, \$1,200.

Public Works Department.

Surveyor-General, J. M. Price, \$5,760, and \$480 for horse and chair allowance.
Assistant Surveyor-General, E. Bowdler, \$3,860 and \$288 for chair allowance.
Assistant Engineer, J. Orange, \$3,600 and \$792 for quarters and conveyance.**
Assistant Engineer, H. R. Best, \$2,400,†† and \$504 for quarters and conveyance.
 1st Clerk, M. Gutierrez, \$1,680.‡‡
 2nd ditto, Chan A. Fook, \$1,080.
 3rd " J. G. Gutierrez, \$1,080.
Inspector of Buildings, H. F. Hayllor, \$1,440, \$216 for chair allowance, and \$360 for quarters.

* \$240 of which is a personal allowance.

† \$960 of which is a personal allowance.

‡ \$720 of which is a personal allowance.

§ \$480 of which is a personal allowance.

¶ \$240 of which is a personal allowance.

‖ \$40 personal allowance.

** In charge of Tyam Water Works.

†† \$1,920 rising by \$240 yearly to \$2,400.

‡‡ \$240 personal allowance, and \$240 as Deputy-Registrar of Marriages.

Sanitary Sub-Department.

Sanitary Inspector, H. McCallum, \$2,640, and \$288 for conveyance.
Senior Inspector of Nuisances, J. Germain, \$960.

Botanical and Afforestation Department.

Superintendent, Charles Ford, \$1,500, personal allowance \$600, and travelling allowance, \$288.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, F. Stewart, \$5,040.
Assistant Registrar-General, N. G. Mitchell-Innes, \$3,240.
 1st Clerk, C. Osmund, \$2,400.*
 2nd Clerk, G. Northcote, \$1,440.

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour-Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer, Henry G. Thomsett, R. N., \$4,680§ and \$600 as Superintendent of Gunpowder Depot.
Assistant Harbour-Master, R. M. Rumsey, R. N., \$1,920, and \$480 as Collector of Light Dues.
 1st Clerk, F. J. Machado, \$1,920.
 2nd " J. L. de S. Alves, \$1,680.†
 3rd " A. P. Gutierrez, \$1,440.
Boarding Officer, A. F. Sampson, \$1,500 and free quarters.
 2nd ditto, F. M. Leatherbarrow, \$1,380, free quarters.

Marine Surveyor's (Sub-Department).

Marine Surveyor, J. S. Brewer, \$3,600.
Assistant Marine Surveyor, Arthur Wagner, \$2,400.

Postmaster-General's Department.

Postmaster-General, A. Lister, \$4,320 (\$480 of which is paid from Imperial Funds), and quarters.
Assistant Postmaster-General, A. K. Travers, \$2,400.
Accountant, J. G. da Rocha, \$1,680.
Postmaster, Shanghai, F. G. Machado, \$2,880.
 Clerk, M. A. Pereira, \$1,200.

Stamp Department

Collector, A. Lister, \$960.
 1st Clerk, J. S. Rodrigues, \$1,680.
 2nd " E. H. d'Aquino, \$1,440.

*Judicial Establishments.**Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice, Sir George Phillippo, Knt., \$12,000.
 Puisne Judge, J. Russell, \$8,160.
Registrar, Official Assignee, Official Administrator, Registrar of Companies and Land Office, Edward J. Ackroyd, \$4,800, and \$240 as official trustee.
Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, C. F. A. Sangster, \$3,360.
 " and Accountant, S. Barff, \$3,360.
Deputy Law Officer, Bruce Shepherd, \$2,400, and \$360 for quarters.†
 Clerk to Chief Justice, F. Hazeland, \$1,440.
 Clerk to Puisne Judge, C. Holworthy, \$1,080.
Interpreter, J. D. Ball, \$2,880.‡
Assistant Interpreter, Li Hung Mi, \$1,800.
Interpreter of Hindostani, T. McBeau, \$300.
Attorney-General, E. L. O'Malley, \$4,800, and private practice.

Coroner, H. E. Wodehouse, \$720, additional to pay as Police Magistrate.

* \$480 personal allowance.

† \$240 personal allowance.

‡ \$240 personal allowance.

§ \$600 " "

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge and Commissary, the Chief Justice.
Deputy Judge, J. Russell.
Queen's Advocate, the Attorney-General.
Registrar, Edward J. Ackroyd (fees).
Deputy ditto, C. F. A. Sangster.
Marshall, F. Hazeland (fees).

Police Court.

Police Magistrate, H. E. Wodehouse, \$3,840.
Ditto, A. G. Wise, \$3,840.
1st Clerk, J. Parker, \$1,920.

Gaol Department.

Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, Major-General A. H. A. Gordon, \$3,360, and quarters.
Warden, J. Jones, \$1,440.

Police.

Captain Superintendent of Police, W. M. Deane, \$5,640,* and quarters.
Adjutant-Major, T. C. Dempster, \$1,200.
Chief Inspector of Police, G. Horspool, \$1,920,† and quarters.
1st Clerk, C. Duggan, \$1,920.
2nd „ F. Souza, \$1,200.
3rd „ Geo. King, \$960.

Educational Department

Inspector of Schools, Dr. E. J. Eitel, \$2,400.
Head Master of Central School, G. H. B. Wright, M.A., \$2,880,† and quarters.
Assistant Master, A. Falconer, \$2,160,§ and quarters.
 „ „ W. M. B. Arthur, \$1,440, and quarters.
 „ „ J. W. Jones, \$1,440, and quarters.
 „ „ A. J. May, \$1,440, and quarters.
 „ „ T. K. Dealy, \$1,440, and quarters.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, Right Rev. J. S. Burdon, 1,000*l.* (from Colonial Bishopsrics Fund).
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Jennings, \$3,840.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. Monsignor Raimondi.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals, P. B. Ayres, \$3,984,|| \$288 for conveyance, and private practice.
Surgeon Superintendent of Lock Hospital, L. P. Marques, \$1,800.
Superintendent of Civil Hospital, C. J. Wharry, M.D., \$3,000,¶
Health Officer, W. S. Adams, M.D., \$3,200.**
Apothecary and Government Analyst, W. E. Crow, \$1,920,††

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, H. E. Wodehouse, \$960.
Assistant Superintendents, Geo. Horspool and J. S. Brewer, \$480 each.

Foreign Consuls..

Austria, Adolf André, consul-general.
Belgium, Atwell Coxon, consul.
Brazil, A. G. Romano, consul.
Chili, J. M. Forbes, consul.

* \$480 personal allowance.

† \$480 „ „

‡ \$480 „ „

§ \$480 „ „

|| \$240 „ „

¶ \$380 „ „

** \$1,200 „ „

†† \$1,440, rising by \$96 yearly to \$1,920.

Denmark, Hon. Wm. Keswick, consul.

France, Leon Déjardin, consul.

Germany, Dr. O. F. Von. Möllendorff, acting consul.

Hawaiian Islands, Hon. Wm. Keswick, consul-general.

Italy, D. Musso, consul.

Japan, Teiske Minami, consul.

Netherlands, R. Buschmann, consul.

Peru, John Grant Smith, consul.

Portugal, A. G. Romano, consul-general.

Russia, William Reiners, consul.

Siam, T. J. Rose, consul.

Spain, Manuel Cárcer, consul.

Sweden and Norway, Peter Julius Rudolph Diedrich Buschmann.

United States, R. E. Withers, consul.

Venezuela, João José da Silva e Souza.

JAMAICA.

An island situated in the Caribbean Sea, and to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat. 17° 43' and 18° 32', and W. long. 76° 10' and 78° 20'. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,913 square miles. There were 198 sugar estates in operation.

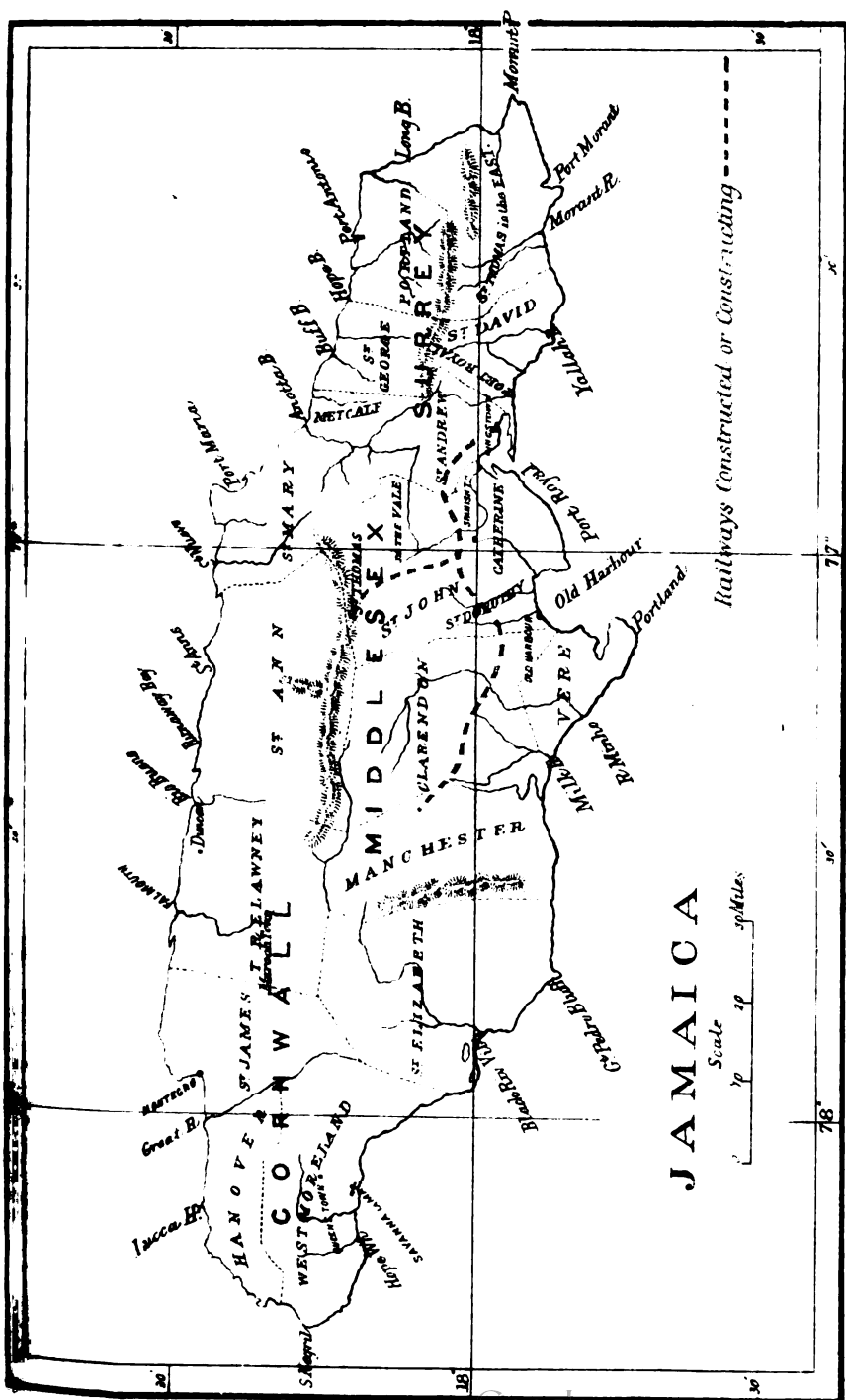
The Cayman Islands, lying between 19° 10' and 19° 45' N. lat., and 79° 30' and 80° 35' W. long., are appendages of Jamaica. The largest of the islands, Grand Cayman, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, who as well as the inhabitants of the other two, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are mainly engaged in catching turtle for export.

It is estimated that Jamaica contains 2,683,520 acres, from which may be deducted 365,828 acres as useless for agriculture, consisting chiefly of swamps, rocks, and inaccessible lands, leaving 2,317,692 acres available for cultivation. Of this 592,405 acres are returned as under cultivation in 1884.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admirals Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. After the capture of the island, until the Restoration of Charles II, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction. In 1660 the first establishment of a regular civil government was made by Charles II, who appointed G. D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. In 1807 the Slave Trade was abolished, at which time there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927*l.* of the 20,000,000*l.* granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners; being rather more than 19*l.* a head on a slave population of 309,338.

Climate.

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is about 80°, rising to 90° in the day time, and falling to 70° at night. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, and as there is a lofty range of mountains which run down the middle of the whole island, it is



possible, in a few hours, to reach a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° in temperature can be attained by a rise of three hours.

In the country the difference of temperature between day and night is seldom more than 10° and the difference of temperature in summer and winter is much less, say 5° or 6°.

During this century Jamaica was tolerably free from hurricanes and earthquakes, until the 18th of August, 1880, when the effects of a cyclone were felt in the north and north-eastern portions of the island.

The rainy seasons are in May and October, and last for about three weeks; but besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by continual showers. The annual rainfall varies throughout the island from about 30 inches to as much as 180 inches.

Constitution.

The Constitution, which, after existing for nearly 30 years in Jamaica, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members. The abolition of this form of government, and the substitution for it of a new form, resulted from the serious disturbances amongst the black population which occurred in October, 1865.

After the suppression of disaffection in St. James's in the East, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created.

The Legislature unanimously responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and sent to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament and an Order in Council of the 9th April, 1866, were passed providing a new Constitution for Jamaica, as follows:—

A Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881. One or more persons to act provisionally as unofficial. The Governor sat as President. The official members, by virtue of their offices, were the Senior Military Officer, the Secretary, and the Attorney-General.

Her Majesty, by Order in Council dated the 12th of May, 1884, was pleased further to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council in the following manner:—

The Council to consist of the Governor and four or six members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Director of Public Works, and such other persons not exceeding five in number as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and nine persons to be elected as therein provided. The Council shall be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved. The first general election was completed on the 12th September, 1884, and the Council met on the 30th idem.

There is also a Privy Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and two members form a quorum. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Councilors, excepting only when the case is of such a nature that this service would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or when the matters to be decided are too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of the necessary delay; and he is to propose all questions on which they are to advise and decide; but any member may apply in writing for permission to propose a question, and the member may record upon the minutes his written application and the Governor's answer. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, "if in any case it shall appear right so to do," and he must report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies "the grounds and reasons" of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion brought under the consideration of the Privy Council.

In the Legislative Council, any member may propose questions for debate, excepting only that no law shall be enacted, nor any vote or resolution passed, nor any question admitted to debate, when the object is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue, unless the proposition be made by the Governor, or the proposal expressly allowed or directed by him. All laws passed are to be styled, "Laws enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica."

Statistics, &c.

For many years prior to the establishment of Crown Government, in 1866, the expenditure of the island exceeded the revenue by large amounts; but a better collection of the imposts, and the increase of the community in numbers and substance, has permitted a large increase of revenue and a considerable reduction of debt. The total general and local revenues of Jamaica amount to about 20*s.* a head of the population, but this calculation includes local rates, railway telegraph and postal receipts, and reimbursements. The customs tariff and the excise produce respectively 6*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.* a head of the population. The taxes on land are almost nominal, yielding only about 12,000*l.*

The number of parishes (which are the units of local government) has been reduced from 22 to 14. Each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., almshouses, &c., &c., managed by the Parochial Board of the parish, the members of which are, under a law of 1885, elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The several direct taxes received on land, houses, horses, carriages, &c., &c., are devoted entirely to the parish in which they are collected. The revenue is collected by the officers of the Revenue Department, with a collector in each parish at the head of a branch office. The principal sums are derived from import duties, which yield about 250,000*l.*; excise duty on rum, at 5*s.* per gallon, yielding 86,000*l.*; stamps, 15,500*l.*; licenses, 16,000*l.*; and postal revenue, 16,500*l.* The new railway receipts, estimated at 47,800*l.* for 1885-86, and reimbursements 20,000*l.*, swell the total of revenue.

There is a regular postal service three times a-week to and from all parts of the island, and a daily one to some limited parts. The rate for letters by the tri-weekly post is 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; but to those places with which there is daily communication the rate is 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Government savings banks were established in 1871, in all the principal towns, and there is now deposited about 330,000*l.*, on which the rate of interest has, from 1st April, 1881, been reduced from 4 to 3 per cent., with the result of a very inconsiderable withdrawal of deposits. The deposits, with the exception of a working balance, are invested in home and colonial securities, and the institution is thus self-supporting.

District courts, somewhat on the model of County Courts in England, are held all over the island. The judges are barristers or advocates.

The constabulary was placed on its present footing in 1867, and is modelled on the system of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and "partially under military organisation and discipline." There are 18 officers (inspectors and sub-inspectors), under an Inspector-General, and 693 sub-officers and men, distributed throughout the island.

An "island medical service," under the control of a superintending medical officer, was established in 1870. The several medical practitioners, who receive a retaining fee or salary from the Government, are designated "district medical officers." They are located throughout the island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and almshouses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisons. For attending East Indian immigrants, vaccination, &c., &c., they are paid extra. They are not restricted in private practice, and at the same time are allowed the privileges of pension after twenty years' service, and six months' leave of absence on half-pay after six years' service.

There is regular and frequent communication between Europe and Jamaica. The Royal Mail contract steamers leave Southampton on every alternate Thursday throughout the year. The average passage is 17 days. The Royal Mail cargo steamers leave Southampton on 11th and 23rd of the month. The West India and Pacific steamers leave Liverpool on the 10th of each month, their average passage being 21 days. A French steamer leaves St. Nazaire once a month. There is also frequent steam communication between the United States and Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication with Europe is complete. Jamaica is the first British possession in the West Indies which the cables from Cuba touch at, whence it branches away *via* St. Thomas, Barbados, &c., to Demerara, and in the opposite direction to the Isthmus of Panama.

A line of inland telegraph, connecting all the principal towns, and having 41 stations, is now completed.

The Government Railway extends from Kingston to Porus, in the parish of Manchester, in one direction, a distance of 50 miles, and to Ewarton, in the parish of Clarendon, in the other direction, a distance of 43 miles.

A weekly steam communication round the island to the principal outports has been established. The circuit is completed within 120 hours.

The rate of interest on the colony's debentures, which had been 6 per cent., was for some years subsequently reduced to 5 per cent., until the Railway Purchase and Railway Extension Loans were recently raised at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent. respectively.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff, regulated by Law No. 11 of 1867, is as follows:—

Import Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer and porter, per gallon	0	0	6
Bacon, per pound	0	0	2
Barley (not pearl barley), per bushel	0	0	4
Beef, dry, salted, or cured, per pound	0	0	1
„ wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4
Bread or biscuit, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Butter, per pound	0	0	2
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4
Candles, composition, per pound	0	0	2
„ tallow, per pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ wax or spermaceti, per pound	0	0	2
Cattle, neat, per head	0	10	0
Cheese, per pound	0	0	2
Cider and perry, per gallon	0	0	6
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Coffee, British colonial, per 100 lbs.	1	0	0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	4
Fish, dried or salted, per 100 lbs.	0	3	6
„ smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ alewives, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	2	6
„ herrings, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	2	6
„ herrings, smoked, per pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ mackerel, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	4	6
„ pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	4	6
„ salmon, smoked, per pound	0	0	2
„ Salmon, wet or salted, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	10	6
Flour, rye, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	8	0
„ wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	8	0
Gunpowder, per pound	0	1	0
Hams, per pound	0	0	2
Horses, mares and geldings, each	0	10	0
Indigo, per pound	0	0	3
Lard, per pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Matches, lucifers and others, per gross of twelve dozen boxes, each box to contain one hundred sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0	5	0
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	2	0
Mules, each	0	10	0
Oats, per bushel	0	0	4
Oil, per gallon	0	0	9
Peas (not being split peas), per bushel	0	0	4
Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
„ undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Salt, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	0	2
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	5	6
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0	10	0
„ gin, per gallon	0	10	0
„ rum, the produce of, and imported from, British Possessions, per gallon	0	10	0
„ whisky, per gallon	0	10	0
Spirits of wine, alcohol, and all other spirits, cordials, or spirituous compounds, per gallon	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, refined, per pound	0	0	2
" unrefined, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Tea, per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco, manufactured, including cavendish, per pound	0	1	0
" unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	6
" cigars, per pound	0	5	0
Tongues, dried, per pound	0	0	2
" salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	9
Wine, in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	2	6
Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	0	13	0
" for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measure- ment of one inch thick	0	9	0
" shingles, cypress, more than twelve inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
" Wallaba shingles, per thousand	0	6	0
" Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or de- scribed, per thousand	0	4	0
On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects of every description, not previously enumerated, for every 100 <i>l</i> . value	12	10	0

And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.

Schedule of Exemptions.

Asses, birds, books (printed, including maps), bricks (not bath bricks), bullion, carriages (carts and waggons, used for agricultural purposes), coals, coke, coin, cotton wool, diamonds, dogs, dyewoods, drawings (paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs, fish (fresh), flax, fruit (fresh), goats, guano and other manure, hand machines for preparing fibre, or for spinning cotton or wool, hay and straw, hemp, hides (raw), hydraulic presses and printing presses, ice, iron (galvanised), iron for roofing, doors and shutters, and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters, leeches, malt dust, marble in slabs and blocks, machines (horse power), meat (fresh), mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the army and navy, on the certificate of the military or naval commanding officers, mills (whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power, and all parts of the said mills), molasses, oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals, patent fuel, pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron, pipes for conveying fluids, plants, growing, ploughs, plough-harrows, harrows, cultivators, clod crushers, horse-bes, dibbles, sowing machines, and parts thereof, poultry, pumps for raising water, railway truck wheels, resin and rosin, salt (rock), sarsaparilla (but not the extract of), sewing machines, sheep, shoos, tierce, puncheon and hogs-head, and all descriptions of shoos, also tierces, bogsheads and cask, slates, soda, ash, or sub-soda, specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology, stills, or any part of a still, steam engines, or any part of a steam engine, wine, tallow, grease, tallow grease, or grease and wash, tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones, tortoise shell, tow, turtle, vegetables, fresh, wax, bees, wood hoops, wood, staves and heading,

red or white oak or ash, wire, iron for fences, wire fencing, iron standards, and also tomb railings.

The following are also exempt from duty:—All packages containing goods subject to the ad valorem duty imposed by this law.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's army or navy, and consigned by bill of lading to the officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the military storekeeper, or the naval commanding officer of this island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificates of such officer that they have been solely imported for the use of the army or navy as aforesaid.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the public service, on the certificate of the revenue commissioner.

Articles of naval, military, and civil uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

Export Duties.

	£	s.	d.
On sugar, per hogshead	5	9	
" rum, per puncheon	4	6	
" coffee, per tierce	6	0	
" logwood and other dyewoods, lignum vitæ, ebony, and cocus wood, per ton	1	0	

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	527,018	509,436
1876	529,735	486,879
1877	492,554	494,306
1878	518,465	483,090
1879	514,867	502,939
1880	571,290	558,783
1881	544,436	568,521
1882	556,636	538,711
1883	577,241	529,851
1884	561,287	581,885

*Public Debt, 1,257,916*l*.*

Population.

The population of the island on the taking of the census on the night of the 3rd of April, 1881, was 580,804, of which 14,433 were white, 109,946 coloured, 444,186 black, 11,016 East Indian, and 1,224 others.

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
1871.	13,101	100,846	392,707	506,154
1861.	13,816	81,065	346,374	441,255

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	1,759,942	1,410,485
1876	1,700,253	1,517,015
1877	1,552,339	1,458,669
1878	1,492,722	1,210,705
1879	1,347,342	1,357,671
1880	1,475,197	1,512,978
1881	1,392,669	1,178,594
1882	1,471,916	1,549,058
1883	1,625,412	1,469,447
1884	1,568,639	1,483,989

Governors.

1660 G. D'Oyley.	1687 Duke of Albemarle.
1661 Lord Windsor.	1690 Earl of Inchiquin.
1666 Sir T. Modyford.	1702 William Selwyn.
1670 Sir T. Lynch.	1710 Lord A. Hamilton.
1675 Lord Vaughan.	1716 Peter Heywood.
1678 Earl of Carlisle.	1718 Sir N. Lawes.
1682 Sir T. Lynch.	1722 Duke of Portland.
1684 Sir P. Howard.	1728 Maj.-Gen. Hunter.

*Public Treasurer, H. W. Livingston, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, John Harris, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Bookkeeper, R. A. Henderson, 300*l*. to 350*l*.
Cashier, T. B. Hendricks (acting), 200*l*. to 250*l*.
Clerks, 1st Class, C. W. Chapman, and A. M.
Marshall, 200*l*. to 250*l*.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, H. D'C. Mitchell, R. G. McClelland, and E. W. Astwood (acting), 100*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerks, 3rd Class, A. L. Savage and L. R. McClelland (acting), 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Government Savings' Bank.

Manager, The Public Treasurer, 100*l.*
Accountant, J. Sinclair, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Cashier, J. M. Tuckett, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, J. B. Heath, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
3rd ditto, D. P. Fouché, and E. F. Wilson and H. C. Livingston, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Stamp Office.

Stamp Commissioner, P. E. Chapman, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Clerk, 2nd Class, G. Thomson, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica, Frederic Sullivan, 600*l.* to 800*l.*
Chief Clerk, G. H. Pearce, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
1st Class Clerks, T. H. McBayne, W. Mackinnon, E. N. Marshall, and F. G. M. Lynch, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
2nd Class ditto, D. G. Parsons, P. C. Cunha, C. W. Magnan, R. Nosworthy, and C. A. Heath, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
3rd Class ditto, W. J. Heath, L. S. Gray, John Lynch, and A. D'C. Ramson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Revenue Department.

Collector General, R. Gillard, 1,000*l.*
Superior of Revenue Offices, R. Batten, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and 2*l.* per day when travelling.
Chief Clerk, B. C. Orgill, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
First Class Clerks, A. H. Miles, W. J. Pearson, and A. G. Tacey, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Second Class Clerks, G. G. Nix, L. G. H. Murphy, and R. E. Clarke, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
Third Class Clerks, W. B. Isaacs, J. H. B. Mais, and (vacant) 80*l.* to 100*l.*
First Class Collectors of Revenue, H. J. Burger, W. T. Jamison, and J. W. Gruber, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.
Second Class Collectors of Revenue, R. C. J. Baquie, W. Cork, T. Bravo, W. A. Doorly, and T. F. Clarke, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.
Third Class Collectors of Revenue, E. H. E. MacIaverty, J. A. Marshall, J. S. French, A. M. Jackson, A. Robertson (50*l.* travelling), and H. James (300*l.* with residence), 300*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.
First Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, J. G. Chisholm (100*l.* personal allowance), E. P. Pullar (50*l.* personal), R. R. S. Spalding (75*l.* travelling), L. A. Rattigan (50*l.* travelling), and E. C. Baines (75*l.* travelling), 250*l.*
Second Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, G. C. Hutchings (50*l.* personal and 50*l.* travelling), T. J. Bresppear (50*l.* personal and 100*l.* travelling), C. Baquie (100*l.* travelling), R. N. Berwick (50*l.* travelling), S. Binns, A. G. Davidson (75*l.* travelling), E. Wilson (100*l.* travelling), S. E. Payne (100*l.* travelling), and L. J. Lee (50*l.* travelling), 200*l.*
Third Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, G. B. Caldwell (50*l.* personal), J. C. Richards (100*l.* travelling), W. R. Burke (5*l.* personal and 50*l.* travelling), B. A. Lindo (50*l.* travelling), G. W. Stricker (100*l.* travelling), A. Taylor (75*l.* travelling), C. M. Gifford, J. Smythe, D. Bailey (75*l.* travelling), and C. Wood, 150*l.*
First Class Landing Waiters, J. A. S. Monaghan (50*l.* personal), R. A. Mout, O. L. B. Cumming (50*l.* travelling), and J. L. Lord, 180*l.* to 150*l.*

Second Class Landing Waiters, R. B. W. Smith and W. S. Spence, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

Third Class Landing Waiters, R. H. Brice (10*l.* personal allowance), J. Addison (20*l.* personal), and G. D. Garsia, 90*l.* to 100*l.*

First Class Locker and Gauger, A. R. Facey, 150*l.*

Second Class Lockers and Gaugers, M. H. Boyle, W. J. Henderson (20*l.* personal), T. S. Chapman, and J. J. King (10*l.* travelling), 100*l.*

First Class Clerks, C. A. Pasmore (10*l.* personal), E. S. French, J. S. Collymore, G. L. Gifford, G. P. M. Taaffe, G. H. Davidson, E. C. Arrow-smith, J. C. Bonitto, W. J. T. Lynch, A. R. Dawes, C. S. Foote, H. E. Ramson, R. O'l Livingston, C. P. Twif, and A. R. Macfarlane, 100*l.* to 140*l.*

Second Class Clerks, J. E. O'Donnell, D. A. Walker, D. A. Rankine (10*l.* personal), E. P. H. Mudie, C. M. Muir, J. O. Thomson, S. H. Stewart, J. E. Sherlock, H. W. Bartlett, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Assistant Clerks, S. H. Allwood, A. S. Spratt, and E. L. Fiddes, 60*l.*

Out-Door Officers, E. A. Fulford, T. B. Dixon, F. O. Bovill, F. R. King, W. M. Robertson, P. J. Browne, W. G. Cooke, D. M. Robertson, and W. M. Lewin, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Customs, Kingston.

Collector, Shipping Master, and Inspector of Invoices, C. Goldie, 650*l.* to 750*l.*

First Class Clerks, E. A. Savage and J. S. Brown, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerks, H. Bogle and E. N. Romney, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Class Clerks, G. A. Burke, G. E. Maunsell, and H. C. Purchas, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Surveyor, A. W. Hitchins, 350*l.*

Landing Waiters, R. E. Mines 250*l.*, B. Daniel 225*l.*

Searchers and Tide Surveyors, J. B. Chadwick 200*l.*, F. Delfosse 180*l.*, R. B. Prendergast 160*l.*, H. Cork 140*l.*, B. de S. Bell 130*l.*, and J. J. Orgill 120*l.*

Tide Surveyor, St. Royal, J. W. J. Rodgers, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

First Class Out-Door Officers, A. R. Fitch (20*l.* personal allowance), E. C. Price, S. Byng, R. E. Walker, and H. J. Katon, 90*l.* to 100*l.*

Second Class Out-Door Officers, H. Bamed, J. S. Melbourne, A. W. Lundie (5*l.* personal allowance), H. D. Campbell, H. D. Plummer, F. C. Holwell, T. P. Walton, and J. E. Tyrie, 75*l.* to 85*l.*

Third Class Out-Door Officers, H. B. O'Donnell, E. J. Kennedy, H. Murray, S. J. Drew, H. J. Read, J. K. Collymore, J. G. Jelleret, J. A. Kildare, C. B. Cooke, and F. Luke, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

Clerks to Parochial Boards, S. Bonitto, J. Allwood, R. A. Williams, F. H. Hawkins, A. G. French, J. R. Bravo, F. B. Bowen, R. P. Collymore, H. M. Rowe, F. A. Pelgrave, W. G. Mines, R. M. Cocking, and L. Smyth, 130*l.* to 150*l.*; R. S. Haughton, 350*l.*

Harbour Master's Office, Kingston, Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N., 500*l.*

Clerk, C. H. V. Hall, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Immigration Department.

Agent in India, Allen C. Stewart, 500*l.*

Protector of Immigrants in Jamaica, P. C. Cork, 600*l.*, and 2*l.* a-day when travelling.

Inspectors—

Senior, C. L. Ripoll, at 400*l.*

D. S. B. Mackenzie, in charge of two districts, 300*l.* E. W. Pigou, 250*l.*, W. C. H. Hastings, 200*l.*, and travelling allowance.

2nd Class Clerk, R. G. Huey, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd " " " W. Douglas, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Jamaica Constabulary.

Inspector General, Captain E. H. B. Hartwell, R.N. salary 850*l*. An allowance of 2*l*. per diem when actually travelling on duty.
First Class Inspectors, W. McLeod, St. Leger A. Tivy (50*l*. extra as Registrar Criminals), Geo. E. C. Field, St. J. G. B. Hepburn, G. N. Broderick: salary 300*l*., forage 82*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., servant 27*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.
2nd Class ditto, T. Gordon Black, T. Alexander, C. H. Austin, T. de Pass, G. F. Coward, salary 250*l*., forage 82*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., servant 27*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.
3rd Class ditto, P. H. James, R. L. Rivett, A. A. H. W. Wedderburn, G. Ponsonby, salary 200*l*., forage 82*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., servant 27*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Sub-Inspectors, H. F. Thomas, Marcus H. Shee, F. H. Church, salary 130*l*., forage 41*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*., servant 27*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.

[All the officers have quarters provided for them, or an allowance instead.]

Chief and Pay Clerk, C. Mac L. Kerr, 400*l*.
1st Class Clerk, J. E. Owen, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
2nd " J. W. Fonseca 100*l*. to 200*l*.
3rd " A. E. Alexander, 80*l*. to 100*l*.
Clerk, Detective Office, Henry Landlaw, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Prison Department.

Director of Prisons, H. B. Shaw, 600*l*., and 2*l*. a day when travelling.
Clerk, L. Facey, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
General Penitentiary Superintendent, G. A. Douglas, 300*l*.
Deputy Superintendent and Chief Warder, R. Humphries, 200*l*.
Overseer of Works, S. S. Wortley, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
Surgeon, Izett W. Anderson, M.D., 250*l*.

Superintendents of County Gaol and District Prisons.
Middlesex and Surrey Gaol, E. W. Penny, 120*l*.
St. Catherine District Prison, W. B. Edridge, 160*l*. to 200*l*.
St. Mary, Wm. Speck, 120*l*. to 150*l*.
Mandeville, G. Palache, 140*l*. to 180*l*.
Hanover, T. Howell, 120*l*. to 150*l*., and 24*l*. horse allowance.
Falmouth, H. Holland, 200*l*., and 36*l*. 10*s*. horse allowance.

Registrar General's Department.

Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths
 S. P. Smeaton, 400*l*. to 500*l*.
First Clerk, C. C. Aitken, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
Second Clerk, A. L. Harris, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
Third Class Clerks, H. J. Murray, E. H. Sanguinetti, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Medical Department.

Superintending Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., 1,200*l*. and travelling expenses 2*l*. per diem.
Chief Clerk, E. A. Foster, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, L. E. Delfosse and J. E. Valencia, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
3rd Class Clerk, W. E. M. Drummond, 80*l*. to 100*l*.
Medical Storekeeper, Edwin Butler, 150*l*. to 250*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance.
Analytical Chemist, J. J. Bowrey, 500*l*., and 80*l*. house allowance, and 60*l*. as Librarian.
2nd Class Clerk, Museum and Library, H. Priest, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

Public Hospital.

Chief Medical Officer and Director, C. B. Mosse, OJ (Superintending Medical Officer.)
Senior Medical Officer, Frank Saunders, salary 600*l*.
Resident Medical Officers, H. Strachan, 350*l*. to 400*l*.; J. Leslie Cox, 300*l*. to 400*l*., with quarters to both.
Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Downer, 50*l*.
Clerk, Turner Pearson, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
Assistant Clerk, J. H. Phillips, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Lock Hospital.

Chief Medical Officer, Izett W. Anderson, M.D., 100*l*.
Visiting Surgeon, Jasper Cargill, M.D., 100*l*.
Clerk, Turner Pearson, 20*l*.

*Lunatic Asylum.**(City of Kingston.)*

Medical Superintendent, Thomas Allen, M.D., 800*l*. and furnished residence.
Assistant Medical Officer, M. P. Cormac McCormack, 350*l*. to 400*l*., and a furnished residence.

District Medical Officers.

H. B. Foster, M.B., 200*l*.
 A. C. Neyland, M.D., 250*l*.
 J. Deleon, 300*l*. (200*l*. and 100*l*.)
 J. Cargill, M.D., 200*l*.
 J. S. Gerrard, M.D., 200*l*.
 J. A. L. Calder, 200*l*.
 J. H. Clark, 200*l*.
 Z. Mennell, 100*l*.
 G. C. Henderson, M.D., 250*l*.
 O. C. Harvey, M.D., 100*l*.
 G. T. Martyn, 200*l*.
 E. H. Cooke, M.B., 250*l*.
 J. Pringle, M.B., 200*l*.
 S. M. Logan, 200*l*.
 C. Gayleard, 450*l*.
 H. J. Minchinton, 200*l*.
 R. S. Harvey, 250*l*. (200*l*. salary, and 50*l*. personal allowance.)
 G. Cooke, 200*l*.
 T. Mauners, M.R.C.S., 200*l*.
 W. H. Miller, 200*l*.
 C. R. Gillard, 200*l*.
 H. E. Maunsell, 200*l*.
 B. M. Beckwith, 200*l*.
 W. H. Logan, 200*l*.
 V. ff. Mullen, 300*l*. (200*l*. and 100*l*.)
 T. M. Drummond, 200*l*.
 J. C. E. Roberts, 200*l*.
 W. Taylor, 200*l*.
 L. E. Delmege, 200*l*.
 A. B. Ewart, 200*l*.
 C. A. Moseley, 200*l*.
 C. T. Dewar, 200*l*.
 F. A. Sinclair, 200*l*.
 T. P. Madden, 200*l*.
 S. Moore, 200*l*.
 G. E. Cheyne, 200*l*.
 E. L. Grant, 200*l*.
 H. L. Clare, 200*l*.
 L. Gifford, 200*l*.
 J. H. Peck, 250*l*.
 Y. T. G. Moore, 200*l*, Superintendent Medical Officer.

The District medical officers are all allowed to take private practice.
Health Officer at Port Royal for the Port of Kingston and Quarantine Station, Jas. Neish, 500*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, and Keeper of the Records, Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Knight, 2,000*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, C. R. Curran, 1,500*l.*, and travelling allowance (one vacancy).

Attorney-General, H. H. Hocking, 1,500*l.*

Clerk to ditto, Charles Burnett, 150*l.*, and fees as Librarian to Supreme Court Library.

Assistants to the Attorney-General, S. D. Lindo, 500*l.* and S. Constantine Burke, 400*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Crown Solicitor, S. C. Burke, 400*l.*

Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Thos. Hendrick, 600*l.*

Official Assignees, the clerks of the district courts.

Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy, W. Lee, 600*l.*, and fees paying office expenses.

Deputy Keeper of Records, Edward B. Lynch, 500*l.*

District Courts.

City of Kingston.—One of the *Puisne Judges* of the Supreme Court (for Civil Jurisdiction only, the Criminal Jurisdiction being assigned to the Judge of the Central District).

Clerk, James Dayes, 480*l.*

District Court Judges.

G. G. Little, 1,100*l.*; W. Ernst, 1,100*l.* (three vacancies), with travelling allowances from 180*l.* to 240*l.*, according to size of district.

Clerks of District Courts.

Central District, W. G. McFarlane, 400*l.*, and 185*l.* travelling allowance.

Northern District, A. B. Dignum, 500*l.*, and 187*l.* 10*s.* travelling allowance.

Western District, G. Pilliner, 400*l.*, and 187*l.* 10*s.* travelling allowance.

Southern District, James Allwood, 500*l.*, and 175*l.* travelling allowance.

Eastern District, J. M. Facey, 300*l.*

Stipendiary Magistrates, Richard Carter, J. T. Cartwright, salary 400*l.*, 100*l.* for a house, and one shilling per mile travelling allowance, and 1*l.* for each night spent from home (two vacancies).

Police Magistrate, Kingston, H. J. Bicknell, 500*l.*

Assistant ditto, Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N., 100*l.*

Coroners, The judges of the district courts are *ex-officio* coroners.

Clerks of Petty Sessions.

Clarendon, H. F. Pouyat, 300*l.*

St. James, J. C. Humber, 300*l.*

St. Andrew, A. L. Vendryes, 300*l.*

Trelawny, L. J. Preston, 300*l.*

St. Elizabeth, T. L. Roxburgh, 300*l.*

St. Catherine, J. Ryley, 300*l.*

Westmorland, W. F. Langley, 300*l.*

St. Thomas, L. L. Samuel, 250*l.*

Manchester, W. G. Clough, 250*l.*

St. Ann, A. Lake, 250*l.*

Portland, K. King, 250*l.*

St. Mary, J. A. Messias (acting), 300*l.*

Kingston, A. H. Quallo, 200*l.*

Hanover, H. Brown, 250*l.*, with travelling allowances.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Jamaica, Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D.

Archdeacon of Cornwall (acting), Ven. J. L. Ramson.

Archdeacon of Surrey and Ecclesiastical Commissary, Venerable C. F. Douet, M.A.

Archdeacon of Middlesex, Rev. D. B. Pantton, M.A. (acting).

Rectors, J. Campbell, B.A., 400*l.*

J. Cork, 400*l.*

The Rectors receive an allowance for glebe.

Registrar, Thomas Hendrick.

Island Curates, at 340*l.* each.

E. Nuttall, D.D. (Bishop).

C. F. Douet, M.A. (Archdeacon of Surrey).

Acheson Findlay.

H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

F. H. Sharpe.

C. R. Chandler.

J. L. Ramson (acting), Archdeacon of Cornwall

J. S. Farquharson.

Henry Clarke.

J. G. Del Rio.

E. A. Stewart.

D. B. Pantton, M.A. (acting), Archdeacon of Middlesex.

R. K. Dunbar.

G. W. Downer.

H. Scotland.

Curate, J. E. Miller, 175*l.*

Stipendiary Curates (at 300*l.* per annum, paid partly from the British Treasury).

H. M. F. Macdermot.

E. B. Key.

Stipendiary Curate (paid wholly from the British Treasury).

C. H. Davis, 50*l.*

Stipendiary Catechist (paid wholly from the British Treasury).

R. R. Foster, 100*l.*

There are also about 60 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., 700*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Charles Plummer, 250*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance; Geo. Hicks, 200*l.*, and 150*l.* travelling allowance; F. R. Orth, 150*l.*, and 150*l.* travelling allowance; J. R. Williams, 150*l.*, and 150*l.* travelling allowance; T. L. Middleton, 150*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

Clerks, E. A. Andrews, 120*l.*; W. A. Heyliger, 80*l.* *Government Schoolmasters*, R. Elworthy, 230*l.* and house, Charlestown.

Principal of the Training College, Rev. C. F. Douet, 200*l.* and quarters.

Tutor ditto, T. Cox, 160*l.* to 230*l.*

Principal Female Training College, Miss A. C. Johnson, 250*l.*

Assistant Teacher, Miss Randall, 60*l.*

Mistress of Practising School, Miss Roberts, 60*l.*

Superintendent of Reformatory, T. Mair, 340*l.* and 50*l.* travelling.

Foreign Consuls.

United States (vacant), Kingston.

Spain, Don F. E. de Gomez.

Denmark, S. Soutar.

Venezuela, J. Duff.

Austria, Wm. Schiller.

Germany, "

Belgium, S. E. Pietersz.

Netherlands, "

St. Domingo, J. B. Sorapure.

Hayti, Alex. C. Burke, consul-general.
Sweden and Norway, S. Soutar.
Italy, A. C. Laloubere, Wm. Schiller, acting.
Ecuador, J. Gall.
Chili, "
Peru, A. De Cordova.
Costa Rica, P. B. Desnoes.
Salvador, J. J. G. Lewis.
Colombia, H. A. Cunha.
Guatemala, J. C. H. Lewis.

Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents.

Spain, S. E. Pietersz, V.C., Kingston.
France, C. A. Malabre, V.C., Kingston.
Spain, G. S. Phillips, V.C., Montego Bay; G. S. Phillips, V.C., Montego Bay; A. A. Lindo, Port Antonio; Robert Nunes, Falmouth.
Sweden and Norway, G. S. Phillips, V.C., Montego Bay; Robert Nunes, V.C., Falmouth; S. C. Peynado, V.C., Black River; Z. Jones, V.C., Sav. la Mar; W. G. Price, V.C., Milk River.
United States, Robert Nunes, C.A., Falmouth; Samah G. Corinaldi, C.A., Montego Bay; M. Solomon, C.A., St. Ann's Bay; C. S. Farquharson, C.A., Sav. la Mar; P. A. Moodie, C.A., St. Antonio; W. G. Price, C.A., Milk River; L. D. Baker, junior, C.A., Port Morant.
Venezuela, S. Soutar, V.C., Kingston.



LABUAN.

The island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat., and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is 30.23 square miles. It is distant from the coast, at the nearest point, about six miles, and from Brunei, the capital of Borneo proper, about thirty miles.

The island, then uninhabited, was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, and occupied in 1848.

Much expectation as to the success of the new settlement was founded upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island, the development of which was undertaken by a Company which was formed in England at the time, under the name of "The Eastern Archipelago Company." The Company failed, and so have several others, and the coal resources of Labuan remain still undeveloped.

Labuan has a fine port, and is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo, and the Sulu Archipelago, such as sago, bees'-wax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gutta-percha, india-rubber, rattans, pearls, tortoise-shell, and trepang, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore.

There are three sago manufactories in the island, where the raw material received from the coast is converted into sago flour, which is exported to some extent for the Singapore market.

The inhabitants are chiefly Malays from Borneo, and Chinese, the latter being chiefly petty traders.

The Government is administered by a Governor and a nominated Legislative Council.

Until the year 1869 the expenditure of the Colony was partly defrayed by an Imperial grant in aid, but since then the colony has supported itself. In 1871 the military garrison maintained by the Imperial Government was withdrawn, and an armed police force substituted by the Colony.

The chief sources of Revenue are the farming of

licences to sell tobacco, spirits, opium (retail), and fish, and customs levied according to the following tariff:—

Table of Duties payable on Articles Imported, 1885.

Brandy, arrack, and other spirits, \$3 per dozen quarts, or two gallons.
 Wines, \$2 per dozen quarts, or two gallons.
 Beer, 40 cents per dozen quarts, or two gallons.
 Toddy, 40 cents per dozen quarts, or two gallons.
 Cigars, 20 cents per lb.
 Manufactured Tobacco, 10 cents per lb.
 Fish (fresh or dried), 5 per cent. on value imported.

There is no export duty.

Return of Colonial Revenue and Expenditure.

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1875	8,757	6,721
1876	9,429	7,578
1877	7,490	7,995
1878	7,418	7,212
1879	7,541	7,359
1880	5,923	6,713
1881	4,781	6,717
1882	4,867	4,509
1883	5,114	4,525
1884	4,780	4,391

Imports. Exports.**

	£	£
1875	119,362	114,332
1876	126,594	112,996
1877	149,121	145,255
1878	157,522	156,616
1879	149,430	168,253
1880	167,364	164,873
1881	182,113	194,904
1882	127,314	133,385
1883	77,415	81,939
1884	84,868	85,740

Clean Coal Output.

	Tons.		Tons.
1873	5,423	1878	3,717
1874	5,288	1879	2,245
1875	4,878	1880	528
1876	5,824	1881	800
1877	3,741	1882	550

Population, nearly 6,000.

Governors.

1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
 1848 William Napier, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1850 J. Scott, *Lieut.-Governor* (now Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.)
 1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.
 1861 T. F. Callaghan.
 1866 Hugh Low (acting).
 1867 Sir J. Popo Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
 1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
 1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.
 1879 Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.
 1881 P. Leys (acting).

* The Imports return includes Imports from the Coast, which are afterwards re-exported to Singapore, and counted again as Exports. The Export returns include an item which is allowed for re-exportations to the Coast in each year in native boats.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, *President.*

Members, W. H. Treacher, A. S. Hamilton, Haji
Damit, L. B. von Donop.

Civil Establishment.

Governor (vacant), 800*l.*, and 300*l.* from Imperial
Funds, as H.M. Consul-General for Borneo.

Acting Governor, P. Leys. Is also H.B.M.'s Con-
sul-General.

Private Secretary, L. B. von Donop (acting), 100*l.*

Colonial Treasurer, A. S. Hamilton, Lieut. R.N.
400*l.*

Police Magistrate, L. B. von Donop (acting).

Surgeon and Superintendent of Convicts, A. S.
Hamilton, 100*l.*

Colonial Surgeon (vacant), 325*l.*

Colonial Apothecary, R. Wilson, 200*l.*

Harbour and Post Master, A. S. Hamilton, R.N.

Chief Constable, Christopher Boyd, 200*l.*

Grader, H. Holkar, 200*l.*

Judges of the General Court and Justices of the Peace—

The Governor, *President.*

Hon. W. H. Treacher.

Hon. A. S. Hamilton, Lieut. R.N.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. G. F. Hose, M.A., LL.D.

Roman Catholic Mission—

The Very Rev. F. T. Jackson.



THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands, comprising the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, were constituted a single Federal Colony by an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Session of 1871, 34 & 35 Vict., cap. 107. The text of the Act, which is given below, will explain the constitution and powers of the Federal Government and the relations between that Government and the several Island Governments. Sir Benjamin Pine, to whose energy and ability the passage of the measure in the islands is largely due, was honoured by Her Majesty after the passing of the Imperial Act with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George; Messrs. Wigley and Freeling, the administrators of St. Kitts and Dominica, being on the same occasion made Companions of the Order, and Sir Oliver Nugent, President of the Legislative Council of Antigua, receiving the honour of Knighthood.

It may be mentioned, as of historical interest, that the Leeward Islands possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. Some Acts passed by that Legislature are still in force in the several Islands, notably one "to provide for the want of fines and common recoveries," under which entails and settlements of real property are effected, and which is considered creditable to the sagacity of the Colonists of the day as having anticipated by nearly a century and a half a very beneficial reform only effected in this country in the year 1833, by the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 74. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed, a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt

was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1832 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871 is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands.

Subjoined is the text of the Act.

CHAP. 107.

An Act for the Federation and general Government of the Leeward Islands (amended by local Act No. 11 of 1878). [21st August, 1871.]

Whereas the several legislative bodies of Her Majesty's Leeward Islands have, by certain resolutions, signified their desire for the union of the said Islands under one Government in manner therein set forth, and have requested that the said resolutions may be embodied in an Act of the Imperial Parliament with all such provisions as may necessary to give them full force and effect, and it is expedient that the said union should be established:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871."

2. So soon as this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands, those islands shall form one colony, consisting of six presidencies, namely, the several islands of Antigua, Montserrat Saint Christopher, Nevis, and Dominica, with their respective dependencies, and the Virgin Islands.

3. In this Act the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto (that is to say):—

"Governor" shall mean the Governor or officer for the time being administering the general government of the Leeward Islands

"General Government" and "General Legislature" shall respectively mean the Government and Legislature of the Leeward Islands:

"Island Government," "Island Council," and "Island Legislature," shall mean respectively the Government, Legislative body, or Legislature of one of the above-named Presidencies:

"Proclamation" shall mean a written or printed notice under the hand of the Governor, published by his order in each of the Presidencies which it may directly concern.

4. This Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands on a day to be declared by proclamation.

5. There shall be an Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, consisting of such persons or officers as the Queen may from time to time name or designate.

6. The Queen may from time to time appoint such officers of the general Government as Her Majesty may think fit, with such salaries as may be assigned to them by the General Legislature.

7. There shall be in the Leeward Islands a Legislative Body, to be styled "The General Legislative Council," composed of Ten elective and Ten non-elective members [thus re-enacted by Act 15 of 1882].

Provided that the proceedings of the Council shall not be invalid on account of any vacancies therein.

8. Of the elective members, Four shall be taken from the Island Council of Antigua, Two from the

Legislative Assembly of Dominica, and Four from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis. The members for Antigua and Dominica shall respectively be chosen by the elective members of the Island Council from which they are taken, and those for St. Christopher by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of St. Christopher, and Nevis in such manner as the said Island Council may, from time to time, by any standing rule determine, and within such period as may, from time to time, be prescribed by proclamation, and every such member shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat on ceasing to be a member of such Island Council. [This section is printed as re-enacted by the Leeward Islands Act 15 of 1882.]

9. The non-elective members shall be appointed by the Queen in such manner and under such conditions as Her Majesty may think fit, and shall be as follows:—

A President, who at the time of his appointment shall be member of some Island Council:

The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the President of the Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

Five unofficial members, of whom one shall be taken from the Island Councils of Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher and Nevis, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands respectively, and who shall *ipso facto* vacate their seats on ceasing to be members of such Councils.

10. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor, with the consent of the General Legislative Council, hereinafter referred to as "the Council," may make laws for the Leeward Islands, or any part thereof, on the following subjects:—

1. The law of real and personal property, including wills, testaments, probate, and administration of estates of deceased persons:
2. The mercantile law:
3. The law relating to husband and wife, parent and child, marriage, divorce, and guardianship of infants:
4. The criminal law:
5. The constitution of courts of law, the criminal and civil administration of justice, including the jurisdiction, practice, and procedure of all courts of law, criminal and civil:
6. The establishment and regulation of a common convict station and a common prison discipline:
7. The establishment and regulation of a general police force, and of the other protective forces of the Leeward Islands:
8. The post office and the electric telegraph:
9. Quarantine:
10. Currency:
11. Weights and measures:
12. Audit of the public accounts in the several presidencies:
13. Education:
14. Immigration and treatment of immigrants:
15. Idiots, lunatics, and idiot and lunatic asylums:
16. Copyrights and patents:
17. The constitution and procedure of the Council:
18. Such other subjects in respect of each presidency as the Island Legislature thereof may declare to be within the competency of the General Legislature.

11. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor may, with the consent of the Legislative Body of any presidency, make laws for the peace, order, and good government thereof, but any island enactment

relating to any of the subjects named in the preceding section may at any time be repealed or altered by the General Legislature, and shall, without any formal repeal, be void so far as it is repugnant to any law passed by the General Legislature.

12. The Council may from time to time be convoked, prorogued, and dissolved by any instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor.

13. The Council shall be so convoked within six months after this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands, and afterwards once (at least) in every year.

14. The place of meeting of the Council shall from time to time be fixed by proclamation.

15. The duration of the Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall be three years.

16. Every member of the Council shall, before taking his seat, take and subscribe before the Governor, or some person authorized by him, the following oath of allegiance:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law."

"So help me GOD."

But any person authorized by law to affirm or declare instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation or declaration in lieu of the said oath.

17. The Council shall appoint one of the members of the Council to be vice-president thereof.

18. Every member of the Council, except the official members, may resign his seat therein by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor.

19. Every elective member who shall accept any office under the Crown shall vacate his seat in the said Council, but shall be eligible for re-election.

20. When any elective member vacates his seat in the Council otherwise than by the dissolution or other determination thereof, the elective members of the island council which he represented shall choose a successor within three months after notice of such vacancy shall have been proclaimed in the presidency; and if they fail to do so within that time the Governor shall appoint a person from that island council to fill such vacancy.

21. Until otherwise determined by the Council, the Council shall not be considered as constituted for the despatch of business unless at least eleven members be present and assisting thereat.

22. Questions arising in the Council shall be decided by a majority of voices; the President shall, in all cases, have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

23. No vote or resolution shall be proposed in the Council having for its object to charge any part of the revenues arising within the said Leeward Islands, except by one of the official members, or with the express approval or direction of the Governor.

24. When a Bill passed by the Council is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall declare according to his discretion either that he assents thereto, or that he refuses his assent to the same, or that he reserves the same for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

25. When the Governor assents to a Bill, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy of the law to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty at any time within eighteen months after such copy shall have been received by the said Secretary of State to notify to the Governor her disallowance of such law through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and every such law shall become

null and void from and after the day on which the said Governor shall signify such disallowance by message to the Council, or from and after a day to be named by proclamation.

26. A Bill reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure shall take effect so soon as Her Majesty shall have given her assent to the same by Order in Council, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by message to the Council or proclamation, provided that no such message or proclamation shall be issued after two years from the day on which the Bill was presented to the Governor for his assent.

27. The Council shall at its first meeting, and may from time to time afterwards, as occasion may require, adopt standing rules and orders for the orderly conduct of business, which rules and orders shall take effect when confirmed by the Governor.

28. The expenses of such establishments as are common to all the Leeward Islands, other than the remuneration and travelling expenses of the members of the Council, shall be fixed by the Council, and shall, until otherwise apportioned by the Council, be divided into sixteen parts, which shall be charged as follows:—

On Antigua	5 parts.
„ St. Christopher	4 „
„ Dominica	3 „
„ Nevis	2 „
„ Montserrat	1 „
„ Virgin Islands	1 „

Such charges, however, as may be incurred in respect of immigration shall be shared only by such islands as may elect to participate therein.

29. An estimate of such expenses shall be every year prepared by the General Government and laid before the Council, and when passed by the Council shall be published in the Leeward Islands; and after such publication the Governor may, from time to time, as the occasion may require, draw on the public treasury of each presidency for the whole or any part of the amount due from such presidency.

30. The Council may, by any law or laws, alter from time to time any of the provisions of this Act: Provided that every such law shall be reserved by the said Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

31. The term Governor or officer administering the Government, when used in any island enactment heretofore passed, shall, after this Act shall come into operation, and until otherwise provided by the Island Legislature, be taken to mean the Governor of the Leeward Islands or any other person appointed in that behalf by writing under his hand and under the Public Seal of the Presidency.

32. The powers conferred on Her Majesty by the fifth, sixth, and ninth sections of this Act may be exercised by instructions or warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or may be delegated to the Governor by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and such instructions, warrants, or letters patent may be issued before this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands.

33. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time, on address from the Legislative Body of any of the West Indian Islands not included in this Act and from the Council, to bring such island under the operation of this Act, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed, and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve, and the provisions of any Order in

Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Imperial Parliament.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
Sir Oliver Nugent
C. M. Eldridge, *Acting President of St. Kitts and Nevis.*
Captain J. Spencer-Churchill.
Thomas D. Foote.
Clerk, Edward Baynes.

General Legislative Council.

Official Members.

Thomas D. Foote, *President.*
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President of St. Kitts and Nevis.

Elective Members.

Antigua—
Thomas Baynes.
G. Holborow.
James Maginley.
Alex. McAdam.

St. Kitts and Nevis—
J. H. Hardtman Berkeley.
Edward G. Todd.
Thomas Liburd.
J. R. Gould.

Dominica—
William Davies.
Alexander R. Lockhart.

Non-Elective Members.

Antigua—
E. H. Lane.
St. Kitts and Nevis—
Wm. D. Auchinleck.
Dominica—
William Stedman.
Montserrat—
Henry Dyett.
Virgin Islands—
F. A. Pickering.
Clerk, Edward Baynes, £75.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, 3,000l.
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. O. Nugent, Antigua Yeomanry Cavalry, 300l.
Colonial Secretary, Neale Porter, 800l.
Clerks, Edward Baynes, 150l., R. B. Roden, 100l.
Auditor-General, P. Burns, 800l.
Inspector of Schools, Rev. M. I. Drinkwater, 300l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry Ludlow, 1,500l.
1st Puisne Judge ditto, J. R. Semper, 1,200l.
2nd ditto, ditto, S. Pemberton, 800l.
Attorney-General, C. R. Tyser, 700l.
Solicitor-General, Thomas Baynes, 200l.

ANTIGUA.

An island situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. Area of the island is 108 square miles. About £7,500 is annually spent in the support of Poor Houses, Hospitals, Board of Health, and for Medical Relief, Vaccination, &c. There are 14 places of worship belonging to the Church of England, 13 Moravian, 10 Wesleyan.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex-officio* members; 8 members nominated by the Crown and 12 elected members.

The qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1845, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66*l.* derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200*l.* derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26*l.* Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111*l.*, or one acre of land and building value 222*l.*, or tenancy paying not less than 88*l.* per annum.

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 208 voters registered for the whole Island, 130 are registered for the City of St. John. The districts are as follows:—

	Members.
City of St. John	2
Division of St. John.	1
" Dickenson's Bay and Five Is-	
lands	1
" Popeshead	1
" Old Road	1
" Bermudian Valley	1
" New Division	1
Town of Parham	1
Division of Old and New North Sound .	1
" Nonsuch	1
Belfast	1
Willoughby Bay	1
Division of Falmouth and Rendezvous Bay,	
and Towns Falmouth and English	
Harbour	1

The Governor appoints the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council, who in the event of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote. All grants or appropriations of money must originate with the Government Members. The duration of the Council is for five years. The elected members of the Legislative Council of Antigua send four elected members to the General Legislature.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff of Antigua is as follows:—

Import Duties.

(Ordinance 19 of 1871 and 8 of 1884.)

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per dozen quart bottles	0	0	9
Ale, beer, perry, cider and porter, in bulk, per tun	2	0	0
Asses, per head	0	4	2
Bread and biscuits, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Bricks and tiles of all descriptions, per 1,000	0	4	2
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Candles, other than tallow	0	0	3
Coffee and cocoa, per lb.	0	0	1
Cigars, 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem	0	0	0
Cattle, horned, per head	0	4	2
Fish, dried, per quintal	0	1	0
Fish, pickled, per barrel	0	2	0
Flour, wheat, per barrel	0	5	0
Flour, rye, per barrel	0	4	2
Fruit, dried and preserved, per lb.	0	0	2
Beef and pork, per lb.	0	0	0½
Hams, bacon, tongues, lard, butter, cheese, and tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Horses, mares, geldings, per head	1	10	0
Mules, per head	1	0	0
Meal and other flour, not wheat, per barrel	0	2	0
Meal, oil cake, or linseed, per 100 lbs	0	0	10
Oil of all kinds, per gallon	0	0	6
Kerosine and all other fluids for burning, per gallon	0	0	3
Corn, per bushel of 53 lbs.	0	0	3
Peas, beans, barley, oats, calavances, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel	0	0	3
Potatoes, not being sweet potatoes, per barrel	0	1	6
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Soap, per lb.	0	0	0½
Spirits, brandy per gallon	0	4	2
Gin and all other spirits, not sweetened, per gallon	0	3	0
Spirits sweetened, and cordials and Liqueurs, per gallon	0	5	0
Sugar, refined, per lb.	0	0	1
Tea, per lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco, per lb.	0	0	5
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	0	5
Wines, whether bottled or not, on every 100 <i>l.</i> value	25	0	0
Wood, pitch pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick	0	8	4
White pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick	0	6	3
Spruce pine, ditto	0	6	3
Shingles, cypress and wallaba, per 1000	0	4	2
Shingles, cedar, pine, spruce, or other description, per 1000	0	2	1
Wood hoops, per 1000	0	5	0
Staves, per 1000	0	6	3
Shooks, hogsheds, puncheons, or tierces, each single pack without heading	0	0	6
Ditto, with heading	0	0	8
Coals, per ton	0	2	1

And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively. All non-enumerated articles, six per cent. ad valorem. Packages, viz.: butts, hogsheds, puncheons, tierces, and trunks on their invoice, or in case of there being no invoice, assessed value.

Schedule B.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, coin, books not being foreign reprints of English copyrights, maps and charts, ice, fresh meat and fish not preserved, turtle, poultry, fruit (not being dried or preserved), green vegetables, sweet potatoes, yams, tanniers, carrots, turnips, onions, plants, and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, all machinery, and all apparatus for mills, steam engines, steam ploughs, and all apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, rum, or other produce; manures of all kinds (natural and chemical), and all substances to be used for manuring purposes, also sheep, goats, and swine, and all things imported into the colony for the use of the Governor, and building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, military clothing accoutrements and appointments imported by the officers of Her Majesty's army and navy for their use, and if any article on which duty shall have been paid at the time of importation be subsequently supplied for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, the amount of duty on the article so supplied shall be repaid out of the public treasury of the island by the warrant of the Governor on the certificate of the comptroller of army expenditure or head of naval or military department or commanding officers in this island.

By ordinance 7 of 1884 an addition of 12½ per cent. is made to all the above duties.

Export Duties.

(Acts No. 256, No. 10 of 1878, and No. 18 of 1878.)

	s.	d.
Sugar, per hogshead	5	0
" tierce	8	4
" barrel	0	7½

Governors of Antigua.

- 1668 Lord Willoughby, of Parham.
- 1668 Samuel Winthrope, *Deputy-Governor*.
- 1672 Philip Warner.
- 1675 Rowland Williams.
- 1682 Sir William Stapleton.
- 1682 Nathaniel Johnson.
- 1689 General Codrington.
- 1698 Col. John Yeamans, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1698 Christopher Codrington.
- 1704 Sir William Matthew.
- 1706 Col. Parke.
- 1710 Col. John Yeamans, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1710 General Hamilton.
- 1711 Walter Douglas.
- 1715 General Hamilton.
- 1721 John Hart.
- 1728 Lord Londonderry.
- 1730 William Matthew.
- 1752 Sir George Thomas.
- 1766 James Verchuld.
- 1768 William Woodley *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1771 Sir Ralph Payne.
- 1776 William H. Burt.
- 1781 Sir Thomas Shirley.
- 1788 John Nugent, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1790 Sir Thomas Shirley.
- 1791 John Nugent, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1792 William Woodley, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1793 John Stanley, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1795 Major-General Leigh.
- 1799 William Woodley, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1801 Lord Lavington.
- 1810 Hugh Elliott.
- 1814 Lieut.-General Sir James Leith.
- 1816 Major-General Ramsay.
- 1819 Major-General Sir B. Durban.

1826 Sir Patrick Ross.

1834 Sir Evan McGregor.

1836 Henry Light, *Lieut.-Governor*.

1837 Sir William Colebrooke.

1840 Major Macphail, *Lieut.-Governor*.

1842 Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.

1845 C. J. Cunningham, *Lieut.-Governor*.

1847 J. M. Higginson.

1850 R. J. Mackintosh.

1855 K. B. Hamilton, C.B.

1859 Sir Hercules Robinson, *Lieut.-Governor*.

1859 B. E. Jarvis, *President*.

1859 E. J. Eyre, *Lieut.-Governor*.

1860 Sir William Byam, *President*.

1860 K. B. Hamilton, C.B.

1863 Sir William Byam, *President*.

1863 Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B.

1866 Sir B. C. C. Pine, Kt., *Acting*.

1867 Col. S. J. Hill, C.B.

1869 Sir B. C. Pine.

1871 E. D. Baynes, *Acting*.

1871 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., *Governor-in-Chief of Federal Government*.

1872 E. D. Baynes, *President*.

1873 H. T. Irving, C.M.G., *Governor*.

1875 G. Berkeley, C.M.G., *Governor*.

1881 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G., *Governor*.

1881 Sir H. B. Burford Hancock, *Administrator*.

1883 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G., *Governor*.

1885 Lord Gormanston, *Governor*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	36,341	34,158
1876	33,356	32,078
1877	34,102	35,125
1878	37,362	35,688
1879	41,084	36,124
1880	48,874	49,252
1881	41,584	41,341
1882	47,008	53,702
1883	44,055	43,184
1884	45,295	42,607

Public Debt, 16,475l.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	180,363	249,677
1876	133,502	136,393
1877	176,093	210,365
1878	183,795	201,176
1879	161,543	267,153
1880	160,767	263,550
1881	151,883	178,581
1882	179,717	270,845
1883	183,636	214,572
1884	169,500	168,842

Population.

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total.
1861	2,560	27,603	6,882	37,045
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422
1881	1,795	27,219	5,950	34,964

Crops.

	Sugar. Hogsheads.	Molasses. Puncheons.	Rum. Puncheons.
1880	14,805	6,369	54
1881	10,047	4,058	28
1882	15,055	8,369	5
1883	12,402	6,730	—
1884	16,178	7,083	25

	<i>Tonnage.</i> Entered.	Cleared.
sailing 1882	28,411	28,289
steamers 1882	98,644	98,644
sailing 1883	26,207	25,575
steamers 1883	155,219	155,219
sailing 1884	27,038	26,958
steamers 1884	163,640	163,640

Executive Council (Local).

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.
Sir Oliver Nugent.
Thomas D. Foote.
George Holborow.
Henry Ogilvie Bennett.
Clerk, Alfred E. Eldridge.

Legislative Council (Local).

Nominees of the Crown:

Thomas D. Foote, President.	O. Nugent.
The Colonial Secretary.	G. McHattie, M.D.
The Attorney-General.	E. H. Lane.
The Auditor-General.	W. A. Coull, Vice-President.
The Treasurer.	Dr. W. H. Edwards.
F. S. Cassin.	W. Forrest.

Elected Members

G. Holborow.	C. A. Shand.
John Maginley.	James Maginley.
H. O. Bennett.	T. Bell.
Thos. Baynes.	D. Browne.
J. Roche.	D. W. Scarville.
A. McAdam.	J. F. Foote.

Clerk, Edward Baynes, 75*l*.

Civil Establishment.

President and Island Secretary, Neale Porter, 200*l*.
(and 800*l*. as Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).

Clerk, Alfred E. Eldridge, 100*l*.

Clerk in Local Audit Office, A. S. Tibbits, 150*l*.

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, J. F. Wyld, 500*l*., and Fees as Registrar of Shipping.

Landing Surveyor and Harbour Master, J. Burns, 250*l*.

Landing Waiters—

J. K. Chittick, 100*l*.

W. B. Davey, 100*l*.

E. R. Jones, 100*l*.

Clerk, M. D. B. Eldridge, 150*l*.

Second Clerk, C. S. Bell, 80*l*.

Cashier of the Savings Bank, A. S. Tibbits, 70*l*.

Accountant of ditto, J. Burns, 35*l*.

Postmaster, M. W. Gray, 150*l*.

Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c. Hon. A. W. H. A'Court, 350*l*. and 50*l*. horse allowance.

Secretary to the Board of Health, R. S. Heagan, 50*l*.

Inspector of Weights and Measures, R. S. Heagan, fees.

Clerk to the Public Library, T. Cleghorn, 100*l*.

Health Officer, St. John, W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E.

Ditto, St. Paul, S. B. Broome, M.R.C.S.E.

Ditto, St. Peter, John Freeland, M.R.C.S.E.

Provost Marshal and Registrar, O. Humphrys, 350*l*.

and 25*l*. as Chief Registrar, Supreme Court.

First Clerk, Registrar's Office, E. D. Baynes, 150*l*.

Second ditto, D. Jones, 100*l*.

Third ditto, J. E. Peters, 50*l*.

Registrar in Vice-Admiralty, O. Humphrys, fees.

Coroners, the District Magistrates.

Marshal in Vice-Admiralty, D. Jones (fees).

Keeper of Common Gaol, J. Peters, 180*l*.

District Magistrates, W. H. Whyham, 400*l* ;

William A. Coull, 475*l*.

Inspector of Police, R. Thompson, 150*l*., and 35*l*. horse allowance.

Clerk of Police C. Musgrave, 100*l*.

Medical.

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E., 400*l*.

A. E. Edwards, F.R.C.S. Ed.,

M.R.C.S. Eng., 180*l*.

" " 2.—A. G. McHattie, F.R.C.S. Ed.,

M.R.C.S. Eng., 150*l*.

" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.

" " 4.—G. E. Piercez, M.B., C.M., 250*l*.

" " 5.—S. B. Broome, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.

" " 6.—J. S. Gabriel, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.

Clergy.

Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., 2,000*l*.

Bishop Coadjutor, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D..

Rector of St. Paul, Rev. Robert H. Bindon, 300*l*.

" St. George, Rev. M. Drinkwater, 300*l*.

Chaplain of Common Jail, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D., 50*l*.

Consuls.

Denmark, Frederick Melchertson.

Norway and Sweden, Frederick Melchertson.

France, William Dragall (Commercial Agent).

United States of America, Chester C. Jackson.

Portugal, Jose Gomez.

MONTSEERRAT.

This island, discovered by the celebrated Spanish navigator in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated in 16° 45' N. lat., and 61° W. long., and is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in the broadest part; its roads, however, are zigzag, uphill, and down ravine, so that a journey from the town of Plymouth (lying in the centre of the south-west coast) to north or south, exceeds the extreme length of the island.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782. M. Louis Joseph de Goullon, who was appointed Commandant, levied an impost of 1,800 Johannés, and demanded a furnished residence for himself, one for the Major, and others for the Treasurer, for the Commissary of Marine, for the Surgeon-Major, for warehouses of every kind, for a hospital, for a chapel for Divine service for the troops, and a residence near it for the chaplain, a residence for the keeper of the warehouses, and a chamber for his clerk. The House of Assembly provided the Governor with a furnished house, with horses, &c., &c., but offered a spirited resistance to the other demands.

The island was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668.

The island is considered the most healthy of the Antilles.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. Her Majesty may from time to time by any warrant under her sign manual and signet, or by any instructions through one of her principal Secretaries of State, designate such officers and appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Governor, and in his absence any person appointed by him in writing, shall preside at every meeting of the Council, and shall have an original and casting vote.

The principal export of the island is sugar, which is shipped in tierces and barrels: 3 tierces equal 2 hogsheds. In a very good year the crop yields 2,500 hogsheds. Many sugar works are furnished with steam engines, but there are still some fine properties which rely on the windmill; there are a few cattle mills, and two or three mills are worked by water power. For some years past there has been established a valuable staple export, viz., lime juice, raw and concentrated. There are (principally in the northern part of the island) about 650 acres planted in lime trees, and the cultivation is extending.

The roads of the island have of late years been much improved, macadamized, and drained by masonry culverts and surface drains; and every year progress is made in these respects, as far as the small revenue of the island will permit.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

Import Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Asses, per head	0	4	0
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per doz. quart bottles.	0	0	6
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per hogshhead	0	12	0
Beef and pork, salted and cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	8	0
Bread or biscuits, per barrel	0	2	6
Bricks and tiles, of all kinds, per 1000	0	8	4
Butter, per lb.	0	0	1
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	0½
Candles, other than tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Cement, Portland, per bushel	0	0	3
Cigars, per lb.	0	0	8
Coals, exclusive of package, per ton	0	2	0
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Cattle, horned, per head	0	5	0
Fish, dried or cured, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
" pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	2	0
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	2	0
Fruits, dried and preserved, per lb.	0	0	1
Goats, per head	0	0	6
Hams, bacon, dried beef and tongues, whether pickled or dried, per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head	0	10	0
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0½
Matches, per great gross	0	4	0
Mules, per head	0	10	0
Oils, except petroleum and its products, per gallon	0	0	4
Oil meal, oil cake, linseed meal, and cotton cake, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Oats, maize, and other grain of pulse, per bushel	0	0	4
Peas, beans, barley, and calavances, per bushel	0	0	6
Petroleum, and its products, per gallon	0	0	1
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Sheep and swine, per head	0	1	0
Soap, per lb.	0	0	0½
Spirits, namely brandy and whisky, per imperial gallon	0	4	0
*Rum, gin, and other spirits, not sweetened, per imperial gallon	0	3	0
Salt, per bushel	0	0	1
Spirits, sweetened, and all cordials and liqueurs, per imperial gallon	0	2	0
Sugar, refined, per lb.	0	0	1
Teas, per lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	0	6
" manufactured, per lb.	0	0	10
Wines, whether bottled or not, for every 100l. value	15	0	0
Wood, namely pitch pine, per 1,000 ft. by superficial measure, 1 in. thick	0	16	0
Wood, namely white pine, or other lumber, per 1,000 ft. by superficial measure, 1 in. thick	0	8	4
Shingles, cedar or pine, per 1,000 pcs.	0	2	0
Shingles, cypress, wallaba, and all other kinds, per 1,000 pcs.	0	4	0
Hoops, per 1,200 pcs.	0	8	0
Staves, per 1,200 pcs.	0	12	0
Shooks, per 1,200 staves	0	12	0
Hardwood, per 1,000 superficial feet	1	0	0
Articles not enumerated and not comprised in the clause of exemption, on every 100l. value	7	10	0

Export Duty.

Muscovado sugar, per hogshhead	0	3	0
" per tierce	0	2	0
" per barrel	0	0	5
" for all other packages at the rate per 100 lbs.	0	0	1½
Rum, per puncheon	0	2	0
Rum, in other packages at the rate for every 60 gallons	0	1	0
Molasses, per puncheon	0	0	6
" in other packages at the rate for every 60 gallons	0	0	3
Mules, per head	0	8	0
Horses, per head	0	8	0
Neat cattle, per head	0	8	0
Goats, per head	0	1	0
Sheep, per head	0	1	0
Pigs, per head	0	1	0
Lime juice, raw, per puncheon of 120 gallons, and all other quantities in proportion	0	2	0
Lime juice, concentrated, of a density under 50 degrees	0	5	0
50 degrees and under 70 degrees, per puncheon of 120 gallons, and all other quantities in proportion	0	6	0
Lime juice, concentrated, of a density of 70 degrees and over, per puncheon of 120 gallons, and all other quantities in proportion	0	8	0
Tamarinds, per barrel, and all other quantities in proportion	0	0	2
Sugar canes, per 100	0	0	6

* Since December, 1884, rum pays 2s. 6d. per gallon of 25° proof strength, with 1d. per gallon additional for every degree above proof, and 1d. off for every degree below.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	5,473	5,661
1876	5,774	5,349
1877	5,517	5,175
1878	5,637	5,474
1879	5,689	5,552
1880	5,177	5,997
1881	5,317	5,718
1882	5,692	5,834
1883	5,863	6,780
1884	5,933	5,701

Public Debt, 4,200*l*.

Population, 1881.

Total, 10,087.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	26,658	33,554
1876	23,989	28,063
1877	25,471	32,065
1878	27,311	30,239
1879	26,495	35,655
1880	25,364	29,121
1881	25,346	35,205
1882	28,780	38,120
1883	29,255	31,494
1884	25,598	32,678

Montserrat is a Presidency, forming part of the colony of the Leeward Islands. The President is the Resident District Magistrate, and a Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President.
J. Meade.
Burdett Johnson.
J. S. Hollings.

Members of Legislative Council.

The President, J. Meade.
Burdett Johnson.
K. P. Penchoen.
J. S. Hollings.
Henry Dyett.

Civil Establishment.

President, James Meade (acting).
Treasurer, Registrar of Deeds and Courts, Prorost Marshal, and Postmaster, James Meade, 350*l*.
First Clerk, E. A. Webbe, 100*l*.
Second Clerk, E. Johnson, 60*l*.

Medical Officers.

No. 1 District, Burdett Johnson, 200*l*.
No. 2 " G. H. Mapleton, 200*l*.

Police.

Detachment of Federal Police: 1 sergeant; 1 corporal; 6 privates.

Judicial.

(The Island is under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands).

Ecclesiastical.

Rector of St. Anthony and St. Patrick Parishes, A. D. Jamieson, 105*l*., and from voluntary contributions, 150*l*.

Rector of St. Peter's Parish, 180*l*., E. Evans.

Consular Agent.

United States of America, R. Hannam.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

(ST. KITTS.)

The following general description of St. Kitts is extracted from a Report on that Island, written by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, which was printed and laid before Parliament, March, 1862.

"The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

"The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The breadth of its main body is about five miles; that of the knob or peninsula is about two miles. The breadth of the neck varies from half a mile to a mile. The total area is 68 square miles.

"The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital.

"Immediately beyond these hills on the south-east is the narrowest part of the neck, which at this point is perfectly flat. But as it expands it rises into conical hills, which, covered with grass, prickly mimosas or aloes, traverse the knob or peninsula in almost every direction. In one spot, however, the hills recede from the sea, forming a basin, within which is a salt-pond about two miles in circumference.

"The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

"These tracts of land are covered with sugar plantations, and dotted over in every direction with homesteads, mills, and labourers' villages.

"The higher slopes of the mountains are clothed with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense wood."

The climate in St. Kitts, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. From observations made by Mr. Evelyn, the Receiver-General of the Colony, it appears that the average range of the thermometer was, in August in 1866, 8 a.m., 83°.¹⁰/₁₀₀ and in February of the same year, 77°.¹⁰/₁₀₀, 87° at noon, 86° at 4 p.m.

The average range of the thermometer was, in February, 1873, 9 a.m., 78°, and at 2 p.m., 81°; and in August of the same year, 9 a.m., 84°, and at 2 p.m., 86°.

The rainfall for the year 1884 was 45 $\frac{1}{10}$ ins.

Until the year 1866, St. Christopher had representative institutions of the type formerly general in the West Indies. In 1866 (by Act No. 551), the two Houses were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, partly nominated and partly elected. This Assembly abrogated itself, and substituted for itself a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members (Act of 24th June, 1878). The members were nominated by the Queen. The Governor, however, had power to nominate unofficial members provisionally. The Governor was President, or, in his absence, such member as he may appoint in writing. Four besides the President were a quorum.

The island of Nevis is situate in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English in 1628. Its area is about 50 square miles. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form, its area about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea. The average height of the thermometer, 82°.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which however lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two Islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charlestown (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur.

Sugar is the chief product of both islands. The sugar crop of 1884, amounted to 15,760 hogsheads in St. Kitts and 3,619 hogsheads in Nevis.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same manner as had then recently been adopted in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established, in which the Representative element was preserved, the majority of votes, however, resting with the nominees of the Crown. The Executive Council was reconstituted. The Elected Members of the Nevis Assembly sent one Member to the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

By an Act (No. 16 of 1877) to "Amend and simplify the Legislature of Nevis" the Assembly was abolished, and a Legislative Council established in its stead, to consist of such officers and persons not exceeding six in number, as Her Majesty might by warrant or by any instruction through a Secretary of State designate or appoint to be official or ex-officio and unofficial members of the said Assembly. The Governor had power to appoint provisionally to vacancies amongst the unofficial members. Three were a quorum. The Governor presided, or, in his absence, such person as he might appoint in writing. Leeward Islands Act 2 of 1882, entitled, "An Act for the Union of the Presidencies of Saint Christopher and Nevis," came into operation on the 1st January, 1883, and the two Presidencies of Saint Christopher and Nevis, consisting of the Islands of Saint Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla, with their respective dependencies, now form one Presidency, called the Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

There is one Executive Council for the United Presidency, consisting of such persons as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint.

The Legislative body is styled the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, and consists of ten official and ten nominated unofficial mem-

bers; the Governor, or, in his absence, a member appointed by him, presides, and the President enjoys an original and also a casting vote. Of the ten unofficial members, seven are chosen from among the inhabitants of St. Christopher and Anguilla, and three from Nevis. The council meets at Basseterre in St. Christopher.

Tarif.

The Customs Tarif is as follows:—

Import Duties.

(Ordinance 11 of 1883).

	£	s.	d.
Beans and peas, per bushel	£0	0	6
Beef, pork, hams, and other salted or smoked meat, per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Bread and biscuits, per barrel	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Candles, other than tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	12	6
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	6	3
Cattle, neat, and asses, per head	0	4	2
Cedar posts, per 100	0	8	4
„ boards and square, per 1,000 feet	0	12	6
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Cigars, per every 100 <i>l.</i> value	20	0	0
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Cordials and liqueurs, per gallon	0	3	0
Fish pickled, smoked or dried, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, wheat, per barrel	0	4	2
„ not wheat, including meal, per barrel	0	2	1
Hardwood and other wood not enumerated, per 1,000 ft.	1	13	4
Horses, per head	1	0	4
Lumber, white pine, yellow pine, and spruce, per 1,000 feet	0	8	4
Lumber, pitch pine, ash, beech, elm, Hackmatac, oak, and hickory, per 1,000 feet.	0	12	6
Malt liquor, per hogshead	0	8	4
„ per barrel	0	5	7
„ per dozen	0	0	6
Mules, per head	0	10	5
Oats and corn, per bushel	0	0	3
Raisins, prunes, currents, figs, and citron per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce, per 1,000	0	2	1
„ cypress and wallaba.	0	4	2
Shooks, per bundle	0	0	4
Staves, per 1,000	0	8	4
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	2	1
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0	4	0
„ rum, per gallon	0	1	0
„ bay rum, per gallon.	0	1	0
„ gin, per gallon.	0	1	0
„ other than above-mentioned, per gallon	0	3	0
Sugar, refined, or rendered by any process equal thereto, per 100 lbs.	0	5	4
„ Muscavado or Melado, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 lbs.	1	0	0
„ manufactured, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0
„ snuff, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	2
Wine, per every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15	0	0
Wood hoops, per 1,200	0	8	4
And on all articles not above enumerated and not comprised in the subjoined Table of Exemptions, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	8	0	0

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Passengers' baggage, containing apparel and articles of personal use and professional apparatus, bullion, coin, printed or manuscript books, forms and papers, maps, charts, engravings, music, and pictures, ice, and meats preserved therein, fresh fish, turtle, fresh meat, fruit not being dry, dried or preserved, green vegetables, poultry, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, specimens of natural history, rabbits, pigs, goats and sheep, leeches, manures, provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, militia accoutrements and uniforms, organs and other musical instruments for churches and chapels, surgical instruments imported for use, tablets, tombstones and railings for graves, and all furniture to be used in the celebration of divine worship in this presidency, articles imported for the public service of the island, or for the use of the Governor and the President, household furniture in use by persons coming to reside in the island, all packages, except trunks, puncheons, vats, butts, and sugar hogsheds, machinery intended to be used in the manufacture of sugar, consisting of steam engines, sugar mills, boilers, taches, clarifiers, steam pans, or any parts of the same, employed in or about the manufacture of sugar.

Export Duties.

(Acts 95 of 1850, 101 of 1852, and 4 of 1873).

	s.	d.
Sugar, per hogshedd	4	2
Rum, per puncheon	2	1
Molasses, per puncheon	1	0½
Potatoes, per barrel	0	3
Arrowroot or Tous les Mois, per 100 lbs.	0	6
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	1	0

Salt 5 per cent. ad valorem.

List of Governors, &c., of St. Kitts, from 1834.

1834	Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-Colonel J. Lyons Nixon.
1835	President, W. G. Crooke.
1839	Lieutenant-Governor, C. T. Cunningham.
1847	Lieutenant-Governor, R. J. Mackintosh.
1850	Lieutenant-Governor, E. Hay Drummond Hay.
1855	Lieutenant-Governor, Hercules G. R. Robinson.
1856	Administrator, Thomas Price.
1860	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1862	President, J. E. Tudor.
	President, J. H. King.
1863	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1864	President, J. R. Holligan.
1865	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1866	President, J. R. Holligan.
1867	Administrator, Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart.
	Lieutenant-Governor, Capt. Mackenzie, R.N.
1868	Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. Cairns.
1870	Administrator, F. S. Wigley, C.M.G.
1872	President, J. S. Berridge.
1873	President, Alexander Wilson Moir, C.M.G.
1883	Acting President, C. M. Eldridge.
1885	Acting President, F. Spencer Wigley.

Revenue and Expenditure (St. Kitts).

	£	£
1875	26,566	30,726*
1876	31,577	32,152
1877	24,165	27,128
1878	32,034	30,816
1879	32,817	28,972

* Including 3,582l. arrears of 1874.

	£	£
1880	32,121	34,971
1881	31,061	31,453
1882	32,851	32,624
1883	41,584	39,580*
1884	43,209	42,159

Debt, 1,700l.

Population according to the Census of 1881.

Males.	Females.	Total.
18,706	15,431	29,137

Value of Imports and Exports (St. Kitts).

	£	£
1875	132,858	140,542
1876	139,296	156,156
1877	134,234	147,164
1878	176,116	202,483
1879	177,245	176,224
1880	168,026	186,012
1881	169,588	213,079
1882	188,920	261,488
1883	205,788	252,267*
1884	213,583	205,497*

Revenue and Expenditure (Nevis).

	£	£
1875	9,594	7,297
1876	10,335	10,444
1877	12,664	12,364
1878	10,076	9,650
1879	11,187	9,583
1880	8,447	8,364
1881	7,702	8,186
1882	9,285	8,465

Population according to the Census taken in 1881.

Total, 11,864.

Value of Imports and Exports (Nevis).

	£	£
1875	37,931	57,681
1876	38,032	54,682
1877	35,270	49,566
1878	32,854	30,573
1879	38,812	76,344
1880	30,546	37,212
1881	24,745	38,771
1882	48,369	84,466

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President.
Edwd. A. Faille.
James S. Berridge.
R. E. Semper.
G. J. Evelyn.
J. H. Hardtman Berkeley.
Edward Pogson.

Clerk, J. G. Pignunit.

*Legislative Council.**Official Members.*

The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.
The Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands.
The President.
The Treasurer.

The Registrar.

The Magistrate of Nevis.

Francis S. Wigley, *Magistrate of District C, Basseterre, St. Kitts.*

Niehd. E. Semper, M.R.C.S., *Medical Officer.*

Wm. J. Branch, M.D., *ditto.*

Joseph K. Dinzey, M.D., *ditto.*

Unofficial Members.

J. H. Hardtman Berkeley.

Thomas McNish.

Robert Smith.

Samuel Abbott.

John R. Gould.

Charles C. Greaves.

Daniel S. Blake.

Thomas Liburd.

Edward Todd.

Clerk, T. P. Berridge, 100*l.*

Civil Establishment.

President, F. Spencer Wigley (acting), 400*l.*

Clerk to President as Island Secretary to Government,

J. G. Pigenit, 100*l.*

Clerk to President as Pre-Auditor, J. G. Pigenit, 50*l.*

Provost Marshal and Registrar, J. T. Thibou, 350*l.* and travelling expenses.

Clerk, C. Foster, 100*l.*, also fees as Registrar of Births, &c.

Treasury.

Treasurer, Wm. Auchinleck, 500*l.*

Cashier and Bookkeeper, Henry George King, 250*l.*

Clerk, W. W. Gray, 150*l.*

1st Landing Waiter, W. H. Porter, 150*l.*

2nd ditto, C. E. Moir, 125*l.*

3rd " H. G. King, jun., 100*l.*

4th " J. H. Mulder, jun., 75*l.*

Postmaster, F. France, 150*l.*

Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, L. M. Kortright, 300*l.*

Inspector of Weights and Measures, A. Thom, fees.

Registrar of Springfield Cemetery, J. H. Mulder, 50*l.* Cayon E. T. Evelyn, 20*l.*

Nevis.—Cashier, Merit Evelyn, 120*l.*

Landing Waiter, R. B. E. Moore, 100*l.*

Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of P.W., L. M. Kortright, 100*l.* and 30*l.* for horse keep.

Assistant ditto, George F. James, 50*l.*

Health Officer, J. D. Bell, fees.

Postmaster, J. Bridgewater (acting), 40*l.*

Admeasurer of Vessels, fees.

Quarantine Officer, R. B. E. Moore, 10*l.*

The Cunningham Hospital Act, 1867.

For the reception of the poor and destitute, and of the diseased poor and lunatics.

Superintendent of Hospital, W. J. Branch, 200*l.*

Five "Inspectors," to report periodically to the Governor.

In connection with the Cunningham Hospital there is a supplementary hospital, having accommodation for 25 beds, under Act 11 of 1872.

The medical officer of No. 6 district is the superintendent and the medical and surgical officer of this hospital, subject to the Governor.

He receives 50*l.* per annum.

The total expenses of this hospital are not to exceed 500*l.* per annum.

Poor Asylum, Nevis (supported by Government Grant).

Directors.

C. C. Greaves, Chairman. Rev. H. B. Hughes.

E. A. Faille. J. T. Thibou.

W. H. Bucke.

Board of Health Act, No. 145, 1858.

Chairman, The President.

Wm. Padmore, Basseterre.

Benjamin S. Davis, Old Road.

Dr. Boon.

Dr. Branch, Basseterre

T. C. Palmer, Dieppe Bay.

R. E. Semper, Sandy Point.

Rev. C. C. Culpeper, Cayon.

Clerk to Board, J. G. Pigenit, 50*l.*

Board of Health (Nevis).

Chairman, Jos. Briggs.

Members:—

D. S. Blake.

T. Nesbit.

Dr. Fretz.

F. Liburd.

J. A. Hutchinson.

J. D. Bell.

W. H. Bucke.

E. A. Faille.

Dr. Huggins.

J. P. Bridgewater.

E. J. Connell.

Clerk, W. A. B. Baker, 12*l.*

Medical Officers:—

No. 1 District, J. D. Bell, 200*l.*

" 2 " W. H. Fretz, 200*l.*

" 3 " P. T. Huggins, 200*l.*

Medical attendance for Labouring Population, Act No. 2, 1877, St. Kitts:—

No. 1 District, J. G. Williams, 200*l.*

" 2 " A. P. Boon, F.R.C.S., Esq., 250*l.*

" 3 " J. M. D. Ratten, 200*l.*

" 4 " J. K. Dinzey, M.D., 200*l.*

" 5 " T. C. Palmer, 200*l.*

" 6 " R. E. Semper, 250*l.*

Water Commissioners.

A supply of water to Basseterre was provided by an Act dated 24th November, 1852, also by an Act passed on 1st May, 1869, entitled "An Act to provide a sufficient supply of Water for the Town of Basseterre and its Vicinity, and to erect Water-works in connection therewithl."

The commissioners are five (three of whom form a quorum), to carry out the Act.

They are—

J. S. Berridge, Chairman.

G. J. Evelyn.

J. W. C. Gordon.

S. Abbott.

E. G. Todd.

J. H. H. Berkeley.

Clerk, C. O. Plagemann, 50*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, District C, F. Spencer Wigley, 400*l.*

Clerk, John R. Chambers, 150*l.*

Police Magistrate and Coroner, District D, Captain Archibald Roger, 350*l.*

Clerk, C. W. French, 150*l.*

Magistrate and Coroner for Nevis, Edward A. Faille, 350*l.* and a house.

Nevis.—Provost-Marshal and Registrar, J. T. Thibou (ex officio).

Clerk, W. A. B. Baker, 60*l.*

Coroner (The Magistrate, ex-officio).

Deputy Coroner, W. H. Bucke (fees).

Justices of the Peace (Nevis).

Jos. Briggs.

E. Maynard.

Mordaunt Pemberton.

J. P. Bridgewater.

Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart.

W. H. Bucke.

Gaol.

Visiting Justices, F. Spencer Wigley, J. K. Dinzey, S. Abbott, A. P. Boon.
Medical Attendant, W. J. Branch, M.D., 75*l*.
Chaplain, The Rector of St. George's, 50*l*.
Keeper of the Gaol, J. Christopher, 70*l*.

Nevis.—*Visiting Justices*, W. H. Bucke, and E. Maynard.

Surgeon to Prisons, J. D. Bell, allowed for medicines, 20*l*.

Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Collins, 25*l*.

Police.

Inspector, A. Thom, 200*l*., and 35*l*. for the keep of a horse, 75*l*. as Town Warden, and 36*l*. for house rent.

3 serjeants, 50*l*. each; 2 corporals, 37*l*. 10*s*. each; 35 privates, divided into 3 classes—1st class, 10 men, 35*l*. each; 2nd class, 10 men, 32*l*. 10*s*. each; 3rd class, 15 men, 30*l*. each; besides rural constables.

Quarantine Board.

The President.
 G. J. Evelyn.
 Dr. Branch.
 Wm. Padmore, Esq.
 Dr. A. P. Boon.

Militia.

The militia force consists of the Horse Artillery Corps and two troops of Cavalry; the strength of the former being 26 men and of the latter 56, officers included.

Honorary Colonel, ex officio, The Governor.

Lieutenant-Colonel, T. Probyn Berridge.

Adjutant, R. Harper, 75*l*.

Quartermaster, J. R. Chambers.

Drill Instructor, A. Thom, 50*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

St. Peter, Basseterre, Rev. G. E. Yeo, 230*l*., fees (1872), 2*l*. 10*s*.

St. Mary, Cayon, and Christ Church, Nicholas Town, Rev. C. C. Culpeper, 282*l*., fees (1872), 6*l*. 11*s*.

St. Thomas, Middle Island, and Trinity, Palmetto Point, Rev. T. A. C. Armbrister, 280*l*., fees (1872), 12*l*. 15*s*.

St. Paul, Nevis, Rev. J. M. Collins, 245*l*., and fees.

Consuls (St. Kitts).

United States of America, Emile S. Delish.

Denmark, Frederick Gunton, vice-consul.

France, F. A. Deravin, consular agent.

Netherlands, Geo. Horne.

Nevis.

United States of America, Rev. H. B. Hughes, consular agent.

ANGUILLA.

The island of Anguilla now forms part of the united Presidency of St. Christopher-Nevis.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at 650*l*., and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrate's Court and the Small Debt Court. But the island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 2,500, of whom 100 are white (or of pure European descent), and the remainder coloured or black.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, which last meets with a ready sale at St. Thomas, the productions are phosphate of lime and salt. In the latter commodities the trade is decidedly on the increase. The revenue is derived from import duties, a duty on salt, licences, &c.

District Magistrate, J. L. Lake, 220*l*.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of rocks; the largest island in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situate in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The Danes also possess some of them; the more important of which are St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Croix; whilst the Spaniards lay claim to those near Porto Rico.

A civil government, and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

Constitution: In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government, who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a deliberation vote.

There is also an Executive Council.

A small quantity of sugar is made in the Virgin Islands, and recently many of the landed proprietors have planted cotton, which grows luxuriantly, and appears likely to prove remunerative.

On October 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property. Sir Arthur Rumbold's account is as follows:—

"The storm lasted from eleven a.m. to three p.m., but the greatest force was from twelve to two. In that brief space of time, two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down. The gaol is destroyed, the church, the hospital, pier, school-house, Wesleyan Chapel, and Poor-house are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed and rendered uninhabitable.

"The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained. I have, however, been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at West End; while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

"All was bright and verdant, the withering blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other tree remains. The works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed."

The islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871.

Tariff.

The following is the Customs Tariff:—

Import Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter, bottled, quarts, per dozen	0	1	3
Ale, beer, and porter, draught, per gallon	0	0	6
Biscuit and bread, per barrel	0	1	6
Beef, pork, hams, and other salted, pickled, or dried meats, per cwt.	0	2	4

Butter and lard, per cwt.	£ s. d.
Corn meal, per barrel	0 2 4
Cheese, per cwt.	0 4 0
Flour, wheat or rye, per barrel	0 2 4
Fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or dried, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0
Fire arms of any description, each	0 1 0
Fruits, dried or preserved, ad valorem	1 0 0
7½ per cent.	
Horses, mules, asses, and horned cattle, per head	0 8 0
Iron, manufactured, ad valorem	7½ per cent.
Rice, peas, beans, and corn, per bushel	0 0 6
Rum and gin, per gallon	0 1 0
Spirits of all other descriptions, cordials and strong waters, per gallon	0 1 6
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	0 4 8
Sugar, Muscovado, per barrel	0 2 0
Wines of all descriptions, per gallon	0 1 6
Wines, bottled, quarts, per dozen	0 4 0
Dry goods, including wearing apparel, cottons, linens, and woollen goods, leather, manufactured or unmanufactured, ad valorem	7½ per cent.
On all other goods, animals or other matters or things, except such as are comprised in the table of exemption hereto	7½ per cent.
On all wrecked goods and upon which no specific duty is hereinbefore mentioned shall be charged	7½ per cent.

Table of Exemptions.

Ice, drugs, books, personal baggage, fruits and vegetables, fresh, and salt.
All articles and things for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces or local Militia Corps or for the use of the Government of the colony.

Canvas or cordage imported in any vessel for the purpose of fitting such vessel.

Lumber and shingles of all kinds, galvanised iron for houses, and hardwood.

Export Duties.

For every horse, mule, ass, or foal of either	£ s. d.
For every bull, cow, or ox	0 6 0
For every calf	0 8 0
For every hog or pig	0 4 0
For every sheep or lamb	0 1 0
For every sucking pig	0 0 6
For every goat or kid	0 0 6
For every barrel of salt	0 0 3
For every barrel of charcoal	0 0 2
For every barrel of building lime	0 0 2
For every cord of fire-wood	0 0 9
For every 100 lbs. of sugar cane	0 0 6
For every 100 lbs. of cotton	0 1 0
For every 100 lbs. of coffee	0 2 0
For every 100 lbs. of sweet potatoes and yams	0 1 0
For every pound of butter	0 0 1
On wrecked goods, ad valorem	7½ per cent.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1876	2,049	2,039
1877	1,324	1,329
1878	1,542	1,496
1879	1,589	1,501
1880	2,247	2,130
1881	1,604	1,735

1882	1,642	1,618
1883	1,708	1,728
1884	1,859	1,874

No public debt.

Population according to Census taken in 1861.

White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
476	1,557	4,018	6,051
		1871	6,651
		1881	5,287

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1876	2,774	4,773
1877	3,835	17,601*
1878	4,171	6,328
1879	8,812	5,260
1880	4,268	5,147
1881	4,999	5,249
1882	5,981	4,966
1883	7,302	5,025
1884	7,239	3,488

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The President.
F. A. Pickering.
C. Crandall.

Legislative Council.

The President
C. Crandall.
E. Farrington.
A. McCleverty.
H. L. Maclean.

Civil Establishment.

President, District Magistrate and Coroner, F. A. Pickering (acting), 300*l*.
Prorost-Marshal, Registrar of Deeds, and Clerk to Magistrates, C. Crandall, 120*l*.
Sub-Treasurer, J. King, 40*l*.
Colonial Surgeon, J. Foreman, 200*l*.
Treasurer, Frederick Augustus Pickering, 100*l*.
Deputy Coroner, H. L. Maclean (fees).
Sub-Treasurer, Samuel Maduro, 25*l*.

DOMINICA.

Dominica is an Island, situated in the centre of the Caribbean Sea, between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat., and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad; very mountainous and picturesque; was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd November, 1493, on his second voyage.

This Island was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by

the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters settled on it and established plantations. In 1756, Dominica became by conquest a dependency of England.

By the ninth article of the peace, signed at Paris between England and France in 1763, Dominica was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling the lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 312,092l. 11s. 1d. sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed one of a General Government, comprising, besides Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago.

In 1771, the island was constituted a separate Government under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart.

On the 21st June, 1775, the Royal Proclamation was issued, fixing a qualification for candidates and electors for the House of Assembly, and regulating the proceedings at elections, which is still in force.

In 1771, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of the island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Duber, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was left as Governor; trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783, the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795, another invasion of the island was attempted under the direction of Victor Hughes, the French Republican Chief, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadaloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly and the rest to surrender.

In 1803, now the most remarkable epoch used in the island for marking the time of events, and which goes by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000l. to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts, making ready for battle, should they be attacked. Since this period the island has not known war.

The extent of the island is estimated at 186,436 acres. It abounds in rivers and rivulets, well stocked with fish, and there is abundance of game in the island.

The Local Government is administered by a President, aided by an Executive Council of seven members. In 1865, during the temporary administration of Mr. (now Sir) W. C. F. Robinson, now Governor of South Australia, the Legislative Assembly was reduced, by an Act of the Local Legislature, from 9 nominated and 19 elected members, to 7 nominated and 7 elected members. The president presides over the deliberations of this body, and exercises a casting vote in the House, and a deliberative as well as a casting vote in Committee.

The qualification for the representative of a parish is 50 acres of land, and for a representative of a town of Roseau or Portsmouth, 50 acres of land or a messuage in the same town rented at 20l. per annum.

Electors for a parish must possess 10 acres of the parish, or house or building to be rented at 4l. per annum. For the towns of Roseau and Portsmouth, a house or building in the town worth 18l. per annum, or 8l. per annum for life out of a messuage charged on lands or tenements.

The elected members of the Dominica Assembly send two members to General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

Tariff.

The following is the Customs Tariff:—

Import Duties.	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, porter, perry, and cider, per gallon	0	0	4
Asses, per head	0	5	0
Beef and pork, per 100 pounds	0	4	0
Bread and biscuits (not being fancy), per barrel	0	2	0
Bricks and tiles, per 1,000	0	8	4
Butter, per 100 pounds	0	5	0
Cattle, horned, per head	0	4	2
Candles, tallow, per 100 pounds	0	6	3
Candles, other than tallow, per 100 pounds	0	8	4
Cheese, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Coals and patent fuel, per ton	0	0	4
Corn and grain, unground, per bushel	0	2	6
Corn meal and rye flour, per barrel	0	2	0
Fish, dried, per cwt.	0	2	0
" picked salmon, per cwt.	0	4	0
" mackerel, per barrel	0	3	0
" alewives and herrings, per barrel	0	2	0
Flour, wheaten, per barrel	0	4	2
Hams, bacon, tongues, and sausages, per 100 pounds	0	8	4
Horses, mares, and geldings, 14 hands and upwards, per head	1	10	0
Horses, mares, and geldings, under 14 hands, per head	1	0	0
Lard, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Mules, per head	0	12	6
Oil, olive, per gallon	0	0	8
" kerosine, per gallon	0	0	3
" paint, lamp and machinery, per gallon	0	0	3
Rice, per 100 pounds	0	1	0
Salt, common and not table, per barrel	0	1	0
Soap, per cwt. (not perfumed)	0	3	0
Sugar, refined, per 100 pounds	0	6	3
" Muscovado, usine and vacuum pan, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0	4	0
" gin, per gallon	0	2	0
" rum and other spirits, not herein specified, per gallon	0	3	0
Tea, per pound	1	5	0
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Vermicelli and macaroni, per 100 pounds	0	0	3
Vinegar, per gallon	0	10	0
Wood, pitch pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	0	8	4
" white pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	0	8	4
" spruce pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	0	8	4
" shingles, cypress and wallaba, per 1,000	0	4	2
" shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce, per 1,000	0	2	0
" staves, per 1,000 pieces	0	8	4
" truss hoops, per set	0	1	6
" wood hoops, per 1,200 pieces	0	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Agricultural forks, hoes, cane-bills, cutlasses, shovels and spades, per 100l. value	5	0	0
Books and empty packages for produce of this island per 100l. value	5	0	0
Tobacco, manufactured, including cigars per 100l. value	20	0	0
Vines, per 100l. value	20	0	0

And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.

All non-enumerated articles to be subjected to a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem.

Exemptions.

Personal baggage of passengers, furniture and bedding previously used; bullion, coin; printed books not being foreign reprints of English copyrights, printed forms, maps, and charts, engravings and pictures; ice, fresh meat and fish not preserved; turtle, poultry; leeches; fruit not being dried, green vegetables, potatoes, onions, and all other bulbous vegetables, plants, shrubs and seeds of all kinds for planting, cocoanuts; tablets, tombstones, and tomb-railings; casks and packages of every description containing goods, wares, or merchandise. All machinery and all apparatus for mill and steam engines, ploughs and apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, rum, lime juice, or other produce and materials specially imported for the repairs of any such machinery; manures of all kinds, natural and chemical, and all substances to be used for manuring purposes; sucking foals and calves; organs and all other musical instruments, lamps, bells and ornaments specially imported for any place of religious worship; building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, and if any article on which duty shall have been paid at the time of importation be subsequently supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, the amount of the duty on the article so supplied shall be repaid out of the Public Treasury by the warrant of the Governor.

Export Duties.

	£	s.	d.
For every hogshhead sugar of 40 inches truss and over	0	4	6
For every hogshhead sugar of 36 inches and over 40 inches truss	0	3	6
For every hogshhead sugar of 32 inches and under 36 inches truss	0	3	0
For every hogshhead sugar of 28 inches and under 32 inches truss	0	2	3
For every cask of sugar not being a tierce	0	1	2
For every barrel sugar	0	0	7
For every 100 gallons syrup	0	4	0
For every 100 gallons molasses	0	2	6
For every 100 gallons rum	0	6	0
For every gallon concentrated lime juice	0	0	1
For every 10 gallons or under raw lime juice	0	0	1
For every 100 pounds coffee	0	1	0
For every 100 pounds cocoa	0	1	0
For every bushel of starch and arrow-root	0	0	6
For every bushel of farine manioc	0	0	3
For every gallon of bay oil	0	0	6
For every gallon of all other essential oils and essences	0	0	6
For every horned cattle	0	6	0

In the original tariff of export duties bay oil was charged at the rate of 5s. per gallon, but this rate

was reduced to 6d. per gallon by Act No. 9 of 1880.

An additional duty of 10 per cent. on all customs duties as well as other taxes is charged under the provisions of the "Yaws Act," No. 17 of 1875, section 20.

An additional duty of 5 per cent. on all customs duties as well as other taxes is charged under the provisions of Act No. 7 of 1884.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	22,667	21,966
1876	18,809	18,789
1877	19,100	19,242
1878	20,997	19,918
1879	19,307	19,889
1880	20,432	20,779
1881	19,032	21,468
1882	20,283	19,406
1883	21,172	22,901
1884	18,012	18,586

Public Debt of Dominica.

Water Works Loan, 5,900l.
Yaws Loan, 1,000l.
Loan under Act No. 23, of 1880, 5,000l.
" " " " 1884, 1,500l

Population in 1881.

22,211.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	62,311	70,769
1876	57,657	76,661
1877	58,921	77,701
1878	65,760	84,705
1879	57,502	73,667
1880	69,941	64,669
1881	64,968	55,162
1882	72,327	65,452
1883	71,329	63,234
1884	60,535	47,288

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor General
The President.
W. McIntyre.
G. L. Bellot.
A. C. Potter.
W. Stedman.

Legislative Assembly

<i>Crown Nominees.</i>	<i>Elective Members.</i>
W. Macintyre.	J. Bellot.
W. H. Porter.	A. B. Lockhart.
W. Williams.	Hy. Hamilton.
L. A. Giraud.	John Bellot.
Wm. Stedman.	S. R. Pemberton.
A. C. Potter.	W. Davies.
C. Grey Evelyn.	D. O. Riviere.

Civil Establishment.

President, J. Spencer Churchill (Acting), 700l.
Treasurer, W. Porter (acting), 300l.

Revenue Officers.

1st Officer, Uriel Murrain, 180l.
2nd " C. R. Lauder, 180l.
3rd " Norman Lockhart, 150l.
Revenue Officer, Portsmouth, Alex. Robinson, 100l.

Excise Officers, A. W. Gellion, fees.

F. S. Fadelle, ditto.

Postmaster, Robt. F. Garraway, 100*l*.

Civil Engineer and Inspector of Roads, G. B. Blanc, 350*l*.

Sub-Inspector of Roads, J. H. Winston, 150*l*.

Clerk of Civil Engineer, J. W. Traill, 60*l*.

Casual Receiver, The Treasurer, fees.

Escheator-General, Wm. Coull, fees.

Medical.

Medical Officer of Public Institutions, H. A. A.

Nicholls, M.D., 320*l*.

ditto, District A, W. Rees Williams, 200*l*.

ditto, *ditto* C, B. Bornn, 250*l*.

Judicial.

Registrar, J. Fadelle, 400*l*; as Interpreter to Courts, 50*l*.

Magistrates.

District E, W. Coull, 300*l*.

" F, C. G. Evelyn, 300*l*.

" G, J. W. Elliott, 300*l*.

Consuls.

France, L. A. Giraud.

United States of America, Wm. Stedman.



MALTA.

Malta is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. Valletta, its port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. lat., and 14° 31' E. long. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is about 95 square miles; that of Gozo 20 square miles.

Of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino mention is made at very early date. The Phœnicians settled in them in B.C. 1519, according to some authors, whilst others give the date B.C. 1400. Diodorus Siculus describes Malta and Gozo as most important and prosperous Phœnician colonies. They were afterwards under the dominion of the Carthaginians. During the Punic wars the Maltese islands fell alternately to the lot of the Carthaginians and Romans, and were ultimately occupied by the latter. During the Roman occupation the shipwreck of Paul took place (Acts xxviii). On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell to the Goths, and then to the Saracens, who were expelled by Count Roger the Norman. It was under the dominion of the House of Aragon from 1190 until early in the sixteenth century, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor Charles V. to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held for more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, Malta capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte. The Maltese, however, rose against their conquerors, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they were closely blockaded for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and Malta was taken possession of by Great Britain 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris 1814.

The climate of Malta is somewhat peculiar. In summer, during the daytime, the heat almost equals that experienced in the tropics. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the sirocco wind. The maximum

temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is 61½° Fahr., and the minimum 53½°; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the maximum is 82½° Fahr., and the minimum 73½°.

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, potatoes, and corn; the vine is grown; oranges and figs are abundant; honey of a superior kind is also produced; and early crops of potatoes are exported to England.

During the year 1874, the great work begun by the late Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, namely, the extension of Malta Great Harbour, was finally completed, and the French Creek handed over to the Admiralty authorities, whilst the merchant shipping was moved into the newly-extended waters of the Marsa. The re-modelling of the drainage of the fortified towns has lately been completed. Another important work, the re-organization of the water supply, is now in progress, and it is hoped that on its completion, and by the carrying out of other hygienic measures, the reputation of Malta as a healthy sojourn and pleasant winter resort will be greatly enhanced.

Malta is connected with the undermentioned ports as follows:—

1. Gibraltar and England, by the P. & O. steamers, once a week.

2. Sicily and Italy, by Florio and Rubattino steamers, twice a week.

3. Sicily and Italy, by the Transatlantique Co.'s steamer once a week.

4. Marseilles and Naples by the Fraissinet Co.'s steamers, twice a month.

5. Port Said and India, by the P. & O. steamers, once a week.

6. Australia by the P. & O. steamers, twice a month.

7. Alexandria, by the Fraissinet Co.'s steamers, twice a month.

8. Cyprus, by the P. & O. steamers, *via* Port Said, once a week.

9. Tunis and Marseilles, by Messrs. Florio and Rubattino's steamers, once a week.

10. Tunis, by Mr. Gollcher's steamers, "La Valette," or "Lancetfield," once a week.

11. Tunis, by the Transatlantique Co.'s steamers, once a week.

12. Tripoli, by Messrs. Florio and Rubattino's steamers, once a week.

13. Tripoli, by the Transatlantique Co.'s steamers, once a week.

The Government is administered by a governor, advised and assisted by an Executive Council, established in 1881, consisting of six members. Legislation is carried on by means of a partly elective council of government originally constituted by letters patent of 11th May, 1849. The Council of Government consists of a president and 17 members, 9 official and 8 elected. The constituency, under the letters patent of 2nd March, 1883, amounts to 10,627. The qualification for a member of Council is the possession of immovable property of the clear value of 100*l*. for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of rent for immovable property to the annual value of 10*l*. for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of 40*l*. a year for board and lodging, for the same period previous to election. The qualification for an elector is an income of 8*l*. per annum from immovable property, or payment of 4*l*. rent per annum, besides a competent knowledge of the English and Italian languages, or, independently of the above, an income from immovable property

of 6*l.* per annum, or the payment of rent to the amount of 6*l.* per annum for six calendar months before registration. The Council of Government, unless sooner dissolved, lasts five years. The governor is *ex officio* President, and the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary Vice-President of the Council of Government.

Malta and Gozo are divided into two separate dioceses. The titular Archbishopric of Rhodes is attached to the See of Malta. The present Archbishop is Monsignor Carmelo Xicliuna. In April, 1885 Monsignor A. M. Buhagiar, Bishop of Ruspe, arrived in Malta as Administrator Apostolic and assumed the administration of the diocese. The present Bishop of Gozo is Monsignor Pietro Pace.

The most important sources of revenue in Malta are the Customs duties, levied under the following tariff:—

Articles subject to Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Beer, per Maltese barrel	0	3	0
Cattle:—			
Bullocks and other animals of the kind per head	0	10	0
Horses and mules	1	0	0
Grain:—			
Wheat, per salm	0	10	0
Indian corn, per salm	0	6	0
Barley, per salm	0	4	0
Saggina, per salm	0	3	0
Other inferior grain, per salm	0	5	0
Manufactured grain, per cantar	0	6	0
Wheat, Indian corn, barley, or other inferior grains, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man (commonly called <i>frumentazzo</i>), per salm	0	2	0
Manufactured grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, per cantar	0	2	0
Oil, olive, per caffiso	0	0	6
Potatoes, per cantar	0	0	10
Pulse and seeds:—			
Beans, caravances, chick-peas, kidney-beans, lentils, lupinus, peas, and vetches, per salm	0	2	0
Carrob-beans and cotton seeds, per cantar	0	0	6
Spirits: viz. for every Maltese barrel of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer (namely London proof), and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per Maltese barrel	1	4	0
Vinegar, per Maltese barrel	0	2	0
Wines, the value of which shall exceed 15 <i>l.</i> per pipe of 11 Maltese barrels, per Maltese barrel	0	12	0
All other wines, per Maltese barrel	0	2	6

Remarks and Explanations.

1. The duties payable by the salm on grain, pulse, and seeds (except large Sicilian beans), to be charged by the strike-measure. The duties on large Sicilian beans, to be charged by the heaped measure.

2. Every liquid compounded of spirit and any other ingredient or ingredients, and containing more than 25 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof, to be liable to the duty on spirits which is imposed by the present tariff.

NOTE.—Malta barrel is equal to 9½ imperial gallons.
 " salma " 1 " quarter.
 " cantar " 17½lbs. English.
 " caffiso " 4½ imperial gallons.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	172,968	155,592
1876	176,003	167,508
1877	172,054	170,028
1878	189,536	175,453
1879	183,794	185,946
1880	190,661	169,317
1881	185,957	188,039
1882	205,883	205,734
1883	205,566	185,737
1884	212,569	208,795

The Population of Malta and Gozo according to the Census taken on 3rd April, 1881.

Males.	Females.	Total.
73,430	76,352	149,782

(Exclusive of British troops and their families.)

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	7,828,638	7,239,327
1876	11,252,778	11,018,312
1877	6,991,247	6,308,849
1878	15,935,923	15,249,441
1879	19,489,631	16,940,867
1880	11,459,019	10,703,921
1881	19,097,271	17,819,542
1882	26,614,804	25,933,289
1883	22,750,512	21,970,678
1884	13,343,789	12,908,492

The bulk of the figures given above consists of the value of cargoes subject to duty which touched at the Port of Malta, and proceeded for the greater part in the same bottoms. There are no available sources from which to calculate, even roughly, the values of other imports and exports.

Governors.

- 1813 Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland.
- 1824 Francis, Marquis of Hastings.
- 1826 Major-General Sir F. C. Ponsonby (Lieut.-Governor).
- 1836 Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie
- 1843 Lieutenant-General Sir P. Stuart.
- 1847 Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.
- 1851 Major-General Sir W. Reid.
- 1858 Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.
- 1864 Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- 1867 Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- 1872 Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee G.C.B.
- 1878 Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- 1884 Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B.

Executive Council.

- Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., Governor.
- Maj.-Gen. C. F. T. Daniel, *Commanding the Troops.*
- Hon. W. Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G., *Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.*
- Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., *Crown Advocate.*
- George Cousin, *Auditor-General.*
- Sigismund Savona, *Director of Education.*
- F. Vella, *Collector of Customs.*
- E. de Petri, *Assistant Secretary to Government; is Clerk of the Council.*

Council of Government.

- Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., President.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Hon. Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G., Vice-President.

Crown Advocate, Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D.

Auditor-General and Director of Contracts, G. Cousin, M.D.

Director of Education, S. Savona.

Collector of Customs, F. Vella.

Receiver-General, A. Sciortino.

Superintendent of the Ports, Captain G. W. L. Carr, R.N.

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, G. Monreal.

Superintendent of Public Works, E. Galizia.

V. Bugeja, C.M.G.

Agostino Naudi, LL.D.

Zaccaria Roncali, LL.D.

Arturo dei Marchesi Barbaro.

Captain Cooper Kirton.

Canonico Pen. Don Paolo Agius.

Carlo Maria Muscat.

Fortunato Mizzi, LL.D.

Clerk to the Council, E. de Petri.

Stenographer, P. F. Bellanti.

Civil Establishments.

Governor, Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., 5,000*l.*, whereof 2,000*l.* from Imperial Funds.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, Major F. Gatt, R.M.F.A., 173*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Chief Secretary's Office.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Honourable W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G., 1,600*l.*

Assistant Secretary and Clerk to the Council, E. de Petri, 500*l.*

First Class Clerk, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerks, W. Casolani, } 130*l.* to 180*l.*
Edw. Casolani, }

Third Class Clerk, P. F. Bellanti, 90*l.* to 120*l.*

Fourth " D. A. Garroni, 74*l.*

Vincent Rizzo, 80*l.*

Chief Government Medical Officer, S. L. Pisani, M.D., 450*l.*

Gozo.

Assistant-Secretary, Richard Micallef, 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, P. Monnal, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Supernumery Clerk, G. Cutajar, 60*l.*

Crown Lawyers.

Crown Advocate, Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., 600*l.*

Advocate for the Poor, Pasquale Frendo Azopardi, LL.D., 140*l.*

Legal Procurator and Clerk, A. Micallef, 130*l.*

Audit and Contract Office.

Auditor-General and Director of Contracts, Geo. Cousin, M.D., 500*l.*

First Class Clerk, P. Trapani, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, G. Grech } 130*l.* to 180*l.*
Do. G. Xerri Decaro }

Fourth Class Clerk, W. England, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Supernumery Clerk, John Borg, 60*l.*

Educational.

Director of Education, S. Savona, 500*l.*

Principal of the University and Secretary to the Education Department, N. Tagliaferro, 200*l.*

Professors in the Malta University.

Theology, Very Rev. Canon Monsignor P. R. ex Farrugia, D.D., 120*l.*; Rev. S. Caruana, D.D., 90*l.*

Law No. 1, G. Pullicino, LL.D., 160*l.*

Law No. 2, P. Debono, LL.D., 160*l.*

Law No. 3 and Political Economy, (vacant) 120*l.*

Medicine, G. O. Galea, M.D., 190*l.*

Surgery, J. Bonnici, M.D., 120*l.*

Anatomy and Histology, H. Stilon, M.D., 120*l.*

Midwifery, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 120*l.*

Chemistry, V. Micallef, M.D., 160*l.*

Natural History, G. Gulia, M.D., 120*l.*

Latin Literature (vacant), 170*l.*

English Literature, W. M. Hunnybun, 300*l.*

Italian Literature, G. Corleo, 170*l.*

Mathematics and Physics, E. Magro, M.D. 120*l.*

Logic, N. Zammit, M.D., 120*l.*

Arabic and Oriental Languages, R. Casolani, 120*l.*

Custom House.

Collector of Customs, F. Vella, 500*l.*

First Class Clerk, F. Musci, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, P. P. Spiteri, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Third Class Clerks, T. Vella, } 90*l.* to 120*l.*
E. Farrugia, }
G. Curmi, }

Fourth Class Clerk, Emm. Camilleri, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Probationary Clerk, P. Metrovitch Nani, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

Supernumery Clerk, R. J. Briffa, 60*l.*

Head Storekeeper, G. Bonello, 150*l.*

Receiver General's Office.

Receiver General, A. Sciortino, 500*l.*

First Class Clerks, R. Balbi, } 190*l.* to 250*l.*
G. Montanaro, }

Second Class Clerk, G. Casolani, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Third Class Clerks, A. Francica, } 90*l.* to 120*l.*
R. Caruana Dingli, }

Port Department.

Superintendent of the Ports, Captain G. W. L. Carr, R.N.

Assistant ditto, F. Mamo, 322*l.*

Second Class Clerk, E. Trapani, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Fourth Class Clerk, F. Galea, 90*l.*

Quarantine Medical Officer, R. Carbone, M.D., 250*l.*

Charitable Institutions Department.

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, G. Monreal, 500*l.*

First Class Clerk, C. Bonavia, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, L. Chapelle, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Third " M. Demajo, 90*l.* to 120*l.*

Probationary Clerk, Leo Benjacar, 60*l.*

Hospitals, &c.

Senior Physician, Central Hospital, G. O. Galea, M.D., 70*l.*

Visiting Surgeon, Central Hospital, T. Bonnici, M.D., 70*l.*

Accoucheur, Central Hospital, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 70*l.*

Visiting Physician and Surgeon, British Seamen's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon, Central Hospital, G. Tabone Engerer, M.D. 95*l.*

Assistant Medical Officers, Central Hospital, G. Ullo, M.D., C. Missud Grech, M.D., V. Vella, M.D., R. Tabone, M.D., 50*l.* each.

Resident Physician and Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospital of Santo Spirito, Gaspare Camilleri, M.D., 80*l.*

Superintendent of Ospizio at Floriana S. Borg, M.D. 90*l.*

Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Ospizio, G. Busuttill, M.D., 70*l*.
Superintendent of Hospital of Incurables, G. P. Portelli, M.D., 90*l*.
Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, G. O. Galea, M.D., 45*l*.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum (acting), F. Xuereb, M.D., 100*l*.
Assistant ditto, M.D., 70*l*. (vacant).
Resident Chief Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Rev. S. Tagaglia, 90*l*.
Resident Female Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, 75*l*.
Matron of Magdalen Asylum, A Sister of Charity, 30*l*.
Superintendent of Hospital and Ospizio of Gozo, B. Mercieca, M.D., 90*l*.

District Medical Officers.

Valletta, P. Grillet, M.D. (1st class), 140*l*.
Ditto, A. Portelli Carbone, M.D. (2nd class), 50*l*.
Floriana, A. Gulia, M.D. (1st class), 127*l*. 10*s*.
Vittoriosa and Eastern Cospicua, T. Francica, M.D. (1st class), 122*l*. 10*s*.
Senglea and Western Cospicua, P. Bonello, M.D. (1st class), 80*l*.
Sliema and St. Julian's, P. Sammut, M.D. (1st class), 124*l*.
S. Giuseppe, Samra, Msida, and Pieta, G. Chetcuti, M.D. (2nd class), 70*l*.
Tarziene, Paula, Luga, Gudja, and Corradino Prison, G. C. Montanaro, M.D. (1st class), 140*l*.
Birkiskara, F. Vella, M.D. (1st class), 140*l*.
Qormi, S. Naudi, M.D. (1st class), 90*l*.
Zabbar, G. F. Ingloft, M.D. (1st class), 80*l*.
Zejtun and Ariq, E. Cannataci, M.D. (2nd class), 70*l*.
Zebbug and Sijjiewi, A. Semini, M.D. (2nd class), 70*l*.
Lia, Attard, and Balzan, A. Zammit, M.D. (2nd class), 70*l*.
Mosta, F. G. Salomone, M.D. (2nd class), 70*l*.
Mazarrar and Gargua, T. Zammit, M.D. (2nd class), 70*l*.
Mdina, Rabat, and Dingli, A. Marras, M.D. (2nd class), 50*l*.
Zurriq, Safi, Mgabba, Kirkop, and Qrendi, G. C. Borg, M.D. (2nd class), 50*l*.
Mellieira, P. Caruana Scichma, M.D. (2nd class), 80*l*.
Rabat, Garb, Zebbug, and Sannat Gozo, G. Debono, M.D. (1st class), 90*l*.
Nadus, Gala, and Gainsielam, G. Vassallo, M.D. (2nd class), 60*l*.
Xagra and Xeuksia, (vacant, 2nd class), 50*l*.

Public Works Department.

Superintendent, E. L. Galizia, 500*l*.
First Class Clerk, G. Darmanin, 190*l*. to 250*l*.
Fourth Class Clerk, C. G. Borg Cardona, 70*l*.
Land Surveyors:—
 Francesco Micallef, M. Busuttill, S. Bonavia, H. Calleja, 100*l*. to 250*l*.
Assistant Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, V. Mercieca, 100*l*.
Temporary Land Surveyor, G. Pace, 70*l*.
Clerk of Works, W. Paulson, 220*l*.
Superintendent of Public Gardens, M. E. Bonavia, 145*l*.

Waterworks Office.

Consulting Engineer, O. Chadwick, C.E., 300*l*.
Resident Engineer, G. C. Schinas, Ph.D., C.E., 850*l*.
Assistant Engineer, L. Gatt, 100*l*.

Drainage Works.

Consulting Engineer, G. C. Schinas, Ph.D., C.E., 50*l*.

Government Press.

Superintendent, C. Gatt, 100*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster, F. V. Ingloft, C.M.G., 500*l*.

Clerks:—

F. Farrugia, 275*l*.
 S. Camillari, 180*l*.
 G. Izzo, 155*l*.
 G. Fenech, 100*l*.
 H. W. Engerer, 72*l*.
 A. Montanaro, 60*l*.

Public Registry.

Director of Public Registry and Keeper of Government Archives, F. S. Camillari, Notary, 190*l*. and fees.

First Class Clerk:—

A. C. Briffa, LL.D., 190*l*. to 250*l*.

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G. Gera, Notary,
 G. Curmi Vella, LL.D., } 130*l*. to 180*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of Malta and President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., 1,000*l*.

Judges, Sir S. Naudi, Kt., LL.D., 500*l*.

L. Xuereb, LL.D., 500*l*.

P. Vella, LL.D., 500*l*.

Filippo Pullicino, LL.D., 500*l*.

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President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.

Judges, Sir S. Naudi, Kt., LL.D.

L. Xuereb, LL.D.

Judges of the Civil Court, First Hall, F. Pullicino, LL.D.; G. Gasan, LL.D.

Second Hall, L. Xuereb, LL.D.

Judge of the Commercial Court, P. Vella, LL.D.

Judge of the Criminal Court, P. Vella, LL.D.

Registrar of the Superior Courts, G. Xuereb, 300*l*.

Deputy Registrars:—

C. de Domenico, Notary, 200*l*. to 250*l*.

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F. Sciortino, LL.D. }

Assistant Registrar, R. Muscat, 130*l*. to 180*l*.

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B. Alesei,
 E. Galea,
 P. Mompalao Depiro, } 130*l*. to 180*l*.

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R. Mifsud,
 C. Calleja,
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Fourth Class Clerks:—

G. Bonello, 90*l*.
 L. De Piro, } 60*l*. to 80*l*.
 C. Curmi, }

Supernumerary Clerk, A. Galea, 60*l*.

Ten Copyists and Four Writers.

Archivist of Notarial Acts, G. Gera, 80*l*.

Interpreter to the Civil Courts, G. Busuttill, 70*l*.

Marshals:—

P. Borg, 85*l*.
 C. Delia, 85*l*.
 C. Mizzi, 85*l*.

Magistrates of Judicial Police for Malta:—

F. Mizzi, LL.D., from 200*l*. to 350*l*.

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Registrar of the Civil Branch, T. Pace, 190l. to 250l.
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Assistant Registrar, R. Leonardini, 90l. to 120l.
Third Class Clerk, R. Iliff, 90l. to 120l.
Fourth Class Clerk, P. V. Vella, 60l. to 80l.
Marshal, A. Piccinino, 55l.
Magistrates of the Island of Gozo, Gius. Xuereb, from 190l. to 250l.

P. Cremona, L.L.D., from 190l. to 250l.
 V. P. Micallef, LL.D., from 190l. to 250l.
Registrar, V. Tabone, 120l.
Fourth Class Clerks:—

A. Tabone, } 60l. to 80l.
 F. Cutajar, }
Supernumerary Clerk, J. Ferris, 60l.

Ecclesiastical.

Chaplain to Government, Rev. E. Hardy, 450l.

Public Libraries.

Librarian, A. A. Caruana, LL.D., 200l. to 250l.

Police Department.

Superintendent of Police, Captain R. Casolani, 500l.
Assistant ditto, M. R. Caruana, 300l.
Ditto ditto G. B. Mifsud, LL.D., 250l.
Sanitary Inspector, P. P. Agius, M.D., 250l.
Analytical Chemist, G. Caruana Xicluna, M.D., 100l.
Chemist, V. Micallef, M.D., 40l.
First Class Clerks, E. Barbar, 190l. to 250l.
Third Class Clerk, R. Manara, 90l. to 120l.
Fourth Class Clerk, M. L. Casolani, 60l. to 80l.
Fourth Class Clerk, R. Bonello, 60l. to 80l.
Inspectors of Police, N. Calleja, G. Gerada, A. Camilleri, P. Scalpello, G. M. Cachia, G. F. Ingloft, A. L. Jones, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per diem.
 G. Mifsud, F. Spiteri, G. A. Doublett, L. Rosignudud, S. Stivala, L. Fenech, S. Gebarritta, F. Schembri, S. Cassor, G. Bonitto, G. A. Tevidan, R. Calleja, V. Busuttill, B. Consiglio, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per diem.

Corradino Prison.

Superintendent of Corradino Prison, S. Staines, 230l.
Clerk, P. Vassallo, 80l.

Monte di Pieta, including Savings Bank.

Commissary, Charles Rapiet, 250l.
Second Class Clerk, G. Mompalao Depiro, 130l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerk, L. Catro, 90l. to 120l.
Fourth Class Clerk, R. Attard, 80l.
Probationary Clerk, F. Mompalao Depiro, 60l.

Consuls.

Argentine Republic, Gavino Bonavita.
Austria, Captain Ignatius Kohen (Consul General).
Belgium, Edward V. Ferro.
Brazil, Frederick Vella.
Denmark, Edward V. Ferro.
France, Jean Pierre Lucien Barry.
German Empire, Henry C. Ferro.
Greece, Ajax Caravias.
Italy, Nobile Avvocato Bernardo Lambertenghi.
Morocco (vacant).
Netherlands, Oloff Fred. Gollcher.
Persia (vacant).
Portugal, William Jemison Smith.
Republic of Chili, Micallef Eynaud.
Romania, Edw. L. Vella.
Russia, Ruggiero Vella.
Siam, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.

Spain, William Jemison Smith.
Sweden and Norway, Oloff Fred. Gollcher.
Sweden and Norway, James Gollcher (Vice-Consul).
Turkey, Antoine Naoum Duhaney (Consul General).
United States, John Worthington.
United States, C. Breed Eynaud (Vice-Consul).
Venezuela, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.

MAURITIUS.

An island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 17' and 57° 46' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat., situated at a distance of 115 miles from Réunion, 940 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. It comprises an area of about 708 square miles, having an extreme length of 36 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 28 miles from east to west. The only systematic triangulation of Mauritius ever made was that by the celebrated practical astronomer, Abbé de la Caille, who had been sent by the Government of France, in 1753, to determine the latitude and longitude of Mauritius and Bourbon.

The formation of the island is supposed to be volcanic, and it is surrounded by reefs of coral. The mountain chains average 2,000 feet in altitude, with peaks rising to nearly 2,700 feet. Some of these, such as Pieter Both and the Pouce, have fantastic shapes, and have been described as "fingers pointing to Heaven." The highest peak is the Piton de la Rivière-Noire, which is 2,711 English feet, but Pieter Both and the Pouce are only a few feet lower. The island is watered by numerous streams, commonly flowing in deep ravines, with several fine cascades; none of these rivers are navigable beyond a few hundred yards from the sea.

This famous and beautiful island, the fairer "Malta of the Indian Ocean" (as it is called by Thiers), was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first people that occupied it in any great numbers were the Dutch, in 1598, whose commander, Admiral J. C. Van Neck, named it Mauritius, in honour of the then Stattholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. The Dutch, however, though they built a fort at Grand Port, do not appear to have made any permanent settlement, and they finally abandoned the island in 1712. A party of Frenchmen, sent from the neighbouring island of Réunion, landed there in 1715, and in 1721 it was formally taken possession of by the French, at first, on behalf of the French East India Company and afterwards, in 1767, on behalf of the Crown of France. The name of the island was then changed by M. Du Fresne, captain in the naval service of France, into that of Isle of France, which it retained till the landing of the English in 1810, when its former name of Mauritius was again restored to it. The most celebrated of the French Governors was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735—1746), "a man of eminent talents and virtues" (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who introduced the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and of many other valuable plants, and was the real founder of the prosperity of the island. The first thing that strikes the foreigner on his landing on the island is a bronze statue which has been erected to that governor in 1859, on one of the public squares, facing the harbour of Port Louis.

Mauritius was during the earlier part of the long

war a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels and Indiamen, from the facility with which sorties were made from it upon our traders by French men-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810; the laws, religion, and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation. The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The permanent settled population of European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French nobles. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture. The natives are proud of their country, and of the designation of Creoles.

Six daily newspapers and other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language is spoken all over the island.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhems, and Black River.

The City of Port Louis is the capital, and seat of Government, and contains, with its suburbs, a population of nearly 70,000 souls. The harbour is one of the best in the East, and is sufficiently spacious to receive more than a hundred vessels. It possesses three graving docks. It is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Fort George. There are large barracks and military stores. The annual trade of the island (including imports and exports), which passes almost entirely through Port Louis, is valued at about seven millions sterling, while the annual public revenue exceeds £200,000.

The principal public edifices of Port Louis are the Government House, the Institute, the Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, the Royal College, the Town Hall, the theatre, &c.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahébourg, so called in honour of M. Mahé de Labourdonnais.

The constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1844-45. It now consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of five officials, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight being ex-officio, nine nominated by the Governor, and ten elected on a moderate franchise—two for the town of Port Louis, and for each of the eight rural districts. Where ten non-official members vote together on any question of finance or purely local concern, the official vote is not to be counted.

Climate. &c.—From December to April is the hottest season of the year in Mauritius, but it is comparatively cool during the remainder of the year. The temperature in the high lands in the interior of the island is always lower by several degrees than in the city of Port Louis and in the coast districts. The governor, the officer commanding the troops, and most of the official and other principal inhabitants, now reside in the charming climate of the uplands. The mean temperature at Curepipe, 1,800 feet above the sea, a place much resorted to of late years, and rapidly becoming a large town, resembles that of the South of France. The hurricane season extends from December to the middle of April, and the cyclones range from about 8° to 30° S. latitude. One of the severest hurricanes in this century was that of 1868 (11th and 12th March), when a considerable loss of property and life occurred, and some 50,000 persons were left houseless. The longest days

are at the December solstice, and the shortest at the June solstice. The difference of time between Greenwich and Port Louis is three hours, forty-nine minutes, fifty-eight seconds, the latter in advance of the former.

Scenery, Field Sports, &c.—The famous tale of *Paul and Virginia*, by Bernardin de St. Pierre, an Engineer officer in the service of France, who was stationed in the island towards the close of the last century, scarcely exaggerates the picturesque beauty of large portions of Mauritius. Many of the forests have, however, been felled to make room for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the staple industry of the colony. In the remaining woods deer abound, and afford good sport; there are also partridges, quails, hares, and wild ducks in several parts of the island. The far-famed Botanical Gardens of Pamplemousses contain many rare and valuable plants and flowers.

Railways.—There are two lines of railway, the North Line and the Midland. The former runs between Port Louis and Grand River, S.E., a distance of 38 miles; the second line runs between Port Louis and Mahébourg, a distance of 35½ miles with branches to Savanne and Moka. The total number of miles of railway now open is 92. At Curepipe the elevation of the railway is 1,822 feet above the sea.

Telegraphic communication is established throughout the island.

Religion.—The Christian Churches are supported by State grants. According to the last census the Roman Catholics numbered 108,000, and the Protestants 8,000. The Roman Catholics receive Government aid amounting to 79,576 rupees, the Protestants receive 46,272 rupees.

Education.—The department of public instruction comprises two branches, the Royal College for higher education, and the Schools Department for primary education. The College is under the control of a Rector, who is assisted by a staff of professors. The Schools Department is under the direction of a Superintendent, aided by two Inspectors.

The Government schools are supported wholly by the State; the grant schools only partially so. The following table shows the numerical strength of each in 1883:—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools	57	7,152
Grant schools	57	5,323
Total	114	12,475

The annual vote amounts to about Rs. 412,000.

There are about 170 masters and mistresses employed.

Of the pupils 73 per cent. are professedly Roman Catholics, 8 per cent. belong to the Church of England, the Hindus number 14 per cent., and the Mahomedans 5 per cent.

Currency.—All accounts are now kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is also the currency of the island.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System, as regards weights and measures, came into force on the 1st May, 1878.

Military Contribution.—Mauritius pays 40*l.* per head per annum for each infantry soldier stationed in the colony, and 70*l.* for engineers, artillerymen, staff, &c. The annual military contribution amounts to about 21,000*l.* a year.

Police.—The total police force on 31st December, 1884, was 679.

Sea Communications.—A four-weekly service is carried on by the mail steamers of the Messageries

Maritimes between New Caledonia and Marseilles, *via* Suez, touching at Mauritius, Réunion, and Seychelles. The same Company's steamers leave Marseilles every four weeks for New Caledonia, touching at Mauritius. The passage to and from Marseilles averages 21 days. This line receives a subsidy from the Mauritius Government. The Messageries Maritimes Company have also recently (1885) inaugurated a new monthly service of steamers between Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar, the Comores Islands, Mozambique, and Zanzibar. A subsidy is also paid to the Donald Currie line of steamers, which keep up a monthly communication with England, *via* Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope. There is frequent communication by both sailing and steam vessels with India, Australia, Madagascar, Natal, Réunion, &c.

Commerce.

The foreign commerce of Mauritius extends to every quarter of the globe.

The chief exports are unrefined sugar, rum, &c. The number of vessels that entered the harbour of Port Louis in 1884 was 593, with a total tonnage of 378,763 tons.

DEPENDENCIES.

The numerous dependencies of Mauritius comprise about a hundred islands scattered over the Indian Ocean, and contain a total population of 17,000 inhabitants. They may be roughly divided into four groups, the Seychelles Group, the Amirantes Group, the Oil Islands and St. Brandon Group, and detached islands. The Amirantes Group lie between 4° 54' and 6° 13' S. lat., and 53° 27' and 53° 7' E. long. They are coral islands, producing cocoanut oil and a little maize, and some of them are used as fishing stations. The St. Brandon, or Cargados Islands, lie between 16° 20' and 16° 50' S. lat., and 59° 26' and 59° 41' E. long. Most of them are mere sandbanks, and their only produce is a little salt fish. The Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, which are known generally as the Oil Islands, lie between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat. and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. Amongst the detached islands may be named Assumption, the Aldebra, and the Glorioso Islands. St. Paul Island, and Amsterdam Island, but none of these have any permanent population.

The *Seychelles Islands* are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the total number of acres comprised in this group is 50,120; the distance from Mauritius 940 miles. These islands are under the superintendence of a Chief Civil Commissioner (assisted by a Board of Commissioners) who is appointed by the Secretary of State, but is subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius, from whom he receives his instructions.

Mahe is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 4 miles broad. It rises abruptly from the sea, and its mountains, in some cases, reach the elevation of 2,000 feet. The capital of the island, now called Victoria, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a commodious and safe harbour.

41 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 64,989 tons, entered Port Victoria in 1884. The chief exports consist in coconut oil, vanilla, cloves, &c.

In the Seychelles group of islands are to be found the celebrated *cocos-de-mer*. With the leaves of the tree beautiful straw hats are made by the natives.

Rodrigues, the most important dependency

of Mauritius after the Seychelles, is situated in latitude S. 19° 41' and longitude E. 63° 23', and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a civil commissioner (who is also a police magistrate), who takes his instructions from the governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island are made in the form of regulations framed by the governor of Mauritius in executive council. The population on 3rd April, 1881, was 1,436.

The island, which is mountainous and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1,760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil is good, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rice, maize, beans, and vanilla have all been tried.

During the time of slavery fortunes were made in this island by agricultural pursuits; but of late years this industry has been neglected, owing to want of regular communication and insufficient labour. There is an abundance of fresh water springs in the island, and wild guinea fowls and partridges are plentiful. There are also deer and wild pigs. Fruit abounds, such as mangoes, bananas, guavas, pineapples, avocados, custard-apples, wild raspberries, and tamarinds, while the island is famous for oranges, citrons, and limes. The palmiste and vacoa trees are to be found all over the island.

The principal exports at present are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and fruit.

Rodrigues was very serviceable to the British troops when Bourbon and Mauritius were taken from the French. The English troops were for a long time at the island; and again, later on, after the attack on Bourbon, the wounded were sent back there for recovery.

Diego Garcia, the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steam from Mauritius, the chief one being about 30 miles in length, extending in an irregular horse-shoe, and embracing between its extremities the three other minor islets. It is provided with a spacious bay, roomy enough for large vessels to enter, being fifteen miles in length from end to end and from two to five miles in breadth.

Situated as Diego Garcia is, at 7° latitude S. and between 72° and 73° longitude east, on the straight line between the entrance to the Red Sea and Cape Leeuwin, it affords great convenience for coaling purposes to the steamers that cruise in those seas.

Large coal depôts have been established on the island by two commercial companies, and Diego Garcia is now frequently visited by steamers.

In 1885 the island was placed under the jurisdiction of a magistrate, with a small force of police from Mauritius.

Further south, in the track of vessels from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, lie the two rocky islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, which are also dependencies of Mauritius.

Tariff.

The customs tariff regulated by Ord. No. 7 of

GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS.

French Governors (1722 to 1810).

M. de Nyon	January 1722
M. Dumas	28 Aug. 1726
M. de Maupin	26 Oct. 1728
M. Mahé de Labourdonnais	10 Nov. 1734
M. David	April 1746
M. de Lozier-Bouvet	1750
M. Magon	1755
M. Desforges Boucher	1759
M. Dumas, Colonel, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	17 July 1767
M. Steinauer, Brigadier Général, Commandant Général des deux Iles	29 Nov. 1768
Le Chevalier Des Roches, Chef d'Escadre, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles	7 June 1769
M. Steinauer, <i>par intérim</i>	July to Nov. 1770
Le Chevalier d'Arzac de Ternay, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles	24 Aug. 1772
Le Chevalier de Guiran de la Brillanne, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles	2 Dec. 1776
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général, <i>par intérim</i> , à l'Ile de France	3 May 1779
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général des deux Iles	4 July 1781
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	15 Feb. 1785
Le Chevalier de Fresno, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i>	5 April 1785
Le Chevalier de Fleury, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i>	28 June 1785
Le Vicomte de Souillac	Nov. 1785
Le Chevalier de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Gouverneur des Iles de France et de Bourbon	5 Nov. 1787
Le Comte de Conway, Maréchal-de-Camp, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	14 Nov. 1789
M. David Charpentier de Cossigny, Maréchal-de-Camp, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français, &c., &c.	26 Aug. 1790
Le Comte de Malartic, Lieutenant Général, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français, &c.	21 June 1792
M. le comte Magallon de la Morlière, Général de Division, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles, <i>par intérim</i>	29 July 1800
M. Charles Decaen, Général de Division, Capitaine Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	26 Sept. 1803

Governors for Great Britain.

R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	3 Dec. 1810
Major-General H. Warde (acting)	9 April 1811
R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	12 July 1811
Major-General J. Gage Hall	19 Nov. 1817
Colonel Dalrymple, (acting)	10 Dec. 1818
Major-General R. Darling (acting)	6 Feb. 1819
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart.	6 July 1820

Major-General Sir R. Darling (acting)	20 May 1823
Sir G. Lowry Cole	12 June 1823
Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K.G. H.	17 June 1829
Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., K.G. H.	31 Jan. 1830
Colonel J. Power, R.A. (acting)	20 Feb. 1840
Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. K.C.B.	16 July 1842
Colonel W. Staveley (acting)	3 Jan. 1842
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.	21 Nov. 1843
Lieut.-Col. T. Blanchard (acting)	5 May 1846
Lieut.-Col. H. L. Sweeting (acting)	21 May 1848
Sir George W. Anderson, K.C.B.	8 June 1849
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting)	19 Oct. 1850
James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B.	8 Jan. 1851
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting)	14 April 1854
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	13 Jan. 1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.	12 June 1855
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	11 Sept. 1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.	21 Sept. 1857
Major-Gen. M. C. Johnstone (acting)	9 Jan. 1863
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	22 Aug. 1863
Brig.-Gen. E. S. Smyth (acting)	4 June 1870
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	21 Feb. 1871
Major-Gen. E. S. Smyth (acting)	19 Aug. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29 Sept. 1871
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	21 Oct. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1872
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	20 Jan. 1873
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct. 1873
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	26 Aug. 1874
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.	21 Nov. 1874
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	31 Dec. 1878
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	4 April 1879
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)	9 Dec. 1880
C. Bruce, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	5 May, 1883
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1 June, 1883
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	24 Sept. 1884
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	15 Oct. 1884

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	692,894	775,836
1876	732,106	719,539
1877	748,059	703,608
1878	Rs. 7,895,440	Rs. 7,345,790
1879	" 7,637,290	" 7,461,990
1880	" 7,821,080	" 7,573,960
1881	" 7,813,910	" 7,600,176
1882	" 9,551,635	" 8,280,107
1883	" 8,892,655	" 8,379,344
1884	" 8,609,576	" 9,072,813

*Public Debt, 749,100l.**Imports and Exports.*

	£	£
1875	2,194,824	2,522,099
1876	2,284,213	3,273,827
1877	2,359,449	4,201,286
1878	Rs. 22,293,460	Rs. 37,773,790
1879	" 23,498,120	" 32,362,590
1880	" 21,696,720	" 36,347,880
1881	" 24,672,665	" 35,526,072
1882	" 28,114,386	" 39,973,440
1883	" 27,662,869	" 38,295,317
1884	" 29,631,520	" 39,417,570

Population, 1884.

	GENERAL POPULATION.			INDIAN POPULATION.			TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Resident Population	61,447	55,589	117,036	150,946	102,784	253,730	212,393	158,373	370,766

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in Coolie Immigration during the year 1884.

YEAR.	INCREASE.				TOTAL.		DECREASE.						Coolies Remaining at end of 1883.	
	By Arrivals.		By Births.				By Departures.		By Deaths.		TOTAL.			
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1884	4,471	1,949	3,092	3,086	7,563	5,035	1,197	358	2,626	1,047	3,823	1,405	82,298	37,943

Executive Council.

Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 Col. Hawley, Commanding the Troops.
 Clifford Lloyd, Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
 E. Pellereau, Procureur and Advocate-General.
 H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G., Receiver-General.
 T. Elliott, Auditor-General.
 Secretary, G. Lumgair.

Council of Government.

Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 Col. Hawley, Commanding the Troops.
 Clifford Lloyd, Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
 E. Pellereau, Procureur and Advocate-General.
 H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G., Receiver-General.
 T. Elliott, Auditor-General.
 C. M. De Joux, Collector of Customs.
 J. F. Trotter, Protector of Immigrants.
 M. Connal, Surgeon-General.
 Dr. F. H. Lovell, Chief Medical Officer.
 J. McDougall Gibson, Substitute Procureur and Advocate-General.
 Dr. C. Meldrum, F.R.S., Government Meteorological Observer.

Elected Members.*

C. Antelme, C.M.G. G. de Coriolis.
 V. Geoffroy. H. Leclezio.
 Dr. O. Boulgeard. C. Plauel.
 Secretary, G. Lumgair.

N.B.—The Members of the Executive Council and of the Council of Government have the title of "Honourable."

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Rs. 60,000.
 Private Secretary, Arthur E. Johnson, Rs. 8,000.
 Assistant Private Secretary, Alphonse Gaud, Rs. 1,600.

*The results of four elections have not been received up to the time of going to press.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Clifford Lloyd, Rs. 18,500.
 Assistant Colonial Secretary, Cockburn Stewart, Rs. 6,000 to 8,000.
 Précis Writer, E. B. S. Escott, Rs. 6,000.
 Chief Clerk, G. Lumgair, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
 Registrar, M. Saverimoutou, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
 Corresponding Clerk, D. P. Garrioch, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
 Clerks, G. Crétin and F. Gibson, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500;
 F. Emile, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
 Clerk, Council Branch, W. C. Rae, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
 Copyists, J. Dubois, H. Chretien, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Receiver-Generals Department.

Receiver-General, H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G., Rs. 12,000.

General Branch.

Chief Clerk, A. S. Pasquet, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
 Registrar, W. L. Argent, Rs. 1,200 to 2,200.

Receipt Branch.

Controller, H. E. Picard, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
 Acting Senior Clerk, P. Harrison, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
 Clerks, D. C. Malcappa, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; F. Duchenne, Rs. 500 to 1,500; A. Keisler, J. Vanmeerbeek, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
 Collector of Revenue, J. F. Arnot, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
 Superintendent of Revenue, L. S. R. du Vergé, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
 Inspectors of Revenue, Rs. 1,440.
 N. Lagesse, E. de Boucherville, P. Letourneur, W. H. Rawstone, A. Legentil.

Pay and Account Branch.

Head Accountant, C. F. Gahan, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
 Controller, E. Crétin, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
 Senior Clerk, E. Toussaint, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
 Junior Clerk, O. Sandapa, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.
 Clerks, A. de Boucherville, J. Thomas, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
 Curatelle Ledger Clerk, J. Cantin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Savings Bank.

Chief Clerk, J. A. Arnot, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.
Clerks, L. A. Adirouben, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; E. Rosse, F. Lecudennec, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.

Distillery Branch.

Superintendents, A. G. Rickwood and C. Lamothe, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Inspectors, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

F. Collard, H. Hill, T. Lamport, J. Batty, A. Bigaignon, F. Berthelien, G. Gérard, H. O'Sughrue, H. de Gaye, E. D'Arvoy, A. Latapie, A. Jordany.

Inspectors, Rs. 1,200 to 1,800.

E. Cazaubon, C. de Reland, A. Gaud, H. Bruneau, E. Hitié, J. Gaud, A. Letellier, R. Pinguet, C. Legras, A. Romanet, A. Pougnet, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Weights and Measures.

Inspector, F. Lebreton, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, T. Elliott, Rs. 9,000.

Chief Clerk, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Examiners, A. Fitzpatrick, F. Descroizilles, J. T. Jones, A. Lazé, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Junior Examiners, S. Standley, J. Rozan, T. Carr, P. Cartier, H. Daniel, F. Berthier, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerks, J. Macpherson, E. Beyts, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; L. Ferré, G. Rac, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Copyist, J. Pilot, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Customs.

Collector and Registrar of Shipping, C. M. de Joux, Rs. 9,000.

Deputy Collector, L. C. de Malherbes (acting), Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Clerks, J. Lavers, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Clerks, J. Connor, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; L. Curé, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; J. Le Brun, E. Aubert, Rs. 500 to 1,500; A. Marot, E. Gaud, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Receiver, S. Dinnematin, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Landing Surveyor, A. Letourneur, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Senior Landing Waiter, J. V. Dangerfield, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Landing Waiters, S. Graves, J. Haws, Charles Davray, A. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; J. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Tide Surveyors, N. Béranger, A. Vielle, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Locker, F. Gleeson, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Storekeeper, J. Cassidy, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Assistant ditto, F. Haddon, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Additional ditto, G. French, H. Lecornu, Rs. 1,500.

Port Department.

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Capt. Craufurd, R.N., Rs. 6,000.

Assistant Harbour Master, J. Wilson, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Chief Engineer, W. Corby, Rs. 2,800.

Second Engineer, A. Coutet, Rs. 2,200.

Clerk, S. Jenkins, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Deputy-Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, N. Cartier, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, M. Connal, Rs. 9,700.

Engineer and Architect, A. Vandermeersch, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Inspector of Works, V. Bazile, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Timekeeper and Overseer, C. Mazère, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Draughtsman, E. Crook, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Bruce, Rs. 3,000.
Pay Clerk, J. Mazère, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
Clerks, J. McVeay, E. Gaspard, E. Magnien, F. Crétin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Government Surveyor, G. G. Reid, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.
Assistant ditto, S. B. Hobbs, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Assistant Draughtsman, F. Parsons, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerk, L. Saminaden, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Training Surveyor, J. J. Duff, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Chief Surveyor of Roads, C. Hall, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Surveyors of Roads, F. Parsons, J. Piat, W. Keating, J. Brown, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Registration and Mortgage Department.

Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages, N. Lesage, Rs. 9,000.

Chief Clerk, L. E. Dupont, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Clerks, P. E. D'Emmerez, S. Pitchen, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Cashier, L. A. Labausse, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerk, C. Rahiman, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Taxing Clerk, P. Ducasse, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerks, A. Duvivier, E. Margeot, Rs. 3,000; E. Mangeot, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; C. Pitrel, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; A. Goy, F. Serret, W. Acton, A. Grégoire, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; B. Lefebure, A. Quéland, W. G. Smith, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter, Rs. 10,000.

Medical Officer, R. S. Stone, M.D., Rs. 8,000.

Inspectors of Immigrants,

Rs. 5,000; L. O'Connor, Rs. 5,000.

Chief Clerk, L. Martin, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Clerk, C. Hall, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Cashier, E. Courtois, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Dépot Superintendent, C. Jacquin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Clerks, A. Conier, L. E. Barbeau, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; R. Massé, E. Joseph, H. de Rauville, L. Crétin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; G. Cunningham, E. Bouloux, L. Magnien, L. Rayépa, C. Philogene, J. R. Mellish, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Civil Status Office.

Registrar-General, J. B. Kyshe, F.S.S., Rs. 7,000 and fees.

Government Statistician, J. F. Kelsey, F.S.S., Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Clerks, E. Bouton, A. Paul, T. Paton, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; C. W. Wheeler, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; G. Adrien, J. Standley, P. A. Nayna, E. Batty, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; C. F. Edwards, L. Pilot, A. Assarapin, C. Jonas, J. L'Etang, Rs. 1,000.

Stamp Clerk, G. Williams, Rs. 2,000.

Post Office.

Colonial Post-master and Superintendent of Telegraphs, W. Greene, Rs. 6,000.

Telegraph Inspector, F. Joachim, Rs. 4,000.

Superintendent of Sorting Branch, L. G. Rose, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Clerks, C. Lennon, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000; P. F. Charles, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; E. Robert, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; J. McDowal, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; E. Bourelly, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Civil Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. F. H. Lovell, Rs. 9,000.

Chief Clerk, J. G. McGregor, Rs. 2,500 to 3,500.

Clerks, C. Bathfield, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500; R. E. Lamport, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; C. L. Lamport, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; L. Ducray, J. Boucherat, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
Acting Health Officer, Dr. A. Jollivet, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.
Medical Storekeeper, C. H. Lecornu, Rs. 2,000.
Visiting Surgeon Civil Hospital, Dr. Pougnet Rs. 2,500.
Resident ditto, Dr. E. Laurent (acting) Rs. 3,000 to 3,500.
Assistant ditto, H. Villemont, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Prison and Police Surgeon, Dr. H. Lorans, Rs. 2,500.
Chemical Analyser, Dr. Davidson, Rs. 2,000.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Davidson, Rs. 6,000.
Medical Attendants, Pamplemousses, Dr. Dubois, Rs. 4,000.
Rivière du Rempart, Dr. Ménagé, Rs. 1,500.
Flucq, Dr. Monty, Rs. 1,000.
Grand Port, Dr. Vitry, Rs. 1,500.
Savanne, Dr. Bolton, Rs. 3,000.
Black River, Dr. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 2,300.
Plaines Wilhems, Dr. Finnis, Rs. 1,500.
Moka, Dr. Vinson, Rs. 1,500.
Government Vaccinators, Port Louis, Dr. Jean Louis, fees.
Pamplemousses, Drs. E. Harel and Lédéaut, fees.
Rivière du Rempart, Dr. Ménagé, fees.
Flucq, Dr. Monty, fees.
Grand Port, Dr. Vitry, fees.
Savanne, Dr. E. Desenne, fees.
Black River, Dr. Chasteauneuf, fees.
Plaines Wilhems, Dr. Vinson, fees.
Moka, Dr. Vinson, fees.

Quarantine Establishments.

Steward, Flat Island, A. Youlten, Rs. 2,000.
Steward, Cannonier Point, J. Dodin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

General Board of Health Office.

President, Dr. Lovell, *Chief Medical Officer*.
Vice-President, E. Leclezio.
Sanitary Warden, Port Louis, G. Jenner, Rs. 7,000, and Rs. 1,000 allowance.
Sanitary Guardians—
 F. J. Hall, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 allowances.
 M. Brownrigg, ditto.
 A. Le Juge de Segrais, ditto.

Department of Woods and Forests and Botanical Garden.

Director, J. Horne, Rs. 6,000.
Assistant-Director, W. Scott, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Museum.

Curator, A. Daruty, Rs. 2,500.
Assistant, J. Caldwell, Rs. 1,500.

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Government Meteorological Observer, Dr. C. Meldrum, F.R.S., Rs. 5,000.
Assistant Meteorological Observer, H. Bell, Rs. 4,000.

Civil Commissariat Department.

Storekeeper-General, L. E. Schmidt, Rs. 8,000.
Chief Clerk, J. Angus, Rs. 3,500 to 4,500.
Storekeeper, J. Cowley, Rs. 3,000 to 3,500.
Assistant ditto, W. C. Humbert, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Store Accountant, M. Tirselson, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
Sub-ditto, L. A. Senèque, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, J. Atkinson, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
Shipping Clerk, M. de Joux, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Issuer, T. Pountney, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
In Charge of Powder Magazine, Lieut. Evans, R.A., 5s. per diem.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge, E. P. J. Leclezio, Rs. 17,500.
Clerk, G. Lincoln (acting), Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
First Puisne Judge, Andrew Mure, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, W. Cox, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Second Puisne Judge, W. H. L. Cox, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, J. d'Emmerez, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Third Puisne Judge, F. Condé Williams, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, W. Bathfield, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Master, J. Rouillard, Rs. 10,000.
Substitute Master, G. C. Mayer.
Chief Clerk, H. B. Dowson, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Cashier, I. Piarroux, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, J. R. Coombes, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Registrar, O. D'Emmerez de Charmoy, Rs. 8,100.
Chief Clerk, L. Isnard, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, L. G. de Comarmond, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000;
 F. Ganachaud, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; L. Collet, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; F. de Froberville, Rs. 1,000;
 T. W. Hanning, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
Accountant in Bankruptcy, G. Newton, Rs. 6,000.
Shorthand Writer, J. V. Bennett, Rs. 2,500.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge and Commissary, E. P. J. Leclezio.
Registrar, G. A. Ritter.
Queen's Proctor, J. Guibert.
Marshal, J. J. Brown.

Procureur-General's Department.

Procureur and Advocate-General, E. Pellereau, Rs. 13,500.
Substitute ditto, J. McDougall Gibson, Rs. 10,000.
Crown Attorney, J. Guibert, Rs. 7,000.
Clerk, W. Tobin, Rs. 1,000.
Crown Solicitor, L. A. Thibaud, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, N. Hall (on leave), Rs. 4,000 to 6,000;
 F. Poirier, Rs. 4,025; E. Morgan, E. Rae, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500; J. Lalanne, L. Aminthe, Rs. 500.
Interpreter, G. Ramdoss, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Curator of Intestate Estates, J. J. Brown, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, R. Vilbro, Rs. 2,500; A. Rae, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

District Magistracy.

Senior District Magistrate, E. Didier St. Amand, Rs. 8,000.
District Clerk, E. Desmarais, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Clerks, S. Gellé, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; H. Brownrigg, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Interpreter, — Rungusamy, Rs. 1,000.
Cashier, H. Cartier, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Junior District Magistrate, A. Enouf, Rs. 8,000.
Joint District Clerk, H. Sénèque, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Assistant District Clerk, H. Conway, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Interpreter, Amordasamy, Rs. 1,000.
District Magistrate, Pamplemousses, E. Baudot, Rs. 7,000.
District Clerk, R. Bonnemaison, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, E. C. Dumée, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Laborde, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
District Magistrate, Grand Port, J. H. Ackroyd, Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, H. Byrnes, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

District Cashier, O. R. Coombes, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, L. Bouffé, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Assistant Clerk, B. Perille, Rs. 1,000.
District Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, G. Mayer, Rs. 8,000.
District Clerk, T. N. Graves, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Langlois, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint District Clerk, A. Toureau, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Assistant Clerk, L. Caltaux.
District Magistrate, Rivière Du Rempart, A. E. Bazire.
District Clerk, L. Madelon (acting), Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Gourrègo, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, A. Ythier (acting), Rs. 500.
District Magistrate, Flacq, G. Pilot, Rs. 5,000.
District Clerk, L. Meyer, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, L. Salèce, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerk, L. Wilmann, Rs. 250.
District Magistrate, Savanne, C. Farquharson, Rs. 7,000.
District Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, L. Hugues, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, N. Rivière, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
District Magistrate, Black River, E. Bazire, Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, L. de Baize (acting), Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, W. Rayner, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, D. Durand, Rs. 600.
District Magistrate, Moka, H. Lemièrre, Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, F. Martindale, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, H. G. de Rauville, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Pauquy, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
District Magistrate, Oil Islands, I. Dupont, Rs. 5,000.

Police Magistracy.

Police Magistrate, E. de Lapeyre, Rs. 6,000.
Joint Clerk, E. Coqueval, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerk, V. Villemont, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Stipendiary Magistracy.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Port Louis and Black River, A. Lanauze, Rs. 5,000.
Clerks, Port Louis, V. Singery, Rs. 1,500; J. A. Allain, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, Moka, H. Plassan, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Rivière du Rempart and Moka, T. E. Dempster, Rs. 5,000.
Clerk, Pamplemousses, J. Goder (acting), Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Ditto, Rivière du Rempart, J. Robert, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Flacq, G. Pilot, Rs. 5,000.
Clerk, A. Antoine, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Grand Port and Savanne, G. Baptiste, Rs. 5,000.
Clerks, Grand Port, J. Lynch, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; J. Furlong, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Clerk, Savanne, S. Barfoot, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems and Pamplemousses, F. Hodgson, Rs. 5,000.
Clerk, Plaines Wilhems, J. Maingard, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Ditto, Black River, V. Ruthnum (acting), Rs. 1,700.

Police Department.

Inspector-General, G. C. Childs, Rs.
Superintendent, H. R. Bell, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Inspectors, F. Timperley, F. Sheppard, V. Trew, M. Kennelly, W. Bording, Rs. 3,000; J. J. Bowman, W. W. West, L. Grégoire, Rs. 2,500; A. W. F. Gould, W. Chew, H. Talibard, Rs. 2,000.

Pay Clerk, C. S. Pasquet, Rs. 3,000.
Clerks, A. Dupré, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; L. Audibert, Rs. 720.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, F. W. Kennedy, Rs. 5,000.
Chief Warder, J. Backshall, Rs. 2,500.
Storekeeper, L. St. Jean, Rs. 1,000.
Matron, Mrs. Wood, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, U. Sherwin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Warders, Port Louis, J. Cook, M. Davis, Rs. 1,800.
Warder, Pamplemousses, A. Hall, Rs. 1,800.
Rivière du Rempart, F. Shaw, Rs. 1,800.
Flacq, G. Warwick, Rs. 1,800.
Grand Port, A. North, Rs. 1,800.
Savanne, J. Williams, Rs. 1,800.
Plaines Wilhems, D. McGuire, Rs. 1,800.
Vagrant Depot, T. H. Bennett, Rs. 1,800.

Reformatory.

Superintendent, C. M. Grant, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.

Bishop of Mauritius, Right Rev. P. S. Royston, D.D., Rs. 7,200.
Archdeacon, Ven. A. D. Matthews, M.A.
Civil Chaplain, Rev. R. de Carteret, Rs. 4,000.
Chaplain for the French, Rev. A. Lagier, Rs. 2,000.
Civil Chaplain for Mahébourg, Rev. A. Buswell (acting), Rs. 4,000.
Civil Chaplain for Vacoa, Black River, &c., Ven. A. D. Matthews, M.A., Rs. 3,500.
Incumbent of St. Thomas, Plaines Wilhems, Rev. H. D. Buswell, Rs. 2,000.
St. John's, Moka, Rs. 2,000.
St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, Rev. A. Lagier, Rs. 2,000.
Mariners' Church, Rev. S. Walshe, M.A., Rs. 2,000.
Ecclesiastical Clerk, H. Oxer, Rs. 500.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop of Port Louis, Right Rev. W. Scarisbrick, D.D., Rs. 7,200.
Vicar-General, Very Rev. P. Cox, Rs. 3,000.
Priests, Revs. D. Curtin, P. Byrne, F. Muylle, B. Dorbec, E. Harel, S. Marcelli, S. Botta, C. Hogan, A. Hilaire, L. Moore, R. Shore, H. Filippini, J. Byrne, R. Mazars, Raverat, Rs. 2,000 each.
Assistant Priests, Revs. H. Guyon, A. Pol, P. Cooney, A. Mengelle, J. Burg, A. Bechet, S. Doyle, Garmy, Spilman, Dittner, A. Perraud, P. Biron, F. Conuellan, M. McCarthy, M. Bolger, Maher, Rs. 1,500 each.

Church of Scotland.

Ministers, Revs. G. McIlrvine, Rs. 4,000; J. J. Lebrun, G. Roulet, Rs. 3,000.

Royal College.

Rector, D. A. Messervy, M.A., Rs. 10,000.
Senior Professor, W. J. Ansonge, M.A., Rs. 6,000.
Secretary, J. Armand, Rs. 4,000.
1st Class Professors, C. Baissac, M.A., W. W. Hamley, M.A., G. R. Dick, M.A., Rs. 4,500 to 5,000.
2nd Class Professors, W. Hobbs, J. Thomé, 8,500 to 4,000.
3rd Class Professors, D. Papillon, B.A., London, F. André, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
1st Class Masters, H. Morin, L. Favez, A. Cantin, J. Felix (acting), Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Instructor of Gymnastics, C. Judais, Rs. 1,000.

1st Usher, J. D. Brown, Rs. 3,000.

2nd Usher, J. Smith, Rs. 2,500.

Drawing Master, A. Avicé, Rs. 1,000,

Royal College School.

Mistress, Mrs. de Coriolis, Rs. 3,600.

Headmaster, A. Dupont (acting), Rs. 3,500 to 4,000.

1st Class Masters, G. Chaperon, J. L'Etang, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

2nd Class Masters, G. Holloway, E. Laval, C.

Britter, E. Collins, L. J. Bonnin, A. Maujean,

E. Bonnemaison, J. Avicé, J. Dombrese, D.

Murphy, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Assistant 3rd Class Masters, A. Cantin, Rs. 600.

Usher, J. Furlong, Rs. 1,000.

Royal College School, Curepipe.

2nd Class Professor, A. Standley, Headmaster, Rs. 3,500 to 4,000.

3rd Class Professor, M. Poirier, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.

1st Class Masters, A. Bernon, J. Seguiet, J. Boucherat, A. Lamalétie, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

2nd Class Masters, J. L'Etang, A. Maurel, L. Lafond, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Drawing Master, A. de La Hogue, Rs. 500.

Assistant 3rd Class Master, G. Ferré, Rs. 500.

Government Schools.

Superintendent, W. H. Ashley, Rs. 6,000.

Inspectors of Schools, E. Lasserre and A. de Boucherville, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Accountant, H. Foster, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerk, A. Kalle, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Poor Law Commission.

Commissioner, V. de Robillard, Rs. 4,000.

Railway Department.

General Manager, H. St. G. Caulfeild, Rs. 11,000.

Acting Assistant Manager, A. Chastellier, Rs. 6,000.

Chief Clerk, R. Dowson, Rs. 5,000.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

Board of Civil Commissioners.

Official Members:—

Chief Civil Commissioner, *President*.

District Judge.

Government Medical Officer.

Unofficial Members:—

F. Hodoul, Esq.

N. Jouanis, Esq.

E. Serret, Esq.

Secretary, J. Brodie, Rs. 500.

Chief Commissioner, A. C. Barkly, Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 1,880 for office and boat establishments.

Revenue Department.

Collector of Dues and Taxes, H. W. Estridge, Rs. 3,000.

Auditor, J. Brodie, Rs. 1,750.

Landing Surveyor, Henry Tregarthen, Rs. 1,000.

Acting Superintendent of Distilleries, &c., R. McGaw, Rs. 1,000.

Judicial Department.

District Judge, R. M. Brown, Rs. 3,000.

District Clerk, Richard Middleton Rennards, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Conservator of Mortgages, G. Desjardins, Rs. 2,500.

Registration and Mortgage Clerk, A. de Chermont, Rs. 1,000.

Ushers, L. Loizeau and J. Dyer; paid by fees.

Civil Status Officers.

The District Clerk for Mahé, &c.

The Assistant Medical Officer for Praslin, &c.

Medical Department.

Government Medical Officer, E. Esnouf, Rs. 4,000.

Assistant ditto, W. Hoad, Rs. 2,000.

Dispenser, Public Hospital, T. Pasnin, Rs. 480.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Roman Catholic Bishop, Rt. Rev. Monsigr. Mouard, Rs. 2,000.

Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Graudjean, Rs. 3,000.

Roman Catholic Priest, The Rev. Edmond, Rs. 1,500;

Rev. Célestin Ange, Rs. 750l.

Post Office.

Deputy Postmaster, R. McGaw, Rs. 1,000.

Immigration.

Inspector of Immigrants, A. Underwood (acting), Rs. 1,000 (see Police Department).

Education.

Inspector of Schools, J. Brodie.

Police and Gaols.

Chief Officer of Police, G. H. Griffiths, Rs. 1,700.

Gowler, B. O'Leary, Rs. 840.

Matron, Miss S. Pothier.

Works Department.

Superintendent of Works and Government Surveyor, C. Button, Rs. 3,000.

Board of Education.

Members, the Members of the Board of Civil Commissioners.

Honorary Secretary, J. Brodie.

Board of Health.

Members, the Members of the Board of Civil Commissioners.

Honorary Secretary, J. Brodie.

Wardens.

North and South Mahé and Silhouette, E. Collard, Rs. 1,000.

Praslin, The Assistant Medical Officer (ex-officio).

Establishment of Rodrigues.

Civil Commissioner and Police Magistrate, J. C. O'Halloran, Rs. 4,000.

Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. P. Lainé, Rs. 2,000.

Government Medical Officer, Dr. Portal (acting), Rs. 2,000, with quarters, fees, and private practice.

Schoolmaster, Port Mathurin, J. Ambroisine, Rs. 1,300, to 2,000.

Sewingmistress, ditto, Mrs. J. Ambroisine, Rs. 240.

Schoolmaster, Gabriel, J. Ternel, Rs. 800 to 1,200.

Sewingmistress, ditto, Mrs. Ternel, Rs. 240.

Chief Officer of Police, J. Wallis, Rs. 960, with rations.

1 Police Sergeant, at Rs. 840, and rations.

5 Constables, at Rs. 600, and rations.

Establishment at Diego Garcia.

Police Magistrate, Vere Alban Butler, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

1 Police Sergeant and 5 Constables.

*Consuls (in Mauritius).**France, A. Drouin.**Austria,**Denmark,**Sveeden and Norway,**Brazil, E. Sèrendat (on Leave.)**Germany, Hamilton Stein.**United States, T. T. Prentiss, Consul, Honourable**A. P. Ambrose, Vice-Consul.**Italy, Honourable A. P. Ambrose, Consul, R. W. Chamney, Vice-Consul.**Spain, Leopold Antelme, Vice-Consul.**Portugal, E. Sèrendat, Consul-General (on Leave), Honourable H. Adam, Acting Consul.**Netherlands, W. R. Rogers (on Leave), F. C. Estill (Acting Consul).**Belgium, R. W. Chamney.**Switzerland, G. A. R. Bourguignon.**Madagascar, P. C. Lemièrè.**Turkey, C. H. de Cailla.**Siam, H. E. Patterson.**Peru, J. Coutanceau, Consular Agent.**Muscet.***NATAL.***Discovery and Early History.*

The Colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas-day, 1497. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about eight hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between 29th and 31st parallels of S. lat.: it is bounded by the Tugela and Umatafuna Rivers, and by the Drakensberg Mountains. It comprises an area of about thirteen millions and a half of acres, and has a seaboard of one hundred and seventy miles. The country is broken and rugged, and transit is consequently difficult and costly. The scenery in Natal in parts is picturesque in the extreme; waterfalls abound. Natal is a well-watered country, no less than 23 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the one hundred and fifty miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable.

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco de Gama, in 1497, but little is to be found respecting it until 1686, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Natal. The crew spent some twelve months there engaged in building a small vessel from the fragments of the wreck. Having accomplished their task, they sailed for the Cape, leaving behind them four Englishmen, three of whom were subsequently taken off by a Dutch ship which visited the coast. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Marines, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage endeavoured to colonize it. Though the British Government declined to recognise or aid him in his plans, he induced some twenty enterprising individuals to join him in this undertaking. On their arrival they placed themselves in relation with the king of the country Chaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country. He sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up at his death, about four years later.

Towards the close of the year 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the

British Government in regard to their coloured servants, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to his brother Chaka. During the next two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with various success; but in 1839 the Dutch obtained a decisive victory, and placed Panda, an ally of theirs, and brother of Dingaan, on the Zulu throne.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a detachment of troops for the purpose. This detachment was shortly withdrawn, but after the lapse of a brief interval a second force, under Captain Smith, was sent (1840). These troops came into collision with the Dutch Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete, with whom a junction was effected. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

Constitution.

In 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony. In August, 1845, Letters Patent were issued, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for the administration of justice. And in November of the same year other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, as well as an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal till 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate Colony, and from that time has not been under the control of the Governor of the Cape. Its affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, composed originally of four official members, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs.

By instructions received from the Secretary of State in 1858 the Chief Justice was added to the Executive Council, and, under the Supplementary Charter of December, 1869, two members of the Legislative Council are elected members of the Executive Council, whilst the number of official members of the Legislative and Executive Councils was increased to five by the admission of the Protector of Immigrants, for whom the Colonial Engineer has now been substituted by additional letters patent dated the 21st of December, 1876.

The elected members of Council hold their seats for four years from date of election, unless the Council is dissolved by the Governor. Every male inhabitant who possesses property to the value of 50*l.*, or is in receipt of rents from property of an annual value of 10*l.*, or who has been a resident in the Colony, and whose income, inclusive of allowances, is equal to £8 per month, or £96 per annum is entitled to a vote; the usual provisions respecting the disqualification of aliens, and others hold good. No person can be elected a member of Council, unless he is a duly qualified and registered elector, nor unless he shall have been invited to become a candidate for election by at

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least 10 electors of the county or borough which it is proposed he shall represent: nor unless such requisition shall have been transmitted to the Resident Magistrate, at least fourteen days before the election. The Reserved Civil List is fixed at 40,000*l.* under the Supplementary Charter of 1872.

By Law No. 1 of 1873 the number of official members of the Legislative Council was increased to 5, and the number of elected members to 15. By Law No. 3 of 1875 the number of nominated members was increased to 13, including the 5 official members. By Law No. 1 of 1883 the number of official members is raised to 7 in all, and the number of elected members to 23.

Native Affairs.

In autumn 1873, Langalibalele, chief of the Amalubi Tribe, residing in a location at foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, entered on a somewhat contumacious course of conduct towards the local government, ending in an attempt to escape from the Colony into Basutoland with his people and cattle. A Colonial force, consisting of regulars, volunteers, and natives, was dispatched against the Tribe, and at one point, in the Bushman's River Pass, a portion of the force came into collision with the rear-guard of the tribe, when three European volunteers were shot down, and two natives. Langalibalele and many of the tribe were met and secured in Basutoland by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Orpen, Agents of the Cape Government, and given up to the Natal force which was in pursuit. Langalibalele, his sons, indunas, and certain of his tribe were brought to trial under what is called "native law," the principal offenders being tried by a Court over which the Lieutenant-Governor himself presided. About 290 prisoners were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Langalibalele himself was condemned to banishment or transportation for life, and one of his sons to a similar punishment for five years. The cattle and land of the tribe were confiscated. The neighbouring tribe of Putini, which had harboured the women and cattle of the Amalubi Tribe, were subjected to similar confiscation, but the property of the Tribe has been restored to them. Langalibalele and his son were transported to Robben Island, in the Cape of Good Hope, by the Legislature of which Colony an Act was passed sanctioning their detention.

Her Majesty's Government having formed the opinion that the punishment inflicted on the Chief was excessive, this Act was repealed by the Cape Parliament, by a second Act which provided for the removal of Langalibalele and his son to the mainland to be at large under regulations framed by the Governor of the Cape in Council. The members of the tribe were practically amnestied and accorded liberty to settle peaceably in the Colony, though not to occupy their former location as a tribe.

The Langalibalele affair brought into prominence the system under which the native population had been managed by the Natal Government, and Sir Garnet Wolseley was specially commissioned to proceed to the Colony as administrator, and to consider and report upon the Native question, and the question of defence.

The Native population had until then been governed chiefly under the authority of Ordinance No. 3 of 1849, which withdrew them from the authority of the Roman-Dutch Law, and placed them under the personal authority of the Governor as Supreme Chief, and made native law and custom the measure of justice among them in civil and criminal matters, a concurrent jurisdiction being reserved to the ordinary law courts in cases of crimes *mala in se*.

The native population was debarred from the franchise, but by an Act No. 28 of 1865, machinery was provided by which a native might procure his relief from the operation of native law, in which case he would be entitled to all the rights of an ordinary Colonist. The tribes live apart, upon locations provided for them by the Government. They have enjoyed their tribal organisation, and lived in polygamy. But besides these location natives there are many native squatters on Crown lands, and many living by regular labour on farms.

It was decided, as a result of the recommendations of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the deliberations of Her Majesty's Government, to supersede very gradually the tribal organisation, and the judicial and other authority of the Chiefs. A law (No. 26 of 1875) has been passed establishing a Native High Court to administer civil justice to the natives, and by this law they are placed under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, except as regards political crimes, crimes arising out of native customs, and crimes declared triable under any local law by native law, all which crimes are reserved for the Native High Court. A white magistrate is placed with every tribe, who is the administrator of justice in civil matters, and supercedes to a considerable extent the authority of the Chiefs; and it is hoped gradually to accustom the Kafirs to regular industry, and the individual ownership of property in the civilised way. By a law, No. 13 of 1875, a tax of 5*l.* on native marriages was abolished, while at the same time the native hut tax was raised from 7*s.* to 14*s.*

The Zulu War.

In 1879 Natal, without being actually to any great extent the theatre of war, became the base of hostile operations against the Zulu kingdom, which were at the time of momentous interest to the Colonists, and are likely in their result to have a great influence on the future of the colony. It is not proposed here to do more than merely sketch in the slightest manner the causes which led to the Zulu war, and give the outline of its events. In the latter years of King Panda, Zululand was distracted by the rival ambitions of his sons. This state of things appeared to be of such evil consequence to the general peace, that the Natal Government in 1861 sent Mr. (now Sir) Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on a mission to Zululand, to induce the Zulus to recognise someone of Panda's sons as heir to his throne, and thus restore tranquillity to the country. The son chosen as heir, with the consent of the nation, the king, and the Natal Government, was Cetwayo, who from that time acted to a great extent as regent for his father until the latter died in 1873. When this happened, Cetwayo sent messengers to the Natal Government, suggesting that Mr. Shepstone should come back into Zululand and crown him, or, by his presence, sanction his coronation as king, in fulfilment of the understanding arrived at in 1861. This the Natal Government consented that Mr. Shepstone should do, and Cetwayo was crowned by him in the presence of the Zulu people. As part of this solemn transaction, Cetwayo, at the instance of Mr. Shepstone, proclaimed certain new laws, which in effect came to this, that he was not to kill his subjects without adequate cause and without trial. The relations between Cetwayo and Natal during the first years of his reign were not unfriendly, though they became occasionally strained through disregard by him of his coronation law. But after the annexation by England of the Transvaal, a ma-

terial change in the relations of the two powers took place. Cetywayo had long hated the Boers, with whom he had a boundary dispute, dating from 1861, and after the annexation his enmity appeared to be transferred to the new government. The Zulu war party, with the prime minister at their head, wanted at once to occupy the whole territory in dispute, and a collision between the Zulus and the British Government of the Transvaal appeared imminent, but was averted by the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant Governor of Natal, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of three Commissioners to be selected by himself. This was accepted, both by Sir T. Shepstone and Cetywayo, and approved by Her Majesty's Government; the final award being however by them reserved to Sir B. Frere as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa. The Natal Commission reported in June, 1878, and in September Sir B. Frere arrived in Natal and took up the consideration of the boundary dispute, and also of our general relations with the Zulus, which were becoming more and more strained. On the 11th of December his award in the arbitration was delivered to the representatives of the Zulu nation at the lower Tugela Drift, and at the same time these representatives were put in possession of the demands on other subjects, which Sir Bartle Frere, after consultation with the local authorities, decided that the lieutenant-governor of Natal should make upon the Zulu king and people. The document containing these demands is called in the history of the war "the ultimatum."

In his award Sir B. Frere so far agreed with the report of the Natal Commissioners, as to give to the Zulus the political sovereignty of the disputed territory, which he held, upon the authorities before him, had never been validly ceded to the Transvaal Republic; but he made it part of the award that the farmers who had acquired farms in the disputed territory after 1861 should retain their farms.

The ultimatum demanded from Cetywayo the surrender of Umbelini, a Swazi refugee resident in Zululand, who had recently raided upon certain of his own tribe living near a place called Derby, under British protection; also the surrender of the sons and a brother of Sihayo, a chief living near the Tugela; the offence of these persons being that they had followed two of the wives of Sihayo into Natal, whither they had eloped, and dragged them back into Zululand over the bed of the Tugela, and then, as Methlakazulu, son of Sihayo, has since admitted, shot them. It further demanded a fine of 500 cattle from Cetywayo for not having surrendered the criminals when first demanded of him by Sir Henry Bulwer, and also a fine of 100 cattle for the conduct of certain common Zulus in surrounding and hustling two surveyors of the Royal Engineer Department when engaged upon some observations in the bed of the Tugela.

Besides these demands in respect of outrages, other requirements were made on Cetywayo in respect of the government of his country. These were that he should receive a British Resident; that he should allow missionaries to live securely in his country; that he should abolish his military system by which every man was a soldier belonging to one or other of the king's regiments, and liable to be called up to military service at the word of the king; that he should not go to war without the consent of his National Council and the British Resident; that he should observe his coronation promises against unjust killing, and that he should abolish the laws restricting marriage among his subjects.

Twenty days were given to him to comply with the first class of demands, and thirty days to comply with the second. The longer of these periods having elapsed, and the king not having complied, the further enforcement of the demands was confided to Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, whose forces advanced into Zululand in three columns between the 11th and 14th of January, 1879, from the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, Rorke's Drift, and the Lower Tugela ford. On the 22nd of January two engagements were fought: one at Isandhlwana, the other at Inyezane. In the first an impi of 18,000 Zulus attacked the camp of the Rorke's Drift column, which was defended by about half the column, the other half having proceeded with the general to what was intended to be the next camping ground. The camp transport ammunition and artillery were taken, and about 1,000 Europeans slain—less than 40 escaping over the Buffalo River at a place since called Fugitive's Drift. On the same night part of the Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo and attacked the commissariat and hospital post of Rorke's Drift, which was held by one company of the 24th Regiment. The post was without defences; but the officer in command, Lieut. (now Major) Chard, R.E., V.C., with great rapidity and skill converted the stores themselves into a defence, and throughout the whole night, the little garrison, behind a flimsy rampart of rice bags and biscuit boxes, successfully maintained an heroic defence.

In the engagement of Inyezane, Colonel Pearson, in command of the Lower Tugela column, defeated the enemy and occupied the hill mission station of Ekowe, where he proceeded to entrench himself.

The Rorke's Drift column, having lost its camp and transport, was compelled to evacuate Zululand, and take up a defensive position at Helpmakaar, in the colony.

In the meantime, the northern column, under Colonel (now Sir Evelyn) Wood, continued to engage and harass the enemy. But even in this part British arms were not free from disaster. On the 12th of March a company of the 80th Regiment was surprised at the Intombi River, near Luneberg, by Umbelini, and nearly all killed; and on the 28th of March the cavalry and natives of Wood's column suffered a grievous loss in a reconnaissance at the Hlobane Mountain; but on the following day the whole Zulu army numbering 24,000 men, having attacked Wood's camp at Kambula Kop, suffered a defeat, which from their own testimony they seem to have regarded as the severest chastisement which they received in the course of the war.

At the beginning of April reinforcements having begun to arrive from England and the neighbouring colonies, Lord Chelmsford advanced across the Lower Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was shut up in Ekowe. His lordship defeated the enemy at Ginginhlovu on the 3rd of April, and the same day relieved the garrison of Ekowe, which place was then abandoned.

No general engagement was fought after this until the 4th of July, when the main army advancing upon Wood's original line of march from Utrecht, fought the battle of Ulundi, when the military power of the Zulu kingdom was finally broken to pieces. Cetywayo fled to the bush, with a few followers. The Zulu army never again assembled in force. The people accepted their defeat with singular calmness, at once returning to their usual avocations. Chief after chief submitted, and Cetywayo himself was captured on the 28th of August, by Major Marter of

the King's Dragoon Guards. On the 1st of September, Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had arrived at the end of June to take the supreme civil and military command in Natal and the Transvaal, assembled the chiefs of the Zulu nation at Ulundi, and explained to them the new order of things to be established in Zululand. The dynasty of Chaka was deposed, and the country was divided into thirteen districts, each under an independent Chief, holding office by the gift of the Queen of England, subject to certain conditions accepted by him. The terms of the ultimatum in regard to matters of government were to be carried out; and a British resident was appointed to reside in Zululand, and be the adviser of the chiefs and channel of communication between them and the British Government.

The main defect in this arrangement was the want of a recognised and paramount authority; and difficulties were soon experienced in its working. Some of the appointed chiefs quarrelled and fought with one another and with their subjects, many of whom refused to recognise the authority of those placed over them. A large and influential party were anxious for the restoration of Cetwayo, more than one deputation visiting the Natal Government to make known their wishes on the subject. Sir H. Bulwer, who had assumed the government of Natal in the early part of 1882, was specially commissioned to inquire into the whole question of the Zulu settlement, with a view to its being placed on a stable footing. After fully considering his report, Her Majesty's Government decided to replace the ex-king over a part of his former kingdom, subject to certain conditions, and to constitute the remainder of Zululand an independent native territory. The whole country north of the Umlatsoosi River, with the exception of a small territory in the north-east, which Usibepu, one of the thirteen chiefs appointed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, was allowed to retain, was restored to Cetwayo, and the territory between the Umlatsoosi and the Natal frontier was constituted a native reserve, under the supervision of a British commissioner. It was arranged that locations should be provided in this reserve for any of the Zulus who might be unwilling to again submit to the restored king. Cetwayo, who had at his own request been allowed to visit England, where the decision of the Government was communicated to him, and by him formally accepted, was re-installed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone on the 29th January in the presence of 5,000 Zulus.

His enemies, headed by Usibepu, proved more formidable and more intractable than he or others had anticipated, and after a struggle of some months he was overthrown and his kraal destroyed. He took refuge in the reserve, where he lived practically under the care of the Resident, a defeated exile, until the 8th of February, 1884, when he died. Soon after his death the Usutus finding themselves no match for Usibepu, called in some Boer adventurers from the Transvaal and elsewhere, with whose assistance they inflicted a crushing defeat on Usibepu, who has been driven to take refuge in the Reserve. As a reward for this service they received a grant of nearly 3,000,000 acres of land, in which they have established a Republic, and taken all Zululand outside the Reserve under the protection of the new State. Dinizulu, Cetwayo's eldest son, has been proclaimed king in succession to his father.

On the 18th Dec., 1884, the British flag was hoisted at St. Lucia Bay, which was ceded to the English Government by Panda in 1843.

The Zulu Native Reserve is administered by a resident commissioner, who is immediately responsible to Sir H. Bulwer as H.M.'s special commissioner for Zulu affairs; and order is maintained by a force of seventy-five mounted native police, called the Reserve Territory Carbineers. The expenditure for 1883, amounting to 5,318*l.*, was met from a grant in aid from the Imperial exchequer, but the revenue received principally from the Hut Tax, of 10*s.* per hut, during 1884, has been sufficient to cover the expenditure, and it is expected that the territory will in future be self-supporting. The estimated revenue for 1884 was 6,750*l.*, and expenditure 6,647*l.*, including extraordinary expenditure, amounting to 845*l.*, on account of the disturbed state of the country.

The establishment of the Reserve is as follows:
Resident Commissioner, Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Sub-Commissioner, A. L. Pretorius, 450*l.*

" " Lieut.-Col. Cardew, 82nd Reg. (acting).

Commandant of Carbineers, George Mansel, 600*l.*

Lieutenant of Carbineers, R. H. Addison, 300*l.*

Railways.

An Act was passed by the Legislative Council, in 1875, authorising the construction of a railway from Pietermaritzburg to the Port of Durban, 78 miles, with a branch northwards from Umgeni to Verulam, 19½ miles, and one south to the Isipingo River, 7 miles. The estimated cost of the work, 1,200,000*l.*, was raised by loan; the contract was executed by Messrs. Wythes and Jackson. The first sod was turned by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st of January, 1876, and the line was finally completed and opened for traffic in November, 1880. A further extension to Ladysmith (118 miles), at an estimated cost of 1,450,000*l.*, is being constructed, and the whole will be finished and opened early in 1886. A contract for the work has been entered into with Mr. James Perry (since deceased).

Defence.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of 1884 consisted of 785 of all ranks.

There is also an armed and mounted police force, numbering 248 Europeans of all ranks, and 25 natives.

Missionaries.

There are various missionary establishments in Natal, supported by voluntary aid, for the advancement of the 362,000 Zulu-Kafir subjects of the Queen. The Churches of England and Scotland, the Wesleyans, the Dutch Reformed, the Americans, the Prussians, the Hanoverians, the Norwegians, and the Church of Rome, all have their stations.

Tariff.

The following is the table of customs duties levied at Port Natal, under authority of laws No. 18, 1866; No. 1, 1867; Nos. 2 and 20, 1872; No. 17, 1874; No. 11, 1875; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, 1881; and No. 14, 1884.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and cider, per gallon	0	0	9
Bacon, hams, and lard, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Beads, per lb.	0	0	2
Butter, per lb.	0	0	3
Candles, per lb.	0	0	1
Cement, Portland and Roman, per cask			
not exceeding 400 lb.	0	2	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1½
Chicory, per 100 lbs.	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Cocoa, jams, jellies, confectionery, bottled fruits, tinned fruits, tinned vegetables, pressed vegetables, fruits, dried (exclusive of currants and raisins), preserved meats in tins, salted meats, and pickles, per 100 lbs., or per 100 pints	0	8	4
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	8	0
Corn and grain of all kinds, except wheat, per 112 lbs.	0	1	0
Cotton blankets or sheets, whether in single article, in pairs, or in pieces, per 100l. value	15	0	0
Dynamite, per lb.	0	0	8
Guns and gun-barrels, each barrel	1	0	0
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	0	6
Jackets or coats made of blanketing, baize, or twilled baize, per 100l. value	15	0	0
Matches, in boxes or other packages, containing not more than 100 matches per gross	0	1	0
Meal and bran, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Oils of all descriptions imported in vessels containing not less than half a gallon (chemical, essential, and perfumed oils excepted) per gallon	0	0	8
Picks and hoes, each	0	0	6
Pistols, pistol barrels, or set of barrels, each	0	5	0
Spirits of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, per gallon	0	9	0
Spirits (sweetened and perfumed), liqueurs and cordials, per gallon	0	9	0
Sugar, unrefined, per cwt.	0	8	6
Sugar, refined, and candy, sauces and potted fish, per 100l. value	6	0	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	7
Tobacco (not manufactured), per lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco (manufactured), per lb.	0	2	0
Cigars, per lb.	0	4	0
Wine, in wood and bottle, per gallon.	0	8	0
Woollen blankets and railway rugs, and manufactures of wool and cotton, commonly used as woollen blankets, whether in single article or in the piece, per 100l. value	15	0	0
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty nor exempted from duty, and not prohibited to be imported, for every 100l. value	7	0	0

By Ordinance 14 of 1856, foreign reprints of British copyright works, otherwise prohibited, may be imported at an ad valorem rate of 20 per cent.

By Law 14, 1884, tin plates and tea lead are free of duty.

Schedule of Goods Free of Duty (Except Registration Charges, Law of 1867).

Animals living, agricultural implements, viz.—Ploughs, harrows, reaping machines, winnowing machines, and all other machines and implements, exclusively employed in agricultural pursuits. Books and music printed, maps and charts, except reprints of works protected by the English Copyright Act, or prohibited to be imported. Breadstuffs, bricks and fire-bricks, casks, staves for casks, headings for casks, hoops and hoop-iron, coin and bullion, coals, coke, and patent fuel, diamonds, flour (wheaten), fresh fruit and vege-

tables, grain bags, gunny bags, and bagging, guano and all other manures, ice, lime, printing presses and type.

Machinery used exclusively in the preparation and manufacture of any of the productions of the soil, and in sawing timber, and in the making of bricks and tiles; and machinery to be employed in agricultural, manufacturing, and mining operations, also in distillation and other chemical processes, as well as the cleansing, pressing, and otherwise preparing of any articles for exportation.

Pig iron, provisions, stores, and all articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Colonial Government. Railway carriages, rice, salt, slates for roofing, seeds, bulbs, and plants and specimens of natural history, tiles, uniforms, and appointments imported by and for the use of any officers of Her Majesty's civil, military, or naval service, serving on full pay in this colony, or for any militia or volunteer forces in this colony. Vacca bags and wool bags made up; wheat; wines and spirits imported or taken out of bond for the use of the lieutenant-governor, and for the use of Her Majesty's military officers serving on full pay in this colony, and also for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, on full pay, and serving on board any of Her Majesty's ships.

By Law 11, 1875, the following articles are also free of duty, except registration charges:—

Bones of animals, hides, raw and undressed horns, indiarubber, unmanufactured; ivory, unmanufactured, animal and vegetable; skins, raw and undressed, wool, ores, and minerals, crude, ostrich feathers, undressed, gums of all description.

Also by Law 4, 1881.—Fencing wire, iron standards, &c., and all material intended to be used solely for the purposes of wire fencing, iron or steel rails for the construction of tramways on farms or plantations.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	260,271	307,025
1876	265,551	261,933
1877	272,473	283,823
1878	369,383	434,632
1879	473,478	491,883
1880	582,715	494,436
1881	612,961*	524,444*
1882	657,737†	738,186†
1883	620,496‡	760,234‡
1884	610,936§	746,808§

Public Debt on 31st December, 1884 3,215,445l.
Sinking funds 179,686l.

	Total Tonnage, 1884.	Tons.
<i>Vessels entered</i>		210,181
<i>" cleared</i>		195,730

* Included in these totals are—Railway revenue, £173,108; Railway expenditure, £129,590.

† Included in these totals are—Railway revenue, £160,955; railway expenditure, £249,073; and items chargeable to Public Works Loan, £79,155.

‡ Included in these totals are—Railway revenue £180,577; railway expenditure, £255,957; and items chargeable to Public Works Loan, £62,969.

§ Included in these totals are railway revenue, £180,216; railway expenditure, £238,110; and items chargeable to public works loan, £39,260.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	1,208,838	835,643
1876	1,022,890	657,390
1877	1,167,402	689,817
1878	1,719,562	694,192
1879	2,176,356	583,711
1880	2,336,584	890,874
1881	1,912,856	768,038
1882	2,213,538	738,809
1883	1,751,107	831,747
1884	1,675,850	957,918

Population in 1884.

Whites, 35,453; Coolies, 27,276; Natives, 361,766.
Total, 424,495.

*Executive Council.**The Governor.*

Sir Henry Connor, Kt., *Chief Justice.*

The Commandant of the Troops.

Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, late R.M.,
K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*

J. T. Polkinghorne, *Treasurer.*

M. H. Gallwey, C.M.G., *Attorney-General.*

H. C. Shepstone, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

Lieut.-Col. Hime, late R.E., *Colonial Engineer.*

T. W. Garland, M.L.C.

G. C. K. Richardson, M.L.C.

Clerk, C. Bird.

Legislative Council.

J. W. Akerman, *Speaker.*

Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Mitchell, late R.M., K.C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

J. T. Polkinghorne, *Treasurer.*

M. H. Gallwey, C.M.G., *Attorney-General.*

H. C. Shepstone, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

Lieut.-Col. Hime, late R.E., *Colonial Engineer.*

G. C. Cato.

R. Lindsay.

T. Shepstone, C.M.G.

A. W. Kershaw.

G. C. K. Richardson.

H. Fell.

J. Walker.

R. H. U. Fisher.

J. H. Atkinson.

J. Robinson.

S. Butcher

B. H. Wood.

J. L. Hulett.

H. Binns.

T. W. Garland.

J. C. Walton.

R. A. Green.

G. Mellersh.

J. Bainbridge.

A. W. J. Pretorius.

E. Woods.

J. C. Boshoff

G. T. van Rooyen.

Genl. Sir J. J. Bisset,
K.C.M.G., C.B.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.,
4,000*l.*

Private Secretary,

, 150*l.*

A.D.C.,

, 150*l.*

Clerk, Executive Council,
100*l.*

Ditto Governor's Office, A. X. Byrne, 300*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell
late R.M., K.C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Assistant Colonial Secretary, F. S. Haden, B.A.,
400*l.* to 500*l.*

Chief Clerk, C. Bird, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Clerk, J. D'A. Dumaresq, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Ditto, A. E. B. Townsend, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Statistical Clerk and Dutch Translator, P. Hugo,
800*l.* to 400*l.*

Office Keeper, J. O'Keefe, 150*l.*

European Messenger, P. B. Goble, 48*l.*

Native Office.

Secretary for Native Affairs, H. C. Shepstone,
800*l.*

Chief Clerk, J. J. Sewell, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Two Student Interpreters, each at 72*l.* to 100*l.*

Treasury Office.

Treasurer, J. T. Polkinghorne, 700*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. B. Bainbridge 300*l.*

Clerk, J. Huneberg, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" F. S. Bird, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" G. Balwin, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

" W. G. Wheelwright, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor, T. G. Crowley, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, A. W. F. Taylor, 300*l.*

Clerk, T. J. St. George, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" C. H. R. Norman, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" P. C. Hawkins, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Sub Auditor for Railway Purposes, A. C. Sewell
300*l.* to 400*l.*

Postal.

Postmaster-General and General Manager of Tele-
graphs, J. Chadwick, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Clerk, W. B. Shurmer, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

" A. J. Norris, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Postmaster, Pietermaritzburg, H. Sullivan, 300*l.*

Clerk, Pietermaritzburg, F. R. Becker, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" " H. Smith, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

" " G. B. Warner, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Postmaster, Durban, C. J. Coakes, 375*l.*

Clerk, A. W. Collins, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

" J. F. Marillier, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" J. Tilbury, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

" R. N. Williams, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

" P. Pardy, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

" V. Addison, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, and 81 Local Post-
masters, 12*l.* to 100*l.*

Telegraphs.

General Manager, J. Chadwick.*

Consulting Engineer, J. Sivewright, C.M.G., 75*l.*

Inspector and Mechanician, T. T. Hardaker, 300*l.* to
350*l.*

Accountant, T. Fox, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Sub-Inspector, J. Adams, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerk in Charge, Durban, J. W. Coleman, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Telegraph Stations.

Maritzburg, 7 Clerks

Durban 6 "

and 31 other Sta-

tions with one

Clerk at each Sta-

tion.

} Salarie range from
25*l.* to 250*l.*

Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds, and Registrar-General, G.
Lamond, 500*l.*

Chief Clerk, J. Craw, 300*l.*

Clerk, L. Whittaker, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" A. Edmondson, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Lands.

Surveyor-General, P. C. Sutherland, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk and Draughtsman, C. G. Behrens, 300*l.*

Clerk, F. A. Hoffmann, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

" F. G. Rodwell, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Public Works.

Colonial Engineer, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, late
R.E., 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. A. Michell, 300*l.*

* Also Postmaster-General; combined salary 500*l.* to
600*l.*

Clerk and Draughtsman, H. J. Dadswell, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk, A. S. Leslie, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
 " W. H. Molyneux, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Accountant's Clerk, J. E. Frampton, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk of Works, Durban, C. J. H. Jenkyn, 350*l.*
Ditto, Pietermaritzburg, C. R. Snell, 300*l.*

Customs.

Collector of Customs, G. Rutherford, 700*l.*
Chief Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, J. Byrne, 450*l.*
Clerk, R. R. Cochrane, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
 " H. C. Tait, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
 " G. C. Byrne, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Supervisor and Locker, Pietermaritzburg, B. Goble, 100*l.*
1st Landing Waiter and Searcher, A. Morling, 300*l.*
2nd ditto, T. H. Swatton, 150*l.* to 275*l.*
3rd " R. Upton, 150*l.* to 275*l.*
4th " J. F. Rutherford, 150*l.* to 275*l.*
1st Locker and Tide-Waiter, J. Maslen, 150*l.*
2nd ditto, P. T. Crawford, 120*l.* to 150*l.*
3rd " T. Nicoll, 120*l.* to 150*l.*
Extra Tide-Waiters (7), at 108*l.* each.
*Two Watchmen and Boatmen at 84*l.* each.*
Customs Officer Umzinkulu River, F. H. P. de L. Staunton, 120*l.*

Excise.

Controller of Excise, H. Rutherford, 350*l.*
Clerk to ditto, E. Pope, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Keeper of Warehouse, Durban, E. H. Hickman, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Ditto, Pietermaritzburg, B. Goble, 120*l.*
Excise Surveyors, 5 each at 160*l.* to 180*l.*, and 5 each at 120*l.* to 150*l.*, with allowances.

NATAL HARBOUR BOARD.

Commissioners.

Chairman, H. Escombe, M.L.C.
 G. C. Cato, M.L.C.
Deputy Chairman, R. Vause.
 S. Butcher, M.L.C.
Collector of Customs, G. Rutherford, W. B. Greenacre, Captain G. Baynton, R.N.R.

Secretary, W. H. Evans, 400*l.*
Accountant, E. C. K. Jamieson, 250*l.*
Clerk, H. Smith, 132*l.*
Port Captain, H. Ballard, 500*l.*
Clerk, J. Reid, 150*l.*
Signalman, J. Stephenson, 120*l.*
Master of Tug, "Forerunner," L. Jewitt, 200*l.*
1st Engineer, R. Symes, 250*l.*
2nd " C. A. Macdon, 150*l.*
Carpenter, T. Johnsen, 144*l.*
Mate, W. Hood, 120*l.*
Master, "Churchill," T. R. Wellington, 275*l.*
Mate, A. Brands, 120*l.*
2nd Engineer, A. O. Bodmer, 150*l.*
Pilot, C. J. Strachan, 212*l.* 10*s.*
 " W. Gordon, 150*l.*
 " A. Masson, 132*l.*
Resident Engineer, E. A. R. Innes, 800*l.*
1st Assistant to ditto, H. Shaun, 350*l.*
2nd " " C. J. Crofts, 200*l.*
3rd " " A. F. Waldie, 160*l.*
Clerk, W. H. Walmesley, 150*l.*
Foreman of Works, W. McConnell, 350*l.*
Storekeeper, W. S. Jarvis, 200*l.*
Assistant ditto, A. M. Lefevre, 100*l.*
Timekeeper, T. A. Gadsden, 160*l.*

Wharfmaster, C. A. Woodroffe, 250*l.*
Constable, P. Toohey, 114*l.*
Signalman, W. Withycombe, 120*l.*
Rockhouse Keeper, C. Cooley, 60*l.*
Superintendent of Water Police, D. I. Nolan, 225*l.*
Constable, G. E. Tatum, 126*l.*
 " E. Norris, 114*l.*
 " S. Bird, 114*l.*
Health Officer, Dr. J. E. Neale, 200*l.*
1st Keeper, D. Moffat, 150*l.*
2nd ditto D. W. Bell, 125*l.*

Judicial.

Chief Justice, Sir H. Connor, Kt., 1,500*l.*
Puisne Judge, C. F. Cadiz, 1,000*l.*
Ditto, Walter Thomas Wragg, 1,000*l.*
Master and Registrar, H. C. Campbell, 450*l.*
Clerk to Master, G. Layton, 150*l.* to 150*l.*
Clerk to Registrar, J. W. F. Bird, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Usher and Messenger, J. Paterson, 110*l.*
Interpreter to Supreme and Circuit Courts, C. J. R. Saunders, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Hindustani Interpreter to Supreme and Circuit Courts, A. Ruffe, 200*l.*
Judge of Native High Court, J. W. Shepstone, 800*l.*
Registrar, W. R. Gordon, 250*l.*
European Messenger, C. E. Garbett, 84*l.*
Sheriff, R. C. Visick, 250*l.*
Attorney-General, M. H. Galloway, C.M.G., 800*l.*
Clerk, T. Garlickie, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerk of the Peace, Pietermaritzburg, R. F. Morcom, 150*l.*
Assistant ditto, and Prosecutor Native High Court, B. C. Clarence, 150*l.*
Clerk of the Peace, and Prosecutor Native High Court, Durban, J. P. Waller, 250*l.*
Ditto, and Prosecutor Native High Court, Verulam, James McLaurin, 100*l.*
Clerk of the Peace, Weenen and Klip River Counties, H. J. Shuter, 150*l.*
Assistant ditto, W. D. Turnbull, 100*l.*
Resident Magistrates:—
Pietermaritzburg, City Division, C. Barter, 500*l.*
1st Clerk, C. P. Wolluter, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd " J. C. Crowley, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. H. Acutt, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Superintendent of Gaol, W. Cook, 250*l.*
Matron, Mrs. Cook, 60*l.*
Umgqi Division, James Forder, 450*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. R. Jones, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
2nd ditto, F. E. Foxon, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Lion's River Division, J. C. C. Chadwick, 400*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, R. E. Dunn, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Durban Division, R. I. Finnermore, 500*l.*
1st Clerk, G. Leask, 300*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd " H. R. Bousfield, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
3rd " M. R. N. Matthews, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
4th " A. H. Hogard, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, H. V. Ridgway, 150*l.*
Superintendent of Gaol, J. W. Phillips, 250*l.*
Matron, Mrs. Phillips, 60*l.*
Umlazi Division, W. P. Jackson, 450*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, S. O. Samuelson, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk and Indian Interpreter, C. Stephen, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Klip River Division, G. M. Rudolph, C.M.G., 450*l.*
Clerk of the Court, J. J. Delahunt, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, E. King, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Newcastle Division, W. H. Beaumont, 450*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, J. Y. Gibson, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk, F. P. Shuter, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Inanda Division, A. E. Titren, 450*l.*
Clerk, J. J. D'Hotman, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, R. H. Beachcroft, 150*l.*
Clerk and Indian Interpreter, J. Lennon, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Clerk and Creole Interpreter, M. A. Latour, 100*l.*
Lower Tugela Division, J. E. Fannin, 450*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, E. C. Leech, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerk and Indian Interpreter, M. J. Williams, 100*l.*
Umvoti County, W. D. Wheelwright, 450*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, A. Boast, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk, C. S. Botha, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Weenen County, P. Paterson, 450*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, H. W. Boast, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk, J. W. F. Biggs, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Umsinga Division, H. F. Fynn, 350*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. B. Erskine 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk, H. Millar, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Alexandra County Capt. G. A. Lucas, 550*l.*
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, D. Giles, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerk and Indian Interpreter, H. J. G. Ince, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Alfred County, J. Giles, 450*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, T. R. Bennett, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Upper Umkomazi Division, A. C. Hawkins, 550*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, J. A. Brickhill, 150*l.*
Izopo Division, J. W. Hathorn, 400*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, J. W. Cross, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Administrator of Native Law, Pagade's Location, C. B. Boast, 300*l.*
Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, J. L. Knight, 300*l.*
Administrator of Native Law, Ipolola, J. O. Jackson, 300*l.*
Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Upper Tugela, Capt. A. Ritter, 300*l.*

Immigration.

Protector of Indian Immigrants, L. H. Mason, 500*l.*
Assistant Protector, J. A. Polkinghorne (acting), 250*l.*
Corresponding Clerk, J. S. Sheldrick, 250*l.*
Accountant, A. W. Cullingworth, 200*l.*
Madras Interpreter, A. Dunning, 162*l.*
Clerk and Hindustani Interpreter, C. W. Burton-Jones, 120*l.*
Deputy Protector of Immigrants, C. Manning, 400*l.*
Secretary, Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal, J. A. Polkinghorne (acting), 200*l.*
London Agent, W. Peace, " "
Secretary and Manager Land and Immigration Board, C. A. Butler, 350*l.*

Education Department.

Superintending Inspector of Schools, R. Russell, 600*l.*
Head Master, High School, Pietermaritzburg, R. Clark 500*l.*
Assistant Masters, ditto, ditto, J. Stalker, 250*l.*, W. L. Bowditch, 250*l.*

Head Master, High School, Durban, P. G. Sandford, 500*l.*
Assistant Master, ditto, W. H. Nicholas, 250*l.*
Head Master, Primary School, Pietermaritzburg, F. G. Richmond, 350*l.*
Head Master Primary School, Durban, J. Crowe, 350*l.*

Legislative Council Office.

Speaker, Legislative Council, J. W. Akerman, 400*l.*
Clerk, F. W. A. Watson, 400*l.*
Clerk Assistant and Librarian, J. M. A. Kretschmar, 300*l.*
Shorthand Writer and Reporter, J. T. Henderson, 300*l.*
Usher, J. E. Wace, 150*l.*

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Mounted Police.

Commandant, Major J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 550*l.*
Inspectors, F. A. Campbell, W. F. Fairlie, 350*l.* to 400*l.*
Sub-Inspectors, F. Phillips, E. C. Crallan, J. A. Masson, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Sub-Inspector and Adjutant, W. Stean, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Pay and Quartermaster, with rank of Sub Inspector, F. H. S. Sewell, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
1 Sergeant-Major, 10*s.* per diem.
9 Sergeants 9*s.* " "
16 Corporals 8*s.* " "
248 Troopers, 6*s.* and 7*s.* per diem, with 1*s.* per diem increase after three years' service.
25 Natives of all ranks.

Volunteer Department.

Commandant, Major J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 150*l.*
Staff Clerk, N. E. Davey, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Storekeeper and Armourer, F. Choles, 250*l.*
Adjutant and Drill Instructor, N. E. Davey, 250*l.*

Arms and Ammunition.

Controller of Arms, H. Wyld-Browne, M.A., 400*l.*
Clerk to ditto, J. G. C. van Leenhof, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Caretaker, Pietermaritzburg Magazine, R. Boyd, 84*l.*
Ditto, Durban Magazine, D. Butler, 108*l.*

Ecclesiastical Department.

Chaplain, English Church, Pietermaritzburg, Rev. J. Green, 100*l.*
Minister, Dutch Reformed Church, Umvoti, Rev. J. Turnbull, 150*l.*

Medical Department.

Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg:
Manager, H. Hancock, 150*l.*
Matron, Mrs. McDonald, 100*l.*
Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Allen, 250*l.*
Clerk, J. A. Michell, 86*l.*
Lunatic Asylum, Pietermaritzburg.
Keeper, J. Smithwick, 200*l.*
Matron, (vacant), 60*l.*
Resident Surgeon, Dr. J. Hyslop, 400*l.*
Hospital, Durban:
Superintendent, W. Raworth, 150*l.*
Matron, B. M. Vibert, 60*l.*
Dispenser, C. E. Bourchier, 100*l.*
Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Addison.
District Surgeons:—
City of Pietermaritzburg, Dr. C. Gordon, 200*l.*
Umgens Division, Dr. C. Ward, 100*l.*
Lion's River, Dr. J. von Mengershausen, 100*l.*
Borough of Durban, Dr. W. H. Addison, 200*l.*
County of ditto, Dr. W. H. Addison, jun., 100*l.*

Division of Klip River (vacant), 100l.
Newcastle, Dr. C. O'G. Gubbins, 100l.
Inanda, Dr. S. G. Campbell, 100l.
Lower Tugela, Dr. H. W. Jones, 100l.
County of Umvoti, Dr. D. Birtwell, 100l.
Weenen, Dr. J. B. Brewitt, 100l.
Alexandra, Dr. V. L. Trenor, 100l.
Alfred, Dr. A. W. Ottmann, 100l.
Division of Umsinga (vacant), 100l.
Upper Unkomanzi, Dr. P. Tarleton, 100l.
Izopo (vacant), 100l.

Veterinary Department.

Veterinary Surgeon, S. Wiltshire, 300l.
Sheep Inspectors:
County of Pietermaritzburg, E. Parkinson, 150l.
" J. J. Hodson, 150l.
" Umvoti, P. Norton, 150l.
" (vacant), 150l.
" Weenen, B. J. Wilkes, jun., 150l.
" J. Button, 150l.
Division of Upper Unkomanzi, J. Ely, 100l.
" Colenso, W. R. Stewart, 350l.
" Izopo, W. Foster, 100l.

Natal Government Railways.

General Manager, D. Hunter, 1,000.
Assistant Manager, 500l.
Resident Engineer, M. W. Carr, 1,000l.
Accountant, J. E. McNess, 500l.
Locomotive Superintendent, W. Milne, 500l.
Superintendent of Indian and Native Labour Department, J. F. Manisty, 400l.
General Storekeeper, J. M. Brookes, 350l.

Natal Government Observatory.

Superintendent, E. Nelson, 400l.
Clerk, H. Lloyd, 144l.

Consuls.

Denmark, George Christopher Cato, Vice-Consul.
United States, George Christopher Cato, Consular-Agent.
Germany, Gustav Monhaupt.
Belgium, A. Dumat (acting).
Portugal, Edward Snell, Vice-Consul.
Netherlands, B. H. De Waal.
Austria-Hungary, E. Munder, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, Edward George Baynton, Vice-Consul.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is situated between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 35' and 59° 25' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 130; its estimated area is 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries.

Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonize this island, but were not successful. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634, a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and 20 years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was ceded to Great Britain, subject to certain rights reserved to France, which are still in question between the two nations.

The industries of the island—fishing, agricultural, and mining—are confined altogether to the sea coast; but a railroad to extend from St. Johns through the island northerly, is at present under construction by an American company of capitalists, who have obtained a charter and large concessions of land from the local parliament; and it is hoped that this road will be the means of opening out and developing the unquestioned resources of the country.

Newfoundland was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council not to exceed 7 members, a Legislative Council not to exceed 15 members, and a House of Assembly of 33 members, elected by householders, who have occupied a dwelling-house as owner or tenant for 1 year immediately preceding the day of election. There are 19,883 electors registered on the electoral roll, and 17 districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which 6 return three members; 4 return two members, and 7 return one. There is a property qualification for members, viz., property exceeding 500l. in amount or value, or a net annual income of 100l.* The ordinary duration of the Session is about three months, and it generally meets at the end of January.

Members of the Council and Assembly receive a certain fixed sum per session, which is provided for annually in a local Act.

AMOUNT PER SESSION.

Council.

President	240 dolls.
Each Member	120 "

A reduction is made for each day's non-attendance.

House of Assembly.

Speaker	924 dolls.
Members, each, resident in outposts.	291 "
" " " capital	194 "

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, cod and seal oil, seal skins, and copper ore. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1884 was—

Total tonnage of vessels entered:	
	Tons.
Steamers	194,510
Sailing vessels.	180,019
Total	374,529
Total tonnage of vessels cleared	
	Tons.
Steamers	193,024
Sailing vessels.	159,171
Total	352,195

Tariff.

(According to Revenue Act, passed 1882.)

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

Table of Duties.

	Dol. c.
Horses, mares, &c., each	2 80
Pigs and calves, each	0 73
Ale, porter, cider and perry, the gallon	0 10
Apples, the barrel	0 30
Apples (dried), the lb.	0 01
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef and sausages, the cwt.	2 00
Beef, pigsheds, feet and hocks (salted and cured), the barrel of 200 lbs.	0 60
Biscuit and bread (not including sweet or fancy biscuits), the cwt.	0 16
Butter, the cwt.	1 12
Cut nails, 13 and 15 per cent.	Free.
All iron for manufacture of nails	Free.
Fruit—Prunes, dates, raisins, currants, and broadfigs (in frail) per lb.	0 02
Broadfigs (in boxes), the lb.	0 04
Other dried fruit not mentioned (dried apples excepted), the lb.	0 04
Casks—empty, second-hand, under 45 gallons, each	0 45
Casks—empty, second-hand, over 45 gallons, each	1 20
Second-hand cask staves (manufactured), capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upwards, per 100	5 00
The same, capable of making casks under 45 gallons, per 100.	1 20
Cheese, the cwt.	1 50
Chocolate and cocoa, the lb.	0 04
Cigars, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and the M.	2 64
Coffee, the lb.	0 03
Coal, imported or brought into the port of St. John's, the ton	0 25
Confectionery, the cwt.	3 50
Feathers and feather beds, the lb.	0 05
Flour, the barrel	0 20
Indian meal and pease, the barrel	0 15
Leather, the \$100.	11 00
Lumber, one inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness, the M	1 00
Molasses, the gallon	0 06
Oatmeal, the barrel of 200 lbs.	0 20
Kerosene oil, the gallon	0 04
Pork, the barrel of 200 lbs.	1 00
Salt, the ton	0 20
Shingles, the M	0 40
Spirits, viz.:—Brandy and other spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 60
All other spirits of greater strength than forty-three per cent. overproof, shall be deemed to be undefined spirits, and be subject to duty accordingly.	
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 00
Gin, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 20
Whisky, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 50

Dols. c.

Cordials, shrub, and other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained, the gallon	0 80
Sugar, loaf and refined, the cwt.	3 50
Sugar, unrefined, the cwt.	2 00
Sugar, bastard, the cwt.	2 50
Tea, the lb.	0 05
Timber, the ton	0 50
Tobacco—manufactured, including leaf tobacco, stripped or partly manufactured the lb.	0 14
Tobacco, leaf and stems, the lb.	0 12½
Vinegar, the gallon	0 10
Wines, viz.:—Champagne, the gallon	2 00
Port and Madeira, the gallon	1 20
Claret, the gallon	0 30
Spanish red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, red Lisbon and Cape, Lisbon common, the gallon	0 30
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment under 80 cents a gallon, the gallon	0 30
Hock, Burgandy, and light Rhenish wines, the gallon	0 60
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment 80 cents a gallon, and any over that price, and Manzanilla and sherry, 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and the gallon	0 90
All other wines 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and the gallon	0 80
Fruit, other than above enumerated, fresh meat and poultry, oxen and cows, tallow and palm oil, the \$100	5 00
Candles, carriages and waggon; ready-made clothing, viz.: coats, jackets, trousers, waistcoats, and south-westerns: mantles, dresses, cloaks and sacks; manufacturers of wood (except cabinet wares, musical instruments, agricultural implements, and packages in which dry goods are imported), the \$100	20 00
Staves, manufactured and dressed; stockings, skirts and drawers (made by hand and not woven), the \$100	20 00
Anchor and chain cables, copper and composition metal for ships, viz.: bar, bolt, and sheathing nails; bread-bag brin or bagging, canvas and sail cloth for ships' use; cordage, viz.: rope and hemp coir and Manila cables; corks and corkwood, hoop-iron, fishing tackle, iron of all kinds, in bars, bolts, sheets, plates and pieces; machinery and parts of machinery; masts and spars, medicines, nails, oakum, oats, rice, Indian corn, barley, bran, pitch, tar, resin, raw turpentine, sheet tin, solder, block tin, staves (undressed), worsted and woollen yarn of all kinds, the \$100	
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt, the \$100	13 00

Local Distillation.

Brandy, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 20
Gin, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 20

tion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 00
Whisky, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	1 00
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	0 75

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing duties, there shall be paid 15 per cent. upon the amount payable as such duties in respect of the several articles above enumerated.

Table of Exemptions.

Agricultural implements and machinery, imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture; alms, clothing, and provisions for her Majesty's land and sea forces; articles imported for religious purposes; paintings and statuary not intended for sale; articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor; articles for the official use of foreign consuls; bait, bark for tanning leather, boiler plate; coals, when not imported or brought into the port of St. John's; coin and bullion; coke, cotton yarn, cotton (raw); corn for the manufacture of brooms; crushing mills for mining purposes; donations of clothing, specially imported for distribution gratuitously by any charitable society; dyestuffs, eggs, hemp, flax and tow; hides, or pieces of hides, not tanned, and curried or dressed; junk, old iron, old copper and composition metal; live sheep, unmanufactured wool; manures of all kinds; materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper and composition metal, together with nails and paper, or felt, which may be used for or under such sheathing; music, written or printed; passengers' baggage; household furniture and working tools and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in the colony; philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported for the use of colleges, scientific or literary societies; pig iron, plants, trees and shrubs; printed matter, not intended to be written on; printing presses, printing paper (royal and demy), printing types, and all other printing materials; printed books, pamphlets, maps and charts; refuse, rice, sand, seeds for agricultural societies; specimens illustrative of Natural History; sulphuric acid, when used for the manufacture of manure; steam engines, boilers, and propellers; water-wheels and saws, when used in the original construction of steamboats built in this colony, and of mills and factories; twines to be used in manufacturing nets in this colony; wheat; works of art, viz.: engravings, paintings and statuary, not intended for sale; vegetables of all sorts; fish of all kinds, and oil of the produce of fish; ploughs, harrows, reaping, raking, mowing, ploughing and seed-sowing machines, to be used in this colony.

NOTE.—By Act No. 1 of 1885 the following additional duties were imposed on the goods, wares and merchandise hereinafter mentioned, imported from countries the fisherman of which have the privilege of taking fish on all parts of the coasts of Newfoundland and its dependencies, and in which countries duties are or shall hereafter be levied upon fish and the produce of the fisheries exported from the colony and its dependencies to such countries, the following duties, viz.:—

Flour, the barrel	0 75
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Pork, the barrel	1 50
Butter, 100 lbs.	0 75
Tobacco, 100 lbs.	5 0
Kerosine oil, the imp. gall.	0 5
Cornmeal, the barrel	0 52½
Fish, the quintal	1 50

But the Governor may, by Proclamation, published in the *Royal Gazette*, remit the whole or any part of the duty imposed on fish imported into this colony or its dependencies from countries making such changes or reductions in their tariff of duties, with respect to fish, the produce of fish, or other articles exported from this colony and its dependencies, to such countries as the Governor may deem equitable.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	173,218	195,833
1876	182,500	202,644
1877	188,571	202,251
1878	212,298	239,286
1879	261,864	222,010
1880	205,231	230,310
1881	\$1,005,807	\$1,048,634
1882	\$1,096,190	\$1,325,346
1883	\$1,264,382	\$1,234,421
1884	\$1,262,154	\$1,170,958

Public Debt of Newfoundland, \$1,549,313-12.

Population according to Census taken in 1884.

Males.	Females.	Labrador.	Total.
99,342	93,779	4,211	197,332

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	1,470,494	1,711,600
1876	1,501,230	1,701,866
1877	1,534,405	1,285,024
1878	1,430,984	1,173,102
1879	1,512,706	1,233,107
1880	1,451,299	1,174,117
1881	\$6,863,708½	\$8,980,583*
1882	\$8,350,222	\$7,001,222
1883	\$9,131,464	\$8,817,685*
1884	\$8,075,792	\$6,567,135

Total tonnage of vessels entered in 1883	323,546 Tons.
" " cleared	306,350

Governors.

- 1729 Captain Osborne, R.N.
- 1737 Captain Vanburgh.
- 1740 Captain Lord G. Graham.
- 1741 Captain Hon. J. Byng.
- 1744 Captain Sir C. Hardy.
- 1749 Captain Lord Rodney.
- 1750 Captain Drake.
- 1753 Captain Bonfoy.
- 1755 Captain Dorril.
- 1757 Captain Edwards.
- 1760 Captain Webb.
- 1761 Captain Groves.
- 1764 Captain Palliser.
- 1769 Captain Hon. J. Byron.
- 1772 Commodore Molyneux.
- 1775 Commodore Duff.
- 1776 Admiral Montague.
- 1779 Admiral Edwards.
- 1782 Admiral Campbell.
- 1786 Admiral Elliott.
- 1789 Admiral Milbanke.

* These Returns (except as to the imports for 1882) are exclusive of Labrador.

1794 Admiral Sir J. Wallace
 1797 Admiral Waldegrave.
 1800 Admiral Pole.
 1802 Admiral Gambier.
 1804 Admiral Sir E. Gower.
 1807 Admiral Holloway.
 1810 Admiral Sir J. Duckworth.
 1813 Admiral Sir J. Keats.
 1816 Admiral Pickmore.
 1818 Admiral Sir C. Hamilton
 1825 Captain Sir T. Cochrane.
 1834 Captain Prescott.
 1841 Major-General Sir J. Harvey.
 1847 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant
 1852 Ker Baillie Hamilton.
 1855 C. H. Darling.
 1857 Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt.
 1864 Anthony Musgrave.
 1869 Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B
 1876 Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
 1881 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*.
 Sir H. F. Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G.
 1882 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*.
 1884 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
 1885 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*.
 1886 Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Hon. Robert Thorburn, *Premier*.
 E. D. Shea, *Colonial Secretary*.
 The Hon. James S. Winter, Q.C., *Attorney General*.
 A. M. Mackay.
 The Hon. Edward White.

Legislative Council.

Edwd. Morris, *President*.

Edwd. White.	Charles Crowley.
John Winter.	Philip Cleary.
Edwd. D. Shea.	James Stewart Pitts.
Aug. W. Harvey.	James McLoughlin.
Robt. Thorburn.	Moses Monroe.
Thos. Talbot.	John Syme.
Charles R. Ayre.	James S. Winter, Q.C.

Acting Clerk to the Legislative Council, H. Carter
 \$600, cy.
Acting Master in Chancery, T. J. Kough, Q.C.,
 \$700, cy.
Clerk, Black Rod, \$600.

House of Assembly.

Robert J. Kent.	James L. Noonan.
Hon. Sir Ambrose Shea,	Abraham Kean.
K.C.M.G.	Frederic White.
Michael J. O. Mara.	James Rolls.
Edward P. Morris.	Augustus P. Goodridge.
Patrick J. Scott.	Smith McKay.
James J. Callanan.	Michael T. Knight.
Richard MacDonnell.	Albert Bradshaw.
John Veitch.	Michael H. Carty.
George A. Hutchings.	Alexander M. Mackay.
Hon. James S. Winter.	Robert Bond.
Charles Dawe.	John E. P. Peters.
Joseph Godden.	Henry W. LeMessurier.
Alfred Penny.	William J. S. Donnelly.
Alexander J. W. McNeily.	James McGrath.
Stephen R. March.	George H. Emerson.
Hon. Robert Thorburn.	Daniel J. Green.
Walter Baine Grieve.	George Shea.
Ellis Watson.	

Clerk of the House of Assembly, R. B. Holden,
 \$1,260.

Assistant Clerk, Jas. Watson, \$600.

Sergeant-at-Arms, John Freeman, \$480 cy.

Solicitor to the House of Assembly, \$600.

Civil Establishment

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral,
 Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*, British,
 sterling, \$12,000.

Private Secretary,
 \$924.

Colonial Secretary, E. D. Shea, \$2,400.

Clerks, John W. Withers, \$1,124; and George W. B.
 Carter, \$1,000.

Auditor-General, Thomas Glen, \$1,000

Financial Secretary (vacant).

Financial Clerk, A. Reid \$800.

Receiver-General, George Skelton (acting).

Surveyor-General, J. O. Fraser, \$2,400.

Chairman Board of Works, Smith McKay, \$2,000.

Secretary Board of Works, Mc. T. Knight, \$924.

*Inspector of Lighthouses and Superintendent of Public
 Buildings*, J. T. Nevill, \$1,200.

Commissioner of Poor, John Casey, \$1,154.

Cashier of Savings' Bank, Hon. Edward Morris,
 \$1,920.

Accountant of Savings' Bank, Stephen Knight, \$1,200.

Physician of Lunatic Asylum, H. H. Stabb, \$1,385

Hospital Surgeons, Charles Crowley, Senior Surgeon,
 \$500; Henry Shea, Junior Surgeon \$400.

Postmaster-General (vacant.)

Chief Clerk, G. Le Messurier, \$800.

Superintendent, Money Order Office, Thomas S.
 Dwyer, \$800.

*Examiner-in-Chief, Masters and Mates, and Harbour
 Master*, Commander George Robinson, R.N.,
 \$1,920.

Assistant Collector of Colonial Revenue, James S.
 Hayward, \$1,600.

Landing and Tide Surveyor, John R. Kearny, \$1,154.

First Landing Waiter, James Winter, \$1,100.

Second " W. S. Canning, \$1,000.

Third " W. White, \$750.

1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, Thomas Gaden,
 \$1,100.

Sub-Collectors, J. E. Duder, A. J. Pearce, J. G.
 Lucas, Wm. Lang, W. S. Green, Felix McCarthy,
 A. Clift, G. Gushue, T. Winter, W. M. Pittman,
 P. Hubert, H. Camp, F. A. Read, G. Lilly, L.
 Barron, B. Taylor, N. N. Taylor. Salaries
 \$462 to \$800.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland (Church of England), The
 Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, D.D.

Roman Catholic Bishop of St John's, The Most Rev.
 Thomas J. Power, B.A.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace, The Most
 Rev. Ronald McDonald.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court,
 Hon. Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., \$5,000.

Assistant Justice, Hon. Robert J. Pinsent, \$4,000.

Ditto, ditto, Hon. Joseph J. Little, \$4,000.

Attorney-General, James S. Winter, Q.C., \$2,400.

Solicitor-General (vacant).

Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, P.
 Emerson, Q.C., \$1,800, and fees

Sheriff Central District, Thomas Talbot, \$1,385.

Northern District, J. Bemister, \$1,385.

Southern District, James Carter, \$924.

Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, R. R. W.
 Lilly (fees).

Central District Court Judges, D. W. Prowse, \$2,000
 and J. G. Couroy, \$2,000.

District Court Judge, Harbour Grace, T. R. Bennett,
 \$1,800.

Magistrates, Carboner, Israel M'Neill, \$830.

Brigus, John Wilcox, \$830.

Trinity, G. H. Cole, \$830.

Twillingate, Francis Berteau, \$830.

Bona Vista, David Candow, \$830.

Little Bay, J. B. Blandford, \$800.

Fogo, James Fitzgerald, \$700.

Greenspond, Samuel Baird, \$693.

Ferryland, John Rochfort, \$800.

Placentia, Thomas O'Reilly, \$830.

Burin, James Hippiisley, \$800.

Old Perlican, Wm. Christian, \$700.

Grand Bank, George Simms, \$700.

Harbor Breton, P. Hubert, \$462.

St. Mary's, J. Harney, \$280.

Burgeo, John Jordan, \$500.

Channel, A. McKenzie, \$500.

St. George's Bay, Michael E. Dwyer.

St. Anthony, James Saint.

La Scie, Daniel Duggan.

Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, and Clerk of Centra.

District Court, R. R. W. Lilly, \$1,570.

Inspector and General Superintendent of Constabulary, Major Fawcett.

Consuls.

Portugal.—Thos. R. Smith, Consul-General; Wm. Hayward, Vice-Consul, St. John's. Robert S. Munn, Vice-Consul, Harbor Grace, G. H. Cole, Vice-Consul, Trinity. J. Henry Clements, Vice-Consul, Lapeile. H. J. Holman, Vice-Consul; A. F. Hatch, Consular Agent, Harbor Briton. Thomas C. Duder, Vice-Consul, Fogo. John W. Owen, Vice-Consul, Twillingate. Richard Goodridge, Vice-Consul, Renewa.

Italy.—A. M. F. Gianelli, Consul for Newfoundland. Consular Agent, Henry J. Stabb.

United States of America.—Thomas N. Molloy, Consul for Newfoundland. Consular Agent, Harbor Grace, P. Devereux.

Sweden and Norway.—Robert H. Prowse, Vice-Consul for Newfoundland.

Spain.—Don Antonio Singala, Vice-Consul, St. John's. Consular Agents—Fogo, Hay Finlater; Trinity, G. H. Cole; Rose Blanco, Philip Sorsoliel; Harbor Briton, Philip Hubert; Twillingate, W. Lethbridge; Burin, —; Gaultois, Edward C. Gallop; Little Harbor, Joseph C. Le Scelluer.

Brazil.—A. O. Hayward, Vice-Consul. Consular Agents—W. H. Thompson, Conception Bay; Thomas Winter, Burin; Henry T. Holman, Harbor Briton.

Belgium.—H. E. Hayward, Consul.

German Empire.—Robert H. Prowse, Consul, St. John's. Port of Nain, Labrador, Mr. Bourquin.

NEW SOUTH WALES.*

This Colony is situated on the eastern coast of the Australian continent. It is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1609, and was visited by several of the early navigators, Captain Cook having explored its eastern coast in 1770. The first settlement was formed in 1788.

* Norfolk Island, formerly a receptacle for English convicts, and Pitcairn Island, famous on account of the story of the mutiny of the 'Bounty' are under the superintendence of the Governor of New South Wales. The inhabitants of Pitcairn Island were removed to Norfolk Island in 1857, but some of them have since returned.

Situation, Area, and Population.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 35° 25' S. lat., and 151° 17' E. long. Population, according to census of 1881, 224,211; estimated population at end of 1884, 267,194.

The Colony contains 310,700 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles (198,840,012 acres), of which 852,017 acres are under crop.

The population according to the census of 1881 was 751,468.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1884, was 921,268.

Climate.

The climate of New South Wales affords a wide range of temperature; from Kiangra, where the mean is 43°·5, to Grafton, 69°·0. On the coast it varies from 59°·7, at Eden, to 69°·0, at Grafton, Sydney being 61°·7, almost the same as Madrid (61°·4). On the mountains snow lies in some places all the winter. On the high table land at Bathurst the mean temperature is 56°·8, and on the inland plains about 70°·0.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases; at Deniliquin it is 13 inches; at Sydney, 49 inches; and the days on which rain falls, 141. At London the number of days is 144, and the amount 24 inches; only 25 per cent of this falls in quantities of half an inch and upwards in a day, while in Sydney 60 per cent. may be said to fall in torrents of from half an inch to 8 inches per day.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, dry, cold westerly; and wet S. and S.E.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

Trade and Industry.

The great staple produce of New South Wales is wool.

In 1874, 55,156,924 lbs. of wool, value 5,010,125 $\frac{1}{2}$, were exported.	In 1875, 87,534,280 lbs., value 15,651,643 $\frac{1}{2}$.
In 1876, 100,736,330 lbs., value 5,565 73 $\frac{1}{2}$.	In 1877, 102,150,246 lbs., value 5,256,038 $\frac{1}{2}$.
In 1878, 111,833,017 lbs., value 5,723,316 $\frac{1}{2}$.	In 1879, 123,710,450 lbs., value 6,491,198 $\frac{1}{2}$.
In 1880, 154,871,832 lbs., value 8,040,625 $\frac{1}{2}$.	In 1881, 139,601,506 lbs., value 7,149,787 $\frac{1}{2}$.
In 1882, 146,221,182 lbs., value 7,433,091 $\frac{1}{2}$.	In 1883, 188,161,710 lbs., value 8,953,100 $\frac{1}{2}$.
In 1884, 173,986,303 lbs., value	

The Colony also produces coal, silver, tin, iron, copper, gold, tobacco, sugar, and kerosene.

A map is published herewith showing the mineral districts of the colony.

The live stock on 31 March, 1885, was as follows:—330,603 horses—cattle, 1,333,320—sheep, 30,379,871—pigs, 211,656. Gold and coin produce of the Colony exported in 1880 was valued at 830,776 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., in 1881, 1,915,023 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; 1882, 1,697,791 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; 1883, 1,689,517 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; 1884, 934,406 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The coal mines have steadily advanced since 1863. The produce of 18 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., while in 1881, 1,775,224 tons, valued at 603,248 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., were raised from 40 mines; 1882, 2,109,282 tons, valued at 948,966, raised from 44 mines; 1883, 2,521,457 tons, valued at 1,201,942 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., raised from 54 mines; 1884, 2,749,109 tons, valued at 1,303,077 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., raised from 48 mines.

The export of coal to the neighbouring colonies and to Foreign States for the last four years, was as follows:—

Export of Coal.

	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£
Victoria	373,619	143,321	414,027	198,725	488,978	253,908	519,385	270,986
New Zealand	136,110	54,743	153,346	78,173	155,272	85,411	205,280	113,518
Queensland	14,375	5,863	21,266	10,741	46,979	24,571	39,776	21,762
Tasmania	26,499	10,121	29,707	14,614	29,992	14,807	38,490	20,551
South Australia	103,641	41,118	136,715	67,331	128,764	66,463	174,773	97,072
Singapore	5,690	1,886	13,361	6,696	39,990	18,277	36,733	18,879
Hong Kong	99,657	40,487	63,188	32,785	106,496	58,995	127,233	69,872
China	34,154	18,512	42,545	26,503	32,421	20,841	36,081	21,594
United States	150,002	68,172	179,071	100,208	207,475	124,943	206,720	124,181
Mauritius	6,249	2,414	22,753	11,867	4,384	2,380	16,612	9,521
Other places	77,848	30,893	185,566	99,390	271,734	159,066	289,680	163,109
Total	1,029,844	417,530	1,261,545	647,033	1,512,445	829,662	1,690,763	931,045

There were 1,613 miles of railway open in 1884, earning a net sum of 2,086,237l.

The greater part of the Public Revenue, amounting to more than one-third, is derived from Customs Duties. The other principal sources of revenue are rents of land.

Tariff.

The following is a Table of Customs' Duties fixed by Act 34 Vic. No. 21, and Act No. 10 of 1884:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.
Imports:—		s. d.
Bacon	per lb.	0 2
Bags and sacks	per dozen	1 0
Do. Gunny	do.	0 6
Beer, ale, porter, spruce or other beer, in wood or jar	per gallon	0 6
Do. in bottle	do.	0 9
Biscuits	per lb.	0 1
Blue	do.	0 1
Candles	do.	0 1
Cement	per barrel	2 0
Cheese	per lb.	0 2
Chicoory	do.	0 3
Chocolate	do.	0 3
Cigarettes	do.	6 0
Cigars	do.	6 0
Cocoa	per lb.	0 3
Coffee	do.	0 3
Comfits	do.	0 1½
Confectionery	do.	0 1½
Cordage	per ton	40 0
Corn-flour	per lb.	0 1
Dates	do.	0 1
Doors	each	1 0
Fish, dried, preserved or salt	per lb.	0 1
Fruits, bottled quarts	per dozen	2 0
Do. pints and smaller quantities	do.	1 0
Do. dried	per lb.	0 2
Ginger	do.	0 1
Hams	do.	0 2
Hops	do.	0 3
Iron—galvanized in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	per ton	40 0
Do. galvanized manufactures	per cwt.	3 0
Iron Wire	per ton	20 0
Jams	per lb.	0 1
Jellies	do.	0 1
Maizena	do.	0 1
Malt	per bushel	0 6

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.
		s. d.
Mustard	per lb.	0 1
Nails	per ton	40 0
Nuts of all kinds except Cocoa-nuts	per lb.	0 1
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts	per dozen	1 0
Do. pints and smaller quantities	do.	0 6
Oils, except Animal, Black, Cocoa-nut, Sperm	per gallon	0 6
Opium—Including all goods, wares, and merchandise, mixed or saturated with opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein, not imported for use as a known medicine	per lb.	20 0
Paints	per ton	40 0
Paper—Writing and Fancy	per lb.	0 1
Do. Brown and Wrapping	per cwt.	3 4
Pepper	per lb.	0 2
Powder, Blasting	do.	0 1
Do. Sporting	do.	0 3
Preserves	do.	0 1
Rice	per ton	60 0
Rope	do.	40 0
Sago	per lb.	0 1
Salt and Saltpetre	per ton	20 0
*Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than twenty-five per centum of Proof Spirits	per liquid gallon	4 0
Sashes	each	1 0
Shot	per cwt.	5 0
Shutters	each	1 0
Soda Crystals	per ton	20 0
Spices	per lb.	0 2
*Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer	per proof gallon	12 0
*Spirits—On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer	per liquid gallon	12 0
Spirits, Methylated	per gallon	2 0
Starch	per lb.	0 1
Stearine	do.	0 1

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.
		s. d.
Succades	per lb.	0 1½
Sugar, Refined	per cwt.	6 8
Do. Raw	do.	5 0
Do. Molasses and Treacle	do.	3 4
Tea	per lb.	0 3
Timber, Dressed	per 100 ft. super.	2 0
Do. Rough and Undressed	do.	1 0
Tobacco, Manufactured, Un-manufactured, and Snuff	per lb.	3 0
Do. Unmanufactured if entered for manufacture in the Colony	do.	1 0
Do. Sheepwash	do.	0 3
Turpentine	per gallon	1 0
Varnish	do.	2 0
Vinegar	do.	0 6
Wines, sparkling	do.	10 0
Do. other kinds	do.	5 0
Woolpacks	each	0 8

Constitution.

In New South Wales, "responsible Government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54. The Governor is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, which consists of not fewer than 21 persons, of whom not less than four-fifths must be persons not holding office under the Crown, except officers in H.M.'s sea or land forces on full or half pay. The members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were appointed for 5 years, but all subsequent appointments have been made for life, subject to certain provisions contained in the Act. The Council now consists of 59 members.

The Legislative Assembly, under the "Electoral Act of 1880" (44 Vict. No. 13), consists of 122 members, representing 72 electoral districts; and provision is made for giving increased representation to the several constituencies according to growth of population. The qualification for election to the Assembly extends to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," with certain special exceptions.

The electoral franchise is given, subject to certain official and other disqualifications, to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," if entered on the Roll of Electors, under one or other of the following heads:—

1. "Resident Electors.—Every such subject who at the time of making out the Electoral List in any such District shall reside, and during the six months then next preceding shall have resided in that District.

2. "Non-Resident Electors.—Every such subject, whether or not so resident as aforesaid, who shall have at the time of making out the said Electoral List, and for the six months then next preceding shall have had within the district a freehold or leasehold estate in possession, or have been in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof for his own use of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.* respectively, or who shall then occupy, and for the said six months have occupied, within the district any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, shop, room, or building, being either separately or jointly with any land within such district occupied by him therewith of the annual value of 10*l.*, such occupation being either continuously of the same premises or successively of any two or more respectively of the required value, or who shall hold, and for the said six months shall have held, a Crown lease or license for pastoral purposes

within such district: Provided that no elector possessing more than one qualification within the same electoral district shall be thereby entitled to an additional vote for that district: Provided also when any premises are jointly owned or occupied or held on lease by more persons than one, each of such joint owners, occupiers, or leaseholders shall be entitled to vote in respect of such premises in case the value of his individual interest therein separately taken would, under the provisions of the said section, entitle him to vote if solely interested." (Section II.)

The voting at elections is by ballot, as it was also under the old electoral Act of 1858 now repealed.

Governors.

Succession of Governors, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government. Captain A. Phillip, R.N., from Jan. 26, 1788, to Dec. 10, 1792.

Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 11, 1792, to Dec. 12, 1794.

Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 13, 1794, to Sept. 1, 1795.

Captain Hunter, R.N., from Sept. 7, 1795, to Sept. 27, 1800.

Captain P. G. King, R.N., from Sept. 28, 1800, to August 12, 1806.

Captain W. Bligh, R.N., from August 13, 1806, to Jan. 26, 1808.

During Governor Bligh's suspension, the Government was successively administered by—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson all of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment, from Jan. 26, 1808, to Dec. 28, 1809.

Major-General L. Macquarie, from Jan. 1, 1810, to Dec. 1, 1821.

Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B., from Dec. 1, 1821, to Dec. 1, 1825.

Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor), from Dec. 6, 1825, to Dec. 18, 1825.

Lieutenant-General R. Darling, from Dec. 19, 1825, to Oct. 21, 1831.

Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting - Governor), from Oct. 22, 1831, to Dec. 2, 1831.

Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B., from Dec. 3, 1831, to December 5, 1837.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 6, 1837, to Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir George Gipps, from Feb. 24, 1838, to July 11, 1846.

Sir Maurice O'Connell, from July 12, 1846, to Aug. 2, 1846.

Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, from Aug. 3, 1846, to Jan. 17, 1855.

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., from Jan. 20, 1855, to Jan. 22, 1861.

Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from Sept. 17 to Oct. 27, 1857.

Colonel John Maxwell Perceval, Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Kt., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from June 16, to July 8, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator), from January 23, 1861, to March 21, 1861.

Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., afterwards Lord Lisgar (Administrator), March 22, 1861, to May, 15, 1861.

Governor-in-Chief, May 16, 1861, to December 24, 1867.

Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator from December 25, 1867, to January 7, 1868).
 Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, Earl of Belmore, January 8, 1868 to Feb. 22, 1872.
 Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B. (Chief Justice), from February 23 to June 2, 1872.
 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., from June 3rd, 1872, to March 19th, 1879.
Lieutenant - Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., from Mar. 20th, 1879, to Aug. 3rd, 1879.
 Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. S. Loftus, P.C., G.C.B., 4th August, 1879, to Nov. 10th, 1885.
 Sir Alfred Stephen, Lt.-G., until Dec. 11th, 1885.
 Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., Dec. 11th, 1885.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	4,121,996	3,941,324
1876	5,033,828	4,499,013
1877	5,748,245	4,564,451
1878	4,983,863	5,100,825
1879	4,475,059	5,839,142
1880	4,904,230	5,560,078
1881	6,714,327	5,890,580
1882	7,410,737	6,347,810
1883	6,470,341	8,048,319
1884	7,117,592	6,853,189

Population, according to the Census of 1881.

Males.	Females.	Total.
411,149	340,319	751,468

Estimated Population of the Colony on 31st Dec., 1884.

Males.	Females.	Total.
511,257	410,011	921,268
1885, 30th June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.
527,917	420,069	947,986

Population of the Cities and Principle Towns (Census 1881).

Sydney	224,211
Newcastle	15,596
Paramatta	8,432
Bathurst	7,221
Goulburn	6,839
East and West Maitland	8,005
Grafton	3,891
Wagga Wagga	3,974

Public Debt.

1875, £11,470,637	1880, £14,903,919
1876, 11,759,519	1881, 16,924,019
1877, 11,724,419	1882, 18,721,219
1878, 11,688,119	1883, 21,632,459
1879, 14,937,419	1884, 24,601,959

Number of Vessels Built.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1875	91	6,450
1876	60	3,465
1877	61	4,510
1878	49	3,442
1879	50	2,335
1880	41	2,799
1881	31	1,507
1882	65	4,734
1883	102	7,253
1884	103	7,663

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	18,490,200	13,671,580
1876	18,672,776	13,003,941
1877	14,606,594	13,125,810
1878	14,768,873	12,965,879
1879	14,198,847	13,086,819
1880	18,950,075	15,525,135
1881	17,409,326	16,049,503
1882	21,281,130	16,716,961
1883	20,960,157	19,886,018
1884	22,826,985	18,251,506

*Legislative Council.**Members.*Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., *President.*

Abbott, Robt. Palmer.	Long, William Alexander.
Brodribb, William A.	Lord, Francis.
Busby, William.	Lucas, John.
Byrnes, William.	Macintosh, John.
Cadell, Thomas.	Mackellar, Charles Kin-
Campbell, John.	naird, M.R., C.M.
Campbell, Alexander.	Macleay, William.
Campbell, Charles.	Moore, Henry.
Charles, Samuel.	Moore, Charles.
Chisholm, James.	Mort, Henry.
Cox, George Henry.	Moses, Henry.
Creed, John Mildred.	Neale, James Henry.
Dalley, Wm. Bede, Q.C.	Norton, James.
Dangar, Henry Carey.	Ogilvie, E. D. Stuart.
Darley, F. M., Q.C.	Piddington, William R.
De Salis, Leopold Fane.	Richardson, John.
Dodds, Alexander.	Roberts, Richard Hutchin-
Eales, John.	son.
Farnell, James Squire.	Rundle, Jeremiah Brice.
Flood, Edward.	Ryan, John Nagle.
Gordon, Alex., Q.C.	Smith, John.
Grahame, William.	Stewart, John.
Halliday, William.	Stuart, Sir Alexander,
Hay, Sir John, K.C.M.G.,	K.C.M.G.
<i>President.</i>	Suttor, William Henry.
Hill, Richard.	Suttor, John Bligh.
Jacob, Archibald H.	Terry, Samuel Henry.
King, Philip Gidley.	Thornton, George.
Knox, Edward.	Watt, John Brown.
Lackey, John.	Webb, Edmund.
Lee, George.	White, James.

Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, 700l.*Assistant ditto*, A. P. Clapin, 500l.*Chairman of Committees*, Hon. William R. Piddington, 500l.*Usher of the Black Rod*, S. M. Mowle, 400l.*Librarian*, Robert Rogers, 350l.*Legislative Assembly.*

Constituencies.	Members.
Gunnedah	Abbott, Joseph Palmer.
West Sydney	Abigail, Francis.
Carcoar	Baker, Ezekiel Alex-
	ander
The Murray	Barbour, Robert.
East Sydney	Barton, Edmund.
Bourke	Barton, Russell.
The Murrumbidgee	Bolton, Alexander
	Thorley.
The Hawkesbury	Bowman, Alexander.
Durham	Brown, Herbert H.
Mudgee	Browne, Thomas Frede-
	ric de Courcy.
East Maitland	Brunker, James Nixon.
Central Cumberland	Bull, Nathaniel, George.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
East Surrey . . .	Burdekin, Sydney.	St. Leonards . . .	Parkes, Sir H., K.C.M.G.
Tamworth . . .	Burke, Michael.	Central Cumberland . . .	Parkes, Varney.
The Hunter . . .	Burns, John Fitzgerald.	New England . . .	Proctor, William C.
Paddington . . .	Butcher, Robert.	The Clarence . . .	Purves, John Mitchell.
The Gwydir . . .	Campbell, William R.	Wentworth . . .	Quin, Edward.
The Bogan . . .	Cass, George Edwin.	East Sydney . . .	Reid, George Houstoun.
The Murray . . .	Chanter, John Moore.	Redfern . . .	Renwick, Arthur, Esq.
Eden . . .	Clarke, Henry.	The Hastings and Man- ning . . .	Roberts, Charles James.
Orange . . .	Clarke, William.	Mudgee . . .	Robertson, Sir John, K.C.M.G.
The Namoi . . .	Collins, Charles T.	Molong . . .	Ross, Andrew, M.D.
Forbes . . .	Coonan, Walter T.	Braidwood . . .	Ryrie, Alexander.
East Sydney . . .	Copeland, Henry.	Bourke . . .	Sawers, William Bowie Stewart Campbell.
Balranald . . .	Cransie, John.	Wollombi . . .	Scott, Lyall.
Northumberland . . .	Creer, Joseph.	Grafton . . .	See, John.
Orange . . .	Dalton, Thomas.	East Macquarie . . .	Shepherd, John.
South Sydney . . .	Davies, John.	Boorowa . . .	Slattery, Thomas M.
Monaro . . .	Dawson, Henry.	Newtown . . .	Smith, James Francis.
Albury . . .	Day, George.	The Macleay . . .	Smith, Robert Burdett.
The Murrumbidgee . . .	Dibbs, George Richard.	East Macquarie . . .	Smith, Sydney.
The Richmond . . .	Ewing, Thomas Thomson.	The Nepean . . .	Smith, Thomas Richard.
Wellington . . .	Ferguson, David A.	Young . . .	Spring, Gerald.
Glen Innes . . .	Fergusson, William J.	Monaro . . .	Stephen, Harold Wilber- force Hindmarsh.
The Upper Hunter . . .	Fitzgerald, Robert George Dundas.	Canterbury . . .	Stephen, Septimus A.
Newcastle . . .	Fletcher, James.	Forbes . . .	Stokes, Alfred.
South Sydney . . .	Forsyth, Archibald.	Redfern . . .	Sutherland, John.
Newtown . . .	Foster, William John.	Bathurst . . .	Sutton, Francis Bathurst
Carcoar . . .	Garland, Charles Launcelot.	Argyle . . .	Tait, Francis.
Balmain . . .	Garrard, Jacob.	Hartley . . .	Targett, W. S.
Camden . . .	Garrett, Thomas.	Kiama . . .	Tarrant, Harman John.
Eden . . .	Garvan, James P.	Mudgee . . .	Taylor, A. G.
Newtown . . .	Gibbes, Frederick J.	Parramatta . . .	Taylor, Hugh.
The Murrumbidgee . . .	Gornly, James.	Goulburn . . .	Tece, William, junr.
Patrick's Plains . . .	Gould, Albert John.	West Maitland . . .	Thompson, R. W.
Canterbury . . .	Hammond, Mark John.	South Sydney . . .	Tooley, James Matthew.
Balmain . . .	Hawthorne, John Stuart.	Paddington . . .	Trickett, William J.
The Hume . . .	Hayes, James.	Grenfell . . .	Vaughn, Robert M.
Canterbury . . .	Henson, William.	Gundagai . . .	Want, John Henry.
Yass Plains . . .	Heydon, Louis Francis.	Young . . .	Watson, William John.
The Richmond . . .	Hogan, Patrick.	Gloucester . . .	White, R. H. D.
Argyle . . .	Holborow, Wm. H.	Balranald . . .	Wilkinson, Robert Bliss.
Shoalhaven . . .	Humphery, F. Thomas.	The Glebe . . .	Wilkinson, W. Camac.
The Upper Hunter . . .	Hungerford, Thomas.	Redfern . . .	Williamson, T. M.
Balmain . . .	Hyam, Solomon Herbert.	Morpeth . . .	Wisdom, Robert.
New England . . .	Inglis, James.	The Hastings and Man- ning . . .	Young, James Henry.
St. Leonards . . .	Ives, Isaac Ellis.	West Sydney . . .	Young, John Douglas.
The Bogan . . .	Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred, K.C.M.G.		
Tumut . . .	Jones, Travers.		
Canterbury . . .	Judd, William George.		
West Sydney . . .	Kethel, Alexander.		
Camden . . .	Kidd, John.		
Tenterfield . . .	Lee, Charles Alfred.		
Tamworth . . .	Levien, Robert Henry.		
Newcastle . . .	Lloyd, George Alfred.		
West Macquarie . . .	Lloyd, Lewis.		
The Hume . . .	Lyne, William John.		
Illawarra . . .	Lysaght, Andrew.		
Wentworth . . .	Macgregor, William Peter.		
Central Cumberland . . .	McCulloch, Andrew Hardie, junr.		
The Glebe . . .	Meeks, John.		
Northumberland . . .	Melville, Ninian.		
Inverell . . .	Moore, Samuel Wilkinson.		
Paddington . . .	Neild, John Cash.		
West Sydney . . .	O'Connor, Daniel.		
South Sydney . . .	Olliffe, Joseph Benjamin.		
Queanbeyan . . .	O'Sullivan, Edward William.		

Clerk of Assembly, S. W. Jones, 900l.
Clerk Assistant, F. W. Webb, 675l.
2nd ditto ditto, John A. Vivian, 550l.
Chairman of Committees, Thomas Garrett, 800l.
Sergeant-at-Arms, L. J. Harnett, 450l.

The Executive Council.

Colonial Treasurer (Premier), Sir P. A. Jennings,
K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary, The Hon. G. R. Dibbs.
Secretary for Lands, The Hon. Henry Copeland.
Secretary for Public Works, The Hon. W. J.
Lyne.
Minister of Justice, The Hon. J. P. Garvan.
Secretary for Mines, The Hon. James Fletcher.
Postmaster-General, The Hon. F. B. Sutton.
Minister of Public Instruction, The Hon. A. Ren-
wick, M.D.
Attorney-General, The Hon. J. H. Want.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., 7,000*l*.
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,
 400*l*.
Clerk, William Byrnes, 370*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, The Hon. G. R. Dibbs, 2,000*l*.
Principal Under Secretary, Richard Cornelius
 Critchett Walker, J.P., 930*l*.
Chief Clerk, John J. M. Beatty, L.L.D., 650*l*.
1st " Edward W. McKenny, 495*l*.
2nd " Thomas P. McLerie, 445*l*.
3rd " in charge of Records, J. J. Taylor, 370*l*.
4th " J. G. Cohen, 345*l*.
Accountant, J. E. Ormiston, 320*l*, and 15 other
 clerks.

The Treasury.

*Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and
 Trade*, The Hon. Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.,
 1,500*l*.
Under-Secretary, Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, J.P., 900*l*.
Accountant, Jas. Pearson, 650*l*.
*Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Ac-
 counts*, Jas. Thomson, 750*l*.
Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts,
 J. J. Hinchey, 600*l*., F. Kirkpatrick, 650*l*., and
 C. H. T. Pinhey, 600*l*.
Receiver, W. Newcombe, 650*l*.
Paymaster, J. D. Cronin, 650*l*.
Examiner of Accounts, R. A. Canter, 500*l*.
Clerk of Correspondence, R. M. Ross, 450*l*.
Registrar, A. E. Evans, 350*l*.
Sub-Accountant, Jas. N. Oatley, 400*l*.
1st Clerk, Philip J. Holdsworth (Revenue Branch),
 400*l*.

Royal Branch Mint.

Deputy Master, Robert Hunt, 1,100*l*.
Senior Clerk and Melter, E. O. Heywood, 600*l*.
Senior Assayer, Dr. A. Leibius, 700*l*.
Assayer, J. W. McCutcheon, 600*l*.

Department of Lands.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. Henry Copeland, 1,500*l*.
Under-Secretary, Charles Oliver, 900*l*.
Heads of Branches:—
Conditional Sales, W. H. Capper, 400*l*.
Chief Inspector of Land Offices, Stephen Free-
 man, 600*l*.
Inspectors, W. Houston and H. G. Curry,
 600*l*. and 500*l*. respectively.
Ministerial, Thos. Banks, 300*l*.
Miscellaneous,
Deeds, Frederick McKern, 350*l*.
Lease,
Auction, R. H. De Low, 350*l*.
Conditional Sales Registers, J. P. M'Gwanne,
 300*l*.
Accountant, E. O. Dwyer, 350*l*.
 And above 150 Clerks (including
 temporary Staff).

Botanic Gardens.

Director, Charles Moore, 500*l*.

Survey of Lands.

Surveyor-General, P. F. Adams, 1,100*l*.
Deputy Surveyor-General, R. D. Fitzgerald, 1,000*l*.
 16 District Surveyors at 600*l*. each for salary and
 230*l*. each for equipment allowance.

22 First Class Surveyors, 15 at 425*l*., and 7 at
 375*l*. each for salary, and 230*l*. each equipment
 allowance.
 25 Second Class Surveyors, 19 at 325*l*., and 6 at
 300*l*. each for salary, and 230*l*. each equipment
 allowance.

46 Field Assistants or Cadets.

J. H. Ellis, *Chief Draftsman*, 650*l*., and about 159
 Officers with salaries ranging from 600*l*. to 75*l*.

J. F. Landers, *Secretary and Cashier*, 450*l*., and 18
 Officers with salaries from 400*l*. to 100*l*.

Triangulation of the Colony, viz.:

2 First Class Surveyors with salary at 450*l*. and
 expenses, and 2 Second Class, at 300*l*. with
 expenses.

4 Computers with salaries ranging from 450*l*. to
 175*l*.

General Survey of the Colony.

1 Surveyor in Charge, 525*l*.

2 First Class Surveyors at 450*l*. each with ex-
 penses, 10 Second Class ditto at 325*l*., and 6 at
 300*l*. each with expenses; 6 Field Assistants at
 10*s*. per diem, and 10 Draftsmen and Computers
 at salaries from 500*l*. to 75*l*. each.

Department of Mines.

Secretary for Mines, Hon. James Fletcher, 1,500*l*.

Under-Secretary, Harrie Wood, J.P., 900*l*.

Chief Inspector of Stock, A. Bruce, 625*l*.

Chief Clerk, Gerard E. Herring, 600*l*.

Registrar, T. C. Binny, 400*l*.; and 6 Clerks.

Accountant, E. Farr, 395*l*.

Chief Mining Surveyor, E. F. Pittman, 600*l*.

Surveyor of Public Parks, W. M. Cooper, 525*l*.

Chief Draftsman, W. S. Campbell, 550*l*.

Chief Officer of Rabbit Branch, T. H. Myring, 300*l*.

And 7 other Draftsmen.

Wardens, T. A. Smith, 75*l*.; and 36 others without
 salary.

Examiner of Coal Fields, J. McKenzie, 625*l*.

Inspectors, John Dixon, 300*l*., J. Rowan, 250*l*.

Geological Surveyors, C. S. Wilkinson, 800*l*., and
 230*l*. equipment allowance; T. W. David, 300*l*.,
 and equipment allowance, 230*l*.

Mining Surveyors (10), salaries 300*l*. and allowances.

Curator of Museum, J. Carne, 225*l*.

Clerk, H. T. Wilkinson, 225*l*.

Forest Branch, Department of Mines.

Chief Clerk, William F. Piper, 320*l*.

Inspector of Forests, John Duff, 370*l*.

2 Clerks.

28 Forest Rangers at 200*l*. each; and 1 at 100*l*.

Department of Works.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. W. J. Lyne,
 1,500*l*.

Under Secretary for Public Works, John Rae, M.A.,
 J.P., 900*l*.

Chief Clerk, William Forde, 550*l*.^{1, Jc}

Clerk, Arthur Springthorpe, 350*l*.^{1, F1}

And 8 other Clerks.

*Railway Branch.**General Establishment.*

Commissioner, C. A. Goodchap, 1,250*l*.

Secretary, D. Vernon, 725*l*.

Chief Clerk, G. Berner, 525*l*.

Accountant, F. J. Wickham, 575*l*.

Assistant Accountant, J. Vernon, 420*l*.

Paymaster, John T. Bryant, 470*l*.

Cashier, J. R. Neale, 420*l*.

And 62 other Clerks.

Examiner of Railway Accounts, J. P. Finegan, 395*l*.

Assistant ditto ditto, Thomas Skellett, 295*l*.
And 16 other Clerks.

Existing Lines of Railways.

Engineer, Geo. Cowdery, 1,030*l*.
Deputy Engineer, Fred. M. Avern, 725*l*.
Chief Clerk, George Landers, 420*l*.

Locomotive Branch.

Engineer, W. Scott, 775*l*.

Traffic Branch.

Manager, South and Western Railways, Wm. V. Read, 675*l*.
Manager, Northern Railways, John Higgs, 525*l*.
Assistant Traffic Manager, D. Kirkcaldie, 575*l*.
Auditor, Thomas Carlisle, 470*l*.

Extensions.

Engineer-in-Chief, John Whitton, 1,800*l*.
13 District Engineers, and an Inspecting Engineer, and an Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys.
32 Surveyors. Trial Lines Railway.
Assistant Engineer, John W. Drewett, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, William H. Quodling, 500*l*.
Valuators, James Byrnes, 725*l*., and J. B. Thompson, 575*l*.

Roads and Bridges.

Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, W. C. Bennett, 1,100*l*.
Assistant Engineer, J. A. McDonald, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, P. H. Flynn, 450*l*.
Accountant, Owen Carroll, 400*l*.
And 15 other Clerks.

Electric Telegraph Department.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, E. C. Cracknell, 930*l*.
Mr. Cracknell is also Major Commanding Torpedo and Signalling Corps, 150*l*.
Assistant Superintendent, P. B. Walker, 635*l*., and several Clerks.
Mr. Walker is also Brevt.-Major of Torpedo and Signalling Corps, 100*l*.
Manager, W. Wilson, 400*l*.; also *Captain of Torpedo Corps*.
Accountant, C. S. Gregory, 470*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, and Water Supply, E. O. Moriarty, 1,200*l*.
Principal Assistant Engineer, Cecil W. Darley, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Barling, 500*l*., and 15 Clerks.
Also 12 Engineers, 25 Draftsmen, and 5 Surveyors.

Under the
Post-
master
General.

Ordnance and Barrack Department.

Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master Julien Thomas Blanchard, 400*l*.

Registrar-General's Department

Registrar-General, Edward Grant Ward, J.P., 750*l*., and *Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners*.

Statistical Branch.

Compiler of General Statistics and Blue Book, John Duff, 350*l*.
Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics, W. L. Dawes, 350*l*.

Land Titles Commissioners.

Richard Jones, paid by fees.
E. Greville, ditto.

Examiners of Titles, Edmund Burton, F. J. Plomley, and Henry Dyer Maddock, 800*l*. each.
Deputy Registrar-General, Henry C. E. Newcombe, 500*l*.

Principal Draftsman, R. M. Pearson, 600*l*.
Clerk to Examiners, W. S. Muddle, 350*l*.

Deeds Branch.

Deputy Registrar, W. A. Abbott, 400*l*.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, James Powell, 1,000*l*.
Cashier, R. Small, 525*l*.
1st Clerk, H. J. Rucker, 400*l*.; and 28 clerks from 400*l*. to 60*l*.
Warehouse Registrar, T. Fancourt, 525*l*.
20 *Lockers*, from 275*l*. to 200*l*.
Landing Surveyor, A. Berney, 625*l*.
27 *Landing Waiters*, from 435*l*. to 270*l*.
Tide Surveyor, W. Smyth, 395*l*.
Assistant Tide Surveyor, A. Woods, 320*l*.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie, 900*l*.
Inspector of Accounts, D. W. Gregory, 600*l*.
And over 30 Clerks.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. F. B. Suttor, 1,500*l*.
Secretary, S. H. Lambton, J.P. 930*l*.
Chief Clerk, James Dalgarno, 575*l*.
Superintendent Mail Branch, A. A. Day, 575*l*.
Accountant, W. L. Carter, 525*l*.
Postal Inspector for Missing Letter and Irregularity Branch, W. J. Davies, 525*l*.
Cashier, G. Thompson, 420*l*.
Postal Inspectors, G. de Milhau, Vickers Moyse, G. P. Unwin, and J. B. Bossley, 470*l*. each.
And many other Clerks.

Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—Office, George-street.

Superintendent, F. W. Hill, 830*l*.
Chief Clerk, A. J. Doak, 570*l*., A. R. Docker, 525*l*.; and several other Clerks.

Observatory.

Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., 700*l*.
Astronomical Assistant, Henry A. Lenehan, 350*l*.

Colonial Architect's Department.

Colonial Architect, James Barnet, 1,100*l*.
First Clerk of Works, William Coles, 650*l*.
Clerks of Works, M. W. Lewis, 550*l*.; E. S. V. Spencer, 475*l*.; and 1 at 450*l*., 1 at 425*l*., 2 at 375*l*., 3 at 350*l*., and 1 at 325*l*.
Foreman of Works, James Kay, 325*l*.; 1 at 300*l*., 1 at 275*l*., and 1 at 250*l*.
Chief Draftsman, &c. A. Cook, 450*l*. 1 draftsman at 375*l*., 1 at 325*l*., 1 at 250*l*., 1 at 225*l*., 1 at 200*l*., 1 at 175*l*., and 1 at 100*l*.
Chief Clerk, James McShane, 500*l*.
Clerks, J. T. Neale, 375*l*.
G. B. Stack, 325*l*., 1 at 300*l*., and 1 at 275*l*.
2 at 225*l*., 1 at 200*l*., 1 at 150*l*., and 1 at 125*l*.

Government Printer, Inspector of Stamps, and Registrar of Copyright, T. Richards, 750*l*.
Superintendent, C. Potter, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, George Kellick, 350*l*.
Accountant, Charles W. Bloomfield, 300*l*.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries, G. H. Barney, 675*l*.
Medical Adviser to the Government, H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., 400*l*.

Superintendent of Vaccine Department and Police Surgeon, M. Egan, 440l.

Department of Public Instruction.

Minister of Public Instruction, The Hon. A. Renwick, M.D., 1,500l.

Under Secretary, E. Johnson, 930l.

Chief Clerk, Geo. Miller, 625l.

Cashier, Andrew Fairfax, 495l.

Accountant, J. M. Gibson, 525l.

Architect, W. E. Kemp, 625l.

Police Department.

Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, 900l., and 112l. forage allowance and house.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, Thomas Henry Goff, 410l.

3 Superintendents at 500l. each.

3 Ditto, " 450l.

3 Ditto, " 400l.

Superintending Magistrates Central Police Office, Thomas Kinemill Abbott, G. O. Clarke, and William Crane, 800l. each.

Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cornelius Delohery, 500l.

Superintending Magistrates W. P. Office, J. M. Marsh, Jas. Buchanan, and G. W. F. Addison, Whittingdale Johnson, Leopold Yates, 800l. each.

C. P. S., G. H. Smithers, J.P., 500l.

Comptroller-General of Prisons, Harold Maclean, 800l.

Inspector-General of the Insane, Cullin Park, F. N. Manning, M.D., 1,000l.

Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Parawatta, Edwin Godson, 600l.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Minister of Justice, Hon. J. P. Garvan, 1,500l.

Under Secretary, Wm. Edmond Plunkett, 900l.

Chief Clerk, T. E. MacNevin, 500l.

Clerk of Records, H. J. Chisholm, 400l.

And 7 other Clerks.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir James Martin, Kt., 3,500l.

1st Præsidial Judge, Peter Faucett, 2,600l.

2nd Ditto, Sir William M. Manning, Kt., 2,600l.

3rd Ditto, and Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, William Charles Windeyer, 2,600l.

4th Ditto, Sir Joseph George Lony Innes, Kt., 2,600l.

District Court Judges, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions:—

Metropolitan and Hunter District,

James Sheen Dowling

William Hattam Wilkinson } 1,500l. each.

Snarhen District, Alfred McFarland, 1,500l.

Snah-western District, David G. Forbes, 1,500l.

Western District, Ernest Brougaam Docker, 1,500l.

Northern District, Ch. E. R. Murray, 1,500l.

North Western District, A. Parton Backhouse, 1,500l.

Master in Equity, Henry Francis Barton, 1,000l.

Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates, Frederick Chapman, 700l.

Chief Clerk of Supreme Court, J. A. Read, 400l.

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, G. H. DeBell, 1,500l.

Sheriff, Charles Cowper, 750l.

Under Sheriff, C. E. B. Maybury, 450l.

Chief Clerk, Geo. Morgan, 300l., and 5 others.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, The Hon. J. H. Want, 1,500l.

Secretary to Attorney-General, W. W. Stephen, 650l., and a Clerk at 156l.

Parliamentary Draftsman, Alex. Oliver, 1,000l.

Clerk, E. L. Scott, 800l.

Crown Solicitor, J. Williams, 1,000l.

First Clerk, H. H. Ould, 500l.

Clerks, J. J. Lee, 400l.

1 at 350l., 2 at 300l., 1 at 200l., 1 at 156l., and 1 at 150l.

Crown Prosecutors,

E. Lee, 500l.

P. J. Healy, 800l.

John Dillon, 500l.

J. J. Teece, 500l.

G. H. Fitzhardinge, 500l.

W. L. Merewether, 500l.

Robert Pitcairn, 500l.

Clerk of Peace, A. C. Frazer, 800l.

Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Beaver, 400l.

And 3 other Clerks.

Marine Board.

President, F. Hixson, 650l.

Secretary, Marine Board, G. S. Lindeman, 400l.

Harbour Master, Sydney, Henry Pettit, 350l.

Chairman of Local Marine Board and Harbour

Master, Newcastle, David T. Allan, 450l.

Shipping Masters, Sydney, John Brown, 425l.

Newcastle, C. H. Hannell, 350l.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Staff.

Commandant, Major-General J. S. Richardson, C.B., late 12th Ft.

Commanding Artillery Forces, Col. C. F. Roberts, late R.A., C.M.G.

Pay and Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Baynes.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Major J. A. D. MacKenzie, late R.N.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major J. E. D. Taunton, late 50 Ft.

Instructor of Musketry, Capt. A. Cuthell, late 92nd Highlanders.

Surgeon-Major, W. D. C. Williams.

Regular Artillery.

Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G., late R.A.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Spalding, C.M.G., late R.M.

Lieut.-Colonel Michael Murphy, late 58th Ft.

" G. J. Airey, late R.M.

Volunteers.

New South Wales Regiment Volunteer Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Commanding, Frederick Wells.

Engineers.

Major Commanding, Thomas Rowe.

Torpedo and Signalling Corps.

Major Commanding, E. C. Cracknell.

Infantry.

1st Regiment—

Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

Major Thomas Richards.

2nd Regiment—

Lieut.-Col. Commanding, J. H. Goodlet.

Major

3rd Regiment—

Lieut.-Col. Commanding, H. W. Holborow.

Major Alfred Paul.

4th Regiment—

Lieut.-Col. Commanding, C. F. Stokes.

*Reserve Corps.**Metropolitan and Western District—*

Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, R. P. Raymond.

*Southern District—*Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, T. M. B. Eden,
late 50th Foot.*Northern District—*Lieut.-Colonel, Alexander Wilkinson.
Commanding Cavalry, Captain M. M. Macdonald.*Medical Staff.**Principal Medical Officer*, G. F. Dansey.*Surgeon*, Patrick McDonogh.*Ecclesiastical.**Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate*, Most
Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., D.C.L.*Bishop of Newcastle*, Rt. Rev. Josiah Brown
Pearson, LL.D.*Bishop of Goulburn*, Rt. Rev. M. Thomas, D.D.*Bishop of Grafton and Armidale*, Rt. Rev. James
Francis Turner, D.D.*Bishop of Bathurst*, Rt. Rev. S. E. Marsden, D.D.*Dean of Sydney*, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A.*Archdeacon*, Ven. R. L. King, B.A.*Chancellor*, Hon. Alex. Gordon, Q.C.*Registrar Consistorial Court* (vacant), fees.*Secretary and Deputy Registrar*, Robt. Atkins, fees.*Moderator of Presbyterian Church*, Rev. James
Samuel Laing, 200*l*.*Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop*, His Eminence
Patrick Francis Moran.*Roman Catholic Bishops:—**Maitland*, Rt. Rev. Dr. Murray, D.D.*Bathurst*, Rt. Rev. Dr. J. P. Byrne, D.D.*Armidale*, Rt. Rev. Elzear Torreggiani, D.D.*Goulburn*, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan, D.D.*Miscellaneous.**Immigration Agent*, G. F. Wise, 500*l*.*Inspector of Public Charities*, Hugh Robison, 600*l*.*Principal Librarian, Free Public Library*, Robert
Cooper Walker, 600*l*.*Librarian of Lending Branch*, Michael Cullen, 350*l*.*Agent-General for the Colony*, The Hon. Sir Saul
Samuel, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*, 5, Westminster
Chambers, London.*Secretary to Agent-General*, S. Yardley, 800*l*.*Immigration and Despatching Officer*, T. H. Phillips,
425*l*.*Chief Clerk*, W. Robinson, 300*l*.*Consuls.**Argentine Republic*, William Neil.*Austria-Hungary*, Otto Mayer.*Belgium*, Alfred Van Rompaey; Vice-Consul,
Clement Van de Velde; Consul (Newcastle),
Alexander Brown.*Brazil*, Vice-Consul, Robert Peel Raymond.*Chili*, Consul-General, Don Guillermo Enrique
Eldred; Consul, Alexander Gray.*Costa Rica*, Consul-General, Ernest W. Mood.*Denmark*, Autan Tange; Vice-Consul (Newcastle),
Charles Fred. Stokes.*France*, Julian Decourt, Vice-Consul, Vicomte de
Louvinier; Consul Agent (Newcastle), C. F.
Stokes.*German Empire*, Consul-General, Dr. Richard
Krauel; Consul, Carl Ludwig Sahl; Vice-Consul
(Newcastle), J. C. Ellis.*Hawaii*, Consul-General, A. S. Webster; Consul,
(Newcastle), C. F. Stokes.*Italy*, Consular Agent, Dr. Vincenzo Marano; ditto,
(Newcastle), J. R. Bingle.*Netherlands*, Vice-Consul, Captain Marianus
Jacobus Van der Eb; ditto (Newcastle), J. I.
Bingle.*Persia*, Ernest O. Smith; Vice-Consul (Newcastle).
C. F. Stokes.*Portugal*, Vice-Consul, Ernest O. Smith; ditto
(Newcastle), J. R. Bingle.*Persia*, A. M. Woodhouse.*Russia*, E. M. Paul.*San Salvador*, Consul-General, Senor Enrique
Bonnard; Consular Agent, C. F. Stokes.*Spain*, Vice-Consul the Hon. H. Moore; ditto
(Newcastle), Carlos Cramer Walter.*Sweden and Norway*, Charles Gedge; Consular
Representative, A. J. Seivers; Vice-Consul
(Newcastle), R. B. Wallace.*Switzerland*, Conrad Stachelin Werner.*United States of America*, Charles Kahlo; Vice-
Consul, G. M. Slate; Consular Agent (New-
castle), Alexander Brown.**NEW ZEALAND.***Situation and Area.*

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South or Stewart's Island. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the Colony: the chief of these are the Chatham Isles and the Auckland Isles. The entire group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles.

	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
The total area of New Zealand is about . . .	104,000	or 66,560,000
Viz., North Island . . .	45,687	or 29,240,000
Middle Island . . .	57,313	or 36,680,000
Stewart's Island . . .	1,000	or 640,000

It will thus be seen that the total area of New Zealand is somewhat less than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Climate.

From its healthy and salubrious climate, from its great extent of coast line, and from its position with regard to the neighbouring continent of Australia, New Zealand is often called "the Great Britain of the Southern Hemisphere." The temperature is, however, much more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington, nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin, nearly the same as at London. The official reports of the Medical Department show that whereas the annual mortality from all diseases out of every 1,000 British soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom was 16, it was only 5 out of every 1,000 in the troops quartered for more than twenty-five years in New Zealand.

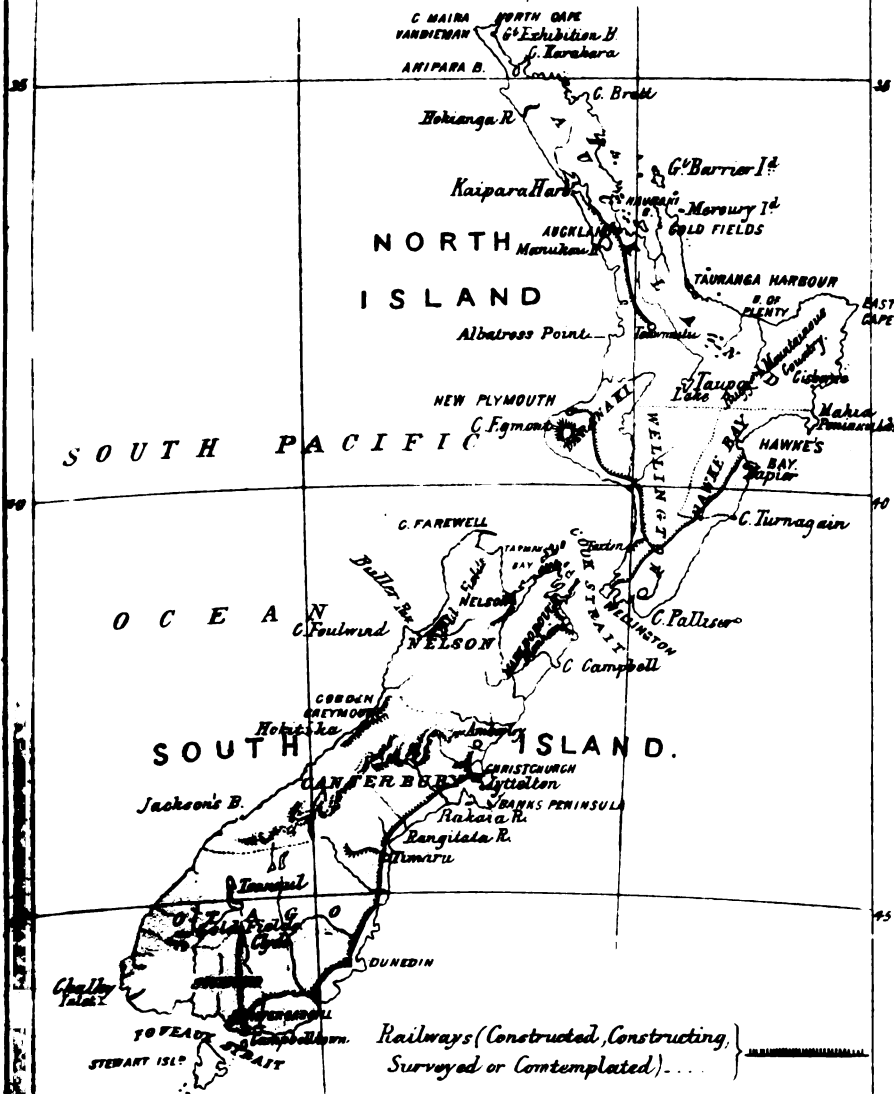
History.

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was first visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders.

NEW ZEALAND

SHOWING THE PROPOSED RAILWAYS

(CONSTRUCTED, CONSTRUCTING, SURVEYED OR CONTEMPLATED.)



chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies. In 1840, the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, and the islands were erected into a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 600 years, or twenty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Savaii, in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They are divided into about twenty different clans, analogous to those of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the clans have always been friendly to the English; and many of them have fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquillity appears to have been established in 1871 throughout the country. An agitation amongst certain tribes in 1881, which threatened for a time to create a disturbance, was promptly quelled by the Colonial Government. It was estimated in April, 1881, that the Maoris (including half-castes) amounted to 44,097, all of whom dwell in the North Island, with the exception of 2,496 scattered over the other islands.

Constitution.

A constitutional form of Government was established in New Zealand by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By that Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, since increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of Government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The Act provided that the abolition of the provinces should not have any operation until the day after the conclusion of the then next session of the Assembly, excepting that in the meantime Provincial Councils should not hold any meeting. Before the next Session there was a general election, and the first Session of the new Parliament ended on the 31st of October, 1876. Nothing was done during the Session to repeal the Abolition Act, and the provinces, therefore, ceased to exist the day after the Session concluded. The provincial system being abolished provision was made for the division of the country into counties, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, and consists of the Governor, of a Legislative Council, and of a House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and hold their seats for life. The Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by Electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every elector is qualified to become a Member. The House of Representatives now consists of

95, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native Government were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864, the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Statistics

The population of New Zealand on the 30th June, 1885, was estimated at 572,132, excluding the Maoris, who numbered 44,097 at the census taken in 1881.

The revenue, the trade, and the other elements of material prosperity have increased largely during recent years. Thus the revenue was in 1861, 691,464*l.*, and in the year ending 31st December, 1881, the total ordinary and territorial revenue was as follows:—Ordinary revenue, 3,280,115*l.*; territorial, 427,373*l.*; total 3,707,488*l.* The population of the chief towns on the 3rd of April, 1881, was as follows:—Wellington (the seat of the general Government), 20,563; Dunedin, 24,372 (or, including suburbs, 42,794); Auckland, 16,664 (or, including suburbs, 30,952); Christchurch, 15,213 (or, including suburbs, 30,715); Nelson, 6,764. All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with great success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and rich gold fields. The gold entered for exportation from the colony up to 31st December, 1884, was valued at 40,457,495*l.*; and the annual production is now about one million sterling. The wool exported in 1884 amounted to 81,139,028 lbs., valued at 3,267,527*l.* In 1855 it amounted to 1,772,344 lbs., valued at 93,104*l.* The live stock in New Zealand in 1884 was:—Horses, 162,000 for 99,859 in 1874; cattle, 700,000; sheep, 14,056,266 for 11,704,853 in 1874. The number of acres under cultivation in February, 1885, was 1,291,565, exclusive of land laid down in grasses, the extent of which was 5,258,834 acres.

The system of Government Life Insurance has worked remarkably well. The last quinquennial examination was made in 1881, by eminent actuaries resident in England, and their report was highly satisfactory, showing that a large amount was available as a bonus to the insurers.

Public Works Policy.

In 1870, the Immigration and Public Works Act and cognate Acts were passed, and the policy contained in them may be shortly described as follows:—

The colony was to incur a liability, spread over a course of years, amounting to about ten millions, which were to be expended in specified proportions on the under-mentioned objects:—

1. Immigration.
2. Main railways throughout each island.
3. Roads through the interior of the North Island.
4. The purchase of native land in the North Island.
5. The supply of water on gold-fields.
6. The extension of telegraph works.
7. Miscellaneous public works.

The administration of these services was vested in the General Government, and the responsibility, subject to some exceptions in which its action depended on the previous concurrence of provincial authorities devolved on the General Government.

These exceptions have been abolished by subsequent legislation.

Since 1870, and up to the 30th of June, 1885, the Agent-General for New Zealand has despatched to the colony 111,948 souls.

Since its organization, the Public Works Department has constructed in the North and South Islands dray and horse roads to the extent of some thousands of miles, at a cost of 1,648,535*l.*, including several hundred bridges, opening up nearly all parts of both islands for settlement, and a further amount of 399,595*l.* has been expended by the Lands and Mines Departments on roads to open up Crown lands and gold fields, making a total expenditure on roads of 2,048,130*l.*

It may here be remarked, that before the creation of the Public Works Department of the General Government, many thousands of miles of good and substantial roads had been constructed by the various Provincial Governments throughout the colony; and that since the Provinces have been abolished a very great deal of similar work has been carried out by the various County Councils and Road Boards in addition to what has been done by the General Government.

The construction of railways is still being proceeded with. On the 31st March, 1885, there were open for traffic throughout the Colony 1,477 miles of Government railways. There was a balance of profit on their working during the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1885, of 355,886*l.*; while the total expenditure on construction of the railways open for traffic to the same date had been 11,810,194*l.*, thus showing a profit of 3*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* per cent. on the whole outlay. The length of railway opened for traffic is increasing at the rate of about 80 miles per annum.

The railway system of the colony is indicated in the accompanying map of the islands. Maps herewith.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff, regulated by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1882, is as follows:—

Import Duties.

Leviable under the Customs Duties Consolidation Act, 1882.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Acid, tartaric, the lb.	0	1
Ale, porter, beer of all sorts, cider and perry, in bottle, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles or twelve reputed pint bottles, the gallon.	1	6
Ale porter, beer of all sorts, cider and perry, in bulk, the gallon.	1	3
Almonds, in the shell, the lb.	0	2
Almonds, shelled, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	0	3
Apples, dried, per lb.	0	1
Bacon, the lb.	0	2
Biscuits, plain and unsweetened, the cwt.	3	0
Biscuits, fancy, the lb.	0	2
Bitters, the gallon	14	6
Blue, the lb.	0	1
Boiled sugars, comfits, lozenges, Scotch mixtures, and sugarcandy, the lb.	0	2
Boots and shoes—		
Men's, No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs	12	0
Youths', Nos. 1 to 5, per dozen pairs	10	0
Boys', Nos. 10 to 13, per dozen pairs	6	0
Women's, No. 3 and upwards, per dozen pairs	8	0
Girls', Nos. 10 to 2, per dozen pairs	6	0

Boots and shoes—continued.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Girls', Nos. 7 to 9, per dozen pairs	5	0
Children's, Nos. 0 to 6, and slippers, per dozen pairs	2	0
Women's lasting and stuff boots, without military heels, per dozen pairs	5	0
Goloshes of all kinds, per dozen pairs	2	6
Slippers, without military heels, other than childrens	3	0
Candied peel, the lb.	0	3
Candles, tallow, the lb.	0	14
Candles, other than tallow, the lb.	0	14
Caps, percussion, the thousand	1	0
Cards, playing, the pack	0	6
Cement, the barrel	1	0
Chalk, the cwt.	1	0
Chicory, the lb.	0	3
Chocolate, the lb.	0	3
Cigars and cigarettes, the lb.	6	0
Cocoa, the lb.	0	3
Cocoa-beans, the lb.	0	1
Coffee, raw, the lb.	0	3
Coffee, roasted, the lb.	0	5
Composition piping, the cwt.	3	6
Cordage, the cwt.	5	0
Cordials, the gallon	14	6
Corn-flour, the 100 lbs.	1	0
Cream of tartar, the lb.	0	1
Doors, plain, each	2	0
Doors, glazed with ornamental glass, each	4	0
Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, the cwt.	2	0
Fish, potted and preserved, the lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight	0	1
Fruits, bottled, the dozen	1	0
Fruits, dried, the lb.	0	2
Glass, crown, sheet, and common window, the 100 ft. sup.	2	0
Glucose, the lb.	0	04
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, the 100 lb.	0	9
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when ground or in any way manufactured, the 100 lb.	1	0
Hams, the lb.	0	2
Hops, the lb.	0	6
Iron, fencing wire, staples, and standards, straining posts and apparatus, the cwt.	1	0
Iron gates and gate-posts, the cwt.	4	0
Iron, galvanized, corrugated sheets, ridging, guttering, spouting, washers, screws, and nails, the cwt.	2	0
Iron galvanized tiles and rivets, the cwt.	1	0
Iron nails, the cwt.	2	0
Iron tanks, each	5	0
Iron tanks of and under 200 gallons, each	2	6
Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves, the lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight	0	14
Lead piping, the cwt.	3	6
Leather, sole, the lb.	0	04
Leather, other kinds, the lb.	0	1
Liqueurs, the gallon	14	0
Maize, the 100 lb.	0	9
Maizena, the 100 lb.	1	0
Malt, the bushel	2	0
Mustard, the lb.	0	1
Nails not otherwise enumerated, the cwt.	3	0
Naphtha, the gallon	0	6
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoanuts, the lb.	0	2
Oil, mineral, the gallon	0	6
Oil, vegetable, in bulk (except olive, palm, and candlenut), the gallon	0	6

	s.	d.
Oil, not otherwise described, the gallon	0	6
Opium, the lb.	20	0
Paints and colours mixed ready for use, the cwt.	2	0
Paper bags, the cwt.	5	0
Paper, wrapping, brown, the cwt.	2	0
" other kinds, the cwt.	2	6
Pearl barley, the cwt.	1	0
Peas, split, the cwt.	1	0
Pepper and pimento, unground, the lb.	0	1
Perfumed spirits and Cologne water, the gallon	21	0
Pickles, per dozen pints or reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller sizes	0	9
Plaster of Paris, the barrel	1	0
Powder, sporting, the lb.	0	6
Rice, the lb.	0	0½
Rope, the cwt.	5	0
Sardines, the pound or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight	0	1
Sauces, the dozen reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller sizes	2	0
Sashes, plain, the pair	2	0
" glazed, with ornamental glass, the pair	4	0
Shot, the cwt.	10	0
Snuff, the lb.	6	0
Soap, common, the cwt.	3	6
Soda, bicarbonate, the cwt.	1	0
Soda, carbonate, the cwt.	5	0
Soda, crystals, the cwt.	1	0
Solid wort, the lb.	0	6
Spices: cassia, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmegs, mixed and ground spices, the lb.	0	3
Spirits or strong waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes's Hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.	14	6
Spirits or strong waters mixed with any ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other designation, for every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.	14	6
Spirits, other, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, the gall.	14	6
Starch, the cwt.	3	0
Stearine, the lb.	0	1
Sugar, the lb.	0	0½
Sulphur, the cwt.	1	0
Tea, the lb.	0	4
Timber, sawn, rough, the 100 ft. sup.	2	0
Timber, sawn, dressed, the 100 ft. sup.	4	0
Timber, shingles and laths, the 1,000	2	0
Timber, palings, the hundred	2	0
Timber, posts, the 100	8	0
Timber, rails, the 100	4	0
Tobacco, the lb.	8	6
Tobacco unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony, at the time		

	s.	d.
of removal from a bonded warehouse, or from an importing ship, to any licensed tobacco manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes (until the 31st December, 1888), the lb.	2	0
Tobacco for sheepwash, after being rendered unfit for human consumption in accordance with prescribed regulations, the lb.	0	3
Toilet preparations not otherwise enumerated, 25 per cent. ad val.		
Treacle and molasses, the lb.	0	0½
Treacle and molasses, when mixed with bone-black in such proportions and under such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe in that behalf, free		
Turpentine, the gall.	0	6
Varnish, the gallon	0	6
Vinegar, the gallon	0	6
Whiting, the cwt.	1	0
Wine, sparkling, the gall.	6	0
Wine, Australian, containing less than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes's Hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles or twelve reputed pint bottles, the gall	4	0
Wine other than sparkling and Australian, in wood or bottle, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes's Hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles or twelve reputed pint bottles, the gall.	5	0
Woollen manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of wool mixed with other material, 15 per cent. ad val.		
Woolpacks, the dozen	2	6
Woolpacks of the kind known as "wool-pockets," and not exceeding the measurement of 18 by 21 by 30 inches, the dozen	1	3
Zinc tiles, ridging, guttering, piping, and roll, the cwt.	1	0
Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony, free.		
All decisions of the Commissioner, in reference to articles to be admitted free, to be published from time to time in the <i>Gazette</i> .		
And all other articles not otherwise described, free.		

Ad Valorem Duties.

The following articles are subject to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. :—

Account books, apothecaries' wares, bagging and bags, apparel and ready-made clothing, and all articles made up wholly or in part of silk, cotton, linen, or wool, or of other or of mixed materials, baking powder, blacking, black lead, blankets, blind cord and tape, bonnets, boot and shoe vamps and uppers, brass manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, brooms, brushware, not otherwise enumerated, buckets of wood or iron, cabinetwork, capers, caps (apparel), carpet bags, carpets, carraway seeds, carriages, carts, drays and wagons, carriage and cart wheels, catsup, chinaware, chutney, clocks, coffee (essence of), collars and cuffs of paper or other materials, combs, confectionery, not otherwise enumerated, copper manufactures, not otherwise enumerated,

copying presses, corks (bottling), cotton counterpanes, cotton manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of cotton, mixed with any other material, curry powder and paste, cutlery, desks, drapery, not otherwise enumerated, drawings, dressing cases, drugs and druggists' sundries, druggists', earthenware, engravings and prints, essences (flavouring), fancy goods, fire-arms, fowling pieces, rifles, and other kinds, fish (paste), floorcloth, fruits preserved in syrup, furniture, furs, gelatine, glass, plate, polished, coloured, and other kinds not otherwise enumerated, glassware, globes and chimneys for lamps, grindery (heel and toe-plates only), haberdashery, hair brushes, hardware, harness, hats, Hessians, holloware, horse shoes, hosiery, ink (writing), ironmongery, isinglass, japanned and lacquered metal ware, jewellery, lamps, lanterns and lamp-wicks, lead manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, leather (chamois), leather bags, leather cut into shapes, leather cloth bags, leather cloth, leather leggings, leather manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, linen manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of linen mixed with any other material, liquorice, looking-glasses, mantelpieces, mats, matting, meats (potted and preserved), milk (preserved), millinery, musical instruments, oil (perfumed), oil (vegetable or other, in bottle), olives, oysters (preserved), paintings (framed or unframed), paper-hangings, paper (writing, not otherwise enumerated), papier maché ware, parasols, Parian ware, pepper (Cayenne), pictures, picture frames, pipes (tobacco), plate (gold and silver), plated ware, porcelain, portman-teaus, prints and engravings, raspberry vinegar, rice (ground), rugs (woollen, cotton, opossum, or other), sacks (other than corn sacks), saddlery, sad-irons, safes (iron), serim cloth, shirts (white, regatta, Crimean, navy, serge, twilled, and fancy), silk, and all manufactures containing silk, soap-powder, stationery, syrups, tacks, not otherwise enumerated, tinware, toys, trousers (moleskin and cord), trunks, tubs, of wood or iron, turnery, twine, not otherwise enumerated, umbrellas, vegetables (preserved), walking sticks, washing powder, watches, weighing machines, whips, woodenware, not otherwise enumerated, woollen manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of wool, mixed with other material, zinc manufactures, not otherwise enumerated. Matches of all kinds, perfumery, not otherwise enumerated, soap (scented and fancy), and toilet preparations not otherwise enumerated, are subject to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Exemptions.

The following articles are free:—

Accoutrements, acid (nitric), almonds (Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in confectioners' manufactures), alum, anchors, anvils, arrowroot, arsenic, axes, axles, axle-arms and boxes, bags (flour, gunny, and Hessian), baskets, beef (salted), bellows, bellow nails and tacks, blind webbing, bolts and nuts, bookbinders' cloth, leather, thread, head-bands, webbing, end papers, tacketing gut, marbling colours, marble paper, blue paste for ruling ink, staple presses wire staples, and staple sticks, boot elastic, borax, bottles of all kinds (empty), brace elastic and brace mountings, brass, in pigs, bars, or sheets, brass tubing, and stamp work in the rough work for gasaliers and brackets, brush woodware, and fine iron, brass and copper wire for use in brushmaking, buggy shafts, bent wheel rims, and other bent carriage timber, building materials not otherwise enumerated, butter,

butter cloth, cabin furniture and effects which have been in use and not imported for sale, calicoes, white and grey, in the piece, card and millboard, carriage shafts, spokes, felloes, naves, springs, mountings and trimmings, bolts and nuts, tacks, tirebolts, shackle-holders, and other iron fittings for carriages, carriage and coach builders' rubber cloth and American cloth, cart shafts, spokes, felloes, and naves, in the rough, chaff, chains (iron), charts, cheese, cheese-cloth, churns, clogs, cor and coiryarn, copper in pigs, bars, or sheets, copper and composition rod, bolts, sheathing, and nails, corduroy (cotton), in the piece, cork soles, corn sacks, corn sieves and riddles, cotton dress prints in the piece, the fair market value, as defined in sec. 40 of the Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882, in the country whence imported not being more than 5d. per yard, cotton waste, crab winches, cranes and capstans, drainage pipes and tiles, duck in the piece, essential oils, felt for sheathing, filters, fire-engines and hose, fireworks, Far-far sheeting in the piece, forges, gas pipes and machinery, and all material which may be specially imported for the construction of gas works, glue, glycerine, goatskins, gold size, grindery, boot lining, lasts, and shoemakers' wooden pegs, groats (prepared), gutta-percha manufactures, not being wearing apparel, and not otherwise enumerated, harrows, hatchets, hatters' silk plush, felt hoods, shellac, galloons, calicoes, and spale-boards for hat boxes, hickory (unwrought), hickory spokes, bogskins, Holland (rough, brown), in the piece, ink (printing), iron bridges, and all materials which may be specially imported for the construction of bridges, wharves, jetties, or patent slips, iron (common, or black sheet), iron lamp-posts, iron (plain galvanised sheet), iron plates, rivets, bolts, nuts, screws, and castings for ships, iron rod, bolt, bar, hoop, and pig, iron weighbridges for carts, iron wire, iron wire-netting, lead in pigs, bars, or sheets, leather, Morocco, roan, japanned, and enamelled, lignum vitæ, macaroni, machinery for agricultural purposes, machinery for boring, brick and tile-making, planing, punching, sawing, shearing, turning, and quartz-crushing, machinery for mills and looms, machinery for steam vessels, machinery for wool and hay pressing, machine saws, mops, metal frames for bags and satchels, metal sheaves for blacks, moleskin in the piece, oil (candlenut), oil (cod liver), oil (fish in bulk), oil (olive, in bulk), oil (palm), oil (rhodium), organs, harmoniums, bells, and furniture, specially imported for places of public worship, paintings, statuary, and works of art, presented to or imported by any museum, public library, or other public institution, for use therein, or for public exhibition, paints, wet or dry other than paints mixed ready for use, paper (printing), paper (writing, of sizes not less than the size known as demy, when in original wrappers and with uncut edges, as it leaves the mill), passengers' baggage, patens, peanuts (African) for manufacture of oil, perambulators, phosphorus, photographic goods, pitch, ploughs, pork (salted), powder (blasting), printed books, papers, and music, printing machinery, presses, types, and materials; provisions (preserved) not otherwise enumerated, pumps and other apparatus for raising water; railway plant, and all materials which may be specially imported for the construction of railway and tramways; rosin, saddlers' ironmongery, hames, and mounts for harness; straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs, collar check, and legging buckles, saddle-trees, saffron, sago, sailcloth, saltpetre, school books, slates, and

apparatus, scythes, sealskins, sewing-machines, sewing-machine thread and silk twist (shoemakers and saddlers'); sewing cottons, silks and threads, ship chandlery (not otherwise described), ships blacks, shirtings (coloured cotton) in the piece, silk for flour dressing, soda ash, soda (caustic), soda (sulphate), sodawater machines, spades, shovels, and forks; spirits, after being rendered not potable by manufacture into perfumery or other articles in the colony, in accordance with prescribed regulations, spirits of tar, staymakers' jean, ticks, lasting, satteens, cotell, binding, eyelet holes, and corset fasteners; steam engines and parts of steam engines, steel, surveyors' steel bands, swords, tailors' trimming, viz., black and brown canvas, Hessians, brown linen, Silesias, Verona, Italian cloth, Ninon body-linings, jeans, striped and checked drills, pocketings, buckram, wadding, padding, silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids, staybinding, buckles and buttons; tapioca, tar, tarpaulins, tin, in pigs, bars, or sheets; tinsmiths' fittings and trade furniture, tools (artificers'), treacle and molasses when mixed with bone-black in such proportions and under such regulations as the Commissioner may prescribe in that behalf; twine for fishing nets, twine (sailmakers'), seaming and roping; upholsterers webbing, hair seating, curled hair, and metal springs; vegetables (dried), vermicelli, waterpipes not otherwise described, and all material which may be specially imported for the purpose of constructing water works; wickerware, windlasses, zinc, plain sheets.

Articles and materials as may from time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony (all decisions of the Commissioner, on reference to articles to be admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Gazette*).

And all other articles not otherwise described.

Revenue of New Zealand.

	Ordinary.	Territorial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1874-75	1,602,083	852,946	2,455,029
1875-76	1,709,653	943,044	2,652,697
1876-77	1,952,142	1,099,610	3,051,752
1877-78	2,433,481	1,740,129	4,173,610
1878-79	2,742,115	940,329	3,682,444
1879-80*	1,977,321	191,657	2,168,978
1880-81	3,087,083	483,129	3,570,212
1881-82	3,347,308	558,024	3,905,332
1882-83	3,337,536	461,653	3,799,189
1883	3,470,171	401,076	3,871,267
1884	3,280,115	427,373	3,707,488

Nett. Public Debt, 31st March, 1885, £33,691,022.

Sinking Fund, accrued, 31st March, 1885, 3,041,922*l*.

Imports and Exports

	£	£
1875	8,029,172	5,828,627
1876	6,905,171	5,673,465
1877	6,973,418	6,327,472
1878	8,755,663	6,015,700
1879	8,374,585	5,743,126
1880	6,162,011	6,352,692
1881	7,457,045	6,060,866
1882	8,609,270	6,658,008

* Nine months only, the financial period having been altered from 30 June to 31 March.

	£	£
1883	7,974,038	7,095,999
1884	7,663,888	7,091,667

Governors of New Zealand.

- 1840 Captain W. Hobson, R.N.
- 1842 W. Shortland (Acting Governor).
- 1843 Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.
- 1845 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
- 1854 Col. R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Acting Governor).
- 1855 Col. Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1861 Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
- 1868 Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
- 1873 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.
- 1874 The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.
- 1879 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
- 1880 Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
- 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker, Sir W. Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., 600*l*.

Chairman of Committees, W. D. H. Baillie, 300*l*.

Members.

Acland, J. B. A.	Ngatata, Wi Tako
Baillie, W. D. H.	Oliver, R.
Barnicoat, J. W.	Peacock, J. T.
Bonar, J. A.	Peter, W. S.
Brandon, A. de B.	Pharazyn, Robert
Brett, de R. J.	Pollen, D.
Buckley, P. A.	Reeves, W.
Campbell, R.	Reynolds, W. H.
Chamberlin, H.	Richmond, M., C.B.
Dignan, P.	Richmond, J. C.
Fitzherbert, Sir William,	Robinson, W.
K.C.M.G.	Russell, H. R.
Fraser, T.	Scotland, H.
Grace, M. S.	Shephard, J.
Hart, R.	Shrimski, S. E.
Henderson, T.	Stevens, E. C. J.
Holmes, M.	Swanson, W.
Johnson, G. R.	Taiarsa, H. K.
Johnston, J.	Walker, L.
Kenny, C. W. A. T.	Waterhouse, G. M.
Kohere, Mokuna	Whitaker, F.
Lahmann, H. H.	Whitmore, Sir G. S.,
Mantell, W. B. D.	K.C.M.G.
Martin, J.	Wigley, T. H.
McLean, G.	Williams, H.
Menzies, J. A. R.	Williamson, J.
Miller, H. J.	Wilson, J. N.
Morris, J. B.	

Clerk of the Council, L. Stowe, 500*l*.

Clerk Assistant, A. T. Bothamley, 350*l*.

Interpreter, H. S. Hadfield, 200*l*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, Sir G. M. O'Rorke, 800*l*.

Chairman of Committees, E. Hamlin, 500*l*.

Members.

Hobbs, R.	Bay of Islands.
Mitchelson, E.	Marsden.
Moat, W. P.	Rodney.
Hurst, W. J.	Waitemata.
Thompson, T.	Auckland North.
Dargaville, J. M.	Auckland West.
Grey, (Sir G.), K.C.B.	Auckland East.
Peacock, T.	Newton.

Moss, F. J.
Tolo, J. A.
O'Rorke, Sir G. M., Kt.
Buckland, W. F.
Hamlin, E.
Cadman, A. J.
Fraser, W.
Whyte, J. B.
Lake, E.
Grace, L. M.
Locke, S.
Ormond, J. D.
Russell, W. R.
Smith, W. C.
Bruce, R. C.
Macarthur, D. H.
Bryce, J.
Ballance, J.
Samuel, O.
Trimble, R.
Atkinson, H. A.
Wilson, J. G.
Fitzherbert, H. S.
Beetham, G.
Buchanan, W. C.
Newman, A. K.
Johnston, C. J.
Fisher, G.
Conolly, E. T.
Lvestam, H. A.
Hurthouse, R.
Kerr, J.
Dodson, H.
O'Connor, E. J.
Menteath, A. A. S.
Guinness, A. R.
Lance, J. D.
Seddon, R. J.
Bevan, J.
Pearson, W. F.
Richardson, Hon. E., C.M.G.
Harper, L.
Garrick, F. J.
Reese, D.
White, W.
Vogel, Sir J., K.C.M.G.
Holmes, J.
Coster, J. L.
Allwright, H.
Montgomery, W.
O'Callaghan, A. P.
McMillan, D.
Wakefield, E.
Walker, W. C.
Ivess, J.
Rolleston, W.
Turnbull, R.
Sutter, J. H.
Steward, W. J.
Duncan, T.
Hislop, T. W.
McKenzie, J.
Buckland, J. C.
Macandrew, J.
Ross, A. H.
Stewart, W. D.
Stout, R.
Bradshaw, J. B. B.
Gore, J.
Larnach, W. J. M., C.M.G.
Barron, W.
Fulton, J.
MacKenzie, M. J. S.
Pyke, V.

Parnell
Eden.
Manukau.
Franklin North.
Franklin South.
Coromandel.
Thames.
Waikato.
Waipa.
Tauranga.
East Coast.
Napier.
Hawke's Bay.
Waipawa.
Rangitikei.
Manawatu.
Waitotara.
Wanganui.
New Plymouth.
Taranaki.
Egmont.
Foxton.
Hutt.
Wairarapa North.
Wairarapa South.
Thorndon.
Te Aro.
Wellington South.
Pictou.
Nelson.
Motueka.
Waimca.
Wairau.
Buller.
Inangahua.
Greymouth.
Cheviot.
Kumara.
Hokitika.
Ashley.
Kaiapoi.
Avon.
St. Albans.
Stanmore.
Sydenham.
Christchurch North.
Christchurch South.
Heathcote.
Lyttelton.
Akaron.
Lincoln.
Coleridge.
Selwyn.
Ashburton.
Wakanui.
Geraldine.
Timaru.
Gladstone.
Waimate.
Waitaki.
Oamaru.
Moeraki.
Waikouaiti.
Port Chalmers.
Roslyn.
Dunedin West.
Dunedin East.
Dunedin Central.
Dunedin South.
Peninsula.
Caversham.
Taieri.
Mount Ida.
Dunstan.

Reid, D.
Brown, J. C.
Thomson, J. W.
Richardson, G. F.
Joyce, J. P.
Hatch, J.
Fergus, T.
Cowan, C.
Hirst, H.
Hakuene, I.
Pere, W.
Te Ao, Te P.
Parata, T.

Bruce.
Tuapeka.
Clutha.
Mataura.
Awarua.
Invercargill.
Wakatipu.
Hokonui.
Wallace.
Northern Maori.
Eastern Maori.
Western Maori.
Southern Maori.

Clerk of Parliament, F. E. Campbell, 700l.
Clerk, Assistant, G. Friend, 500l.
2nd Clerk, Assistant, H. Otterson.
Interpreters, G. Mair and F. Hamlin.
Sergeant at Arms, C. G. Horne.
Librarian,

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Francis Drummond Jervois, 5,000l. and allowances 2,500l.
Private Secretary, F. W. Pennefather, LL.M.
Aide-de-Camp, Major C. V. Eccles, Rifle Brigade.
Clerk of Executive Council, Forster Goring.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Commissioner of Telegraphs and Commissioner of Stamp Duties.
The Hon. Robert Stout, Premier and Attorney-General and Minister of Education.
The Hon. E. Richardson, C.M.G., Minister for Public Works.
The Hon. John Ballance, Minister for Native Affairs and Minister of Lands.
The Hon. J. A. Tole, Minister of Justice.
The Hon. P. A. Buckley, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, Minister of Mines and of Marine.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, The Hon. P. A. Buckley, 1,250l.
Under-Secretary, G. S. Cooper, 800l.
Chief Clerk, Hugh Pollen, 375l.

TREASURY.

Treasurer, Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., 1,250l.
Secretary to Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, J. C. Gavin, 700l.
Accountant, J. B. Heywood, 500l.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PATENT OFFICE.

Minister of Justice, Hon. J. A. Tole, 1,250l.
Under Secretary (acting) and Patent Officer, C. J. A. Haselden, 400l.
Inspector of Prisons, Captain A. Hume.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. J. Ballance, 1,250l.
Secretary for Crown Lands, also Surveyor-General, J. McKerrow, 900l.
Under-Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott, 600l.
Chief Clerk, F. Stevens, 375l.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor-General, also Secretary for Crown Lands, J. McKerrow, 900l.
Office Surveyor, A. Barron, 500l.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs,
 Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., 1,250l.
Superintendent, C. Lemon, 700l.
Secretary, W. Gray, 600l.
Inspector of Post Offices, Thomas Rose, 500l.
Accountant, J. K. Warburton, 500l.
Chief Clerk, R. J. Goodman, 375l.

Chief Postmasters and Postmasters.

Auckland, S. B. Biss.
Thames, J. Coney.
Taranaki, F. D. Holdsworth.
Hawke's Bay, John Grubb.
Wellington, E. D. Butts.
Marlborough, S. Macalister.
Nelson, R. Kirton.
Westport, W. W. Beswick.
Canterbury, S. J. Dick.
Otago, Archibald Barr.
Southland, J. W. Wilkin.
Hokitika, S. J. Jago.
Greymouth, L. Von Rotter.
Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.
Gisborne, J. Shrimpton.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Minister, Hon. R. Stout.
Secretary, John Hislop, 650l.
Inspector-General, Rev. W. J. Habens, 650l.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Commissioner, Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G.
Secretary and Inspector, W. Seed, 800l.
Chief Clerk, W. T. Glasgow, 400l.

Marine Department.

Secretary, W. Seed, 200l.
Marine Engineer, John Blackett, C.E., 300l.
Chief Clerk, L. H. B. Wilson, 390l.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Edward Richardson,
 C.M.G.
Under Secretary, C. Y. O'Connor, C.E., 800l.
Assistant Under Secretary (acting), H. J. H. Blow,
 350l.
Accountant, W. A. Thomas, 425l.

Engineer in Chief, and Marine Engineer, John
 Blackett, 1,000l.
Assistant Engineer in Chief, W. N. Blair, 900l.
Inspecting Engineer, C. B. Knorpp, 750l.

WORKING RAILWAYS BRANCH.

General Manager of Railways, J. P. Maxwell, 1,000l.
Assistant General Manager, W. M. Hannay, 700l.

DEFENCE OFFICE.

Under Secretary, and Commissioner of Armed Con-
stabulary (vacant), 600l.
Chief Clerk, C. A. Humfrey, 350l.
Chief Clerk, A.C. Dept., J. G. Fox, 400l.

NATIVE OFFICE.

Minister for Native Affairs, Hon. J. Ballance.
Under Secretary, T. W. Lewis, 600l.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Minister, Hon. J. Ballance.
Under Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott.
Chief Clerk, F. Stevens.

STAMP OFFICE.

Commissioner, Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, J. Sperrey, 250l.
Chief Clerk, C. A. St. G. Hickson, 400l.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Controller and Auditor-General, J. E. FitzGerald,
 C.M.G., 1,000l.
Assistant ditto, C. T. Batkin, 800l.
Chief Clerk, J. G. Anderson, 450l.

CROWN LAW OFFICE.

Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. R. Stout,
 1,750l.
Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid, 1,000l.
Assistant Law Officer, L. G. Reid, 600l.
Law Draftsman, J. Curnin, 550l.
Clerk, E. C. Batkin, 150l.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE LIFE ASSOCIATION.

General Manager (acting), D. M. Luckie, 800l.
Actuary, F. W. Frankland, 600l.

PROPERTY TAX DEPARTMENT.

Property Tax Commissioner, J. Sperrey, 450l.
Deputy Commissioner, C. M. Crombie, 500l.
Chief Clerk, J. McGowan, 400l.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland, D. A.
 Tole.
Taranaki,
Wellington, J. W. A. Marchant.
Hawke's Bay, H. Baker.
Nelson, Alfred Greenfield.
Marlborough, H. G. Clark.
Canterbury, J. H. Baker.
Otago, J. P. Maitland.
Westland, G. Mueller.
Southland, J. Spence.

Mines Department.

Minister, W. J. M. Larnach.
Secretary for Gold Fields (also Surveyor-General
and Secretary for Crown Lands and Immigration),
 James McKerrow.
Clerk, T. H. Hamer, 200l.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,
 W. R. E. Brown, 550l.
Deputy Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and
Marriages, E. J. von Dadelszen, 320l.

Geological Survey Department.

Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Colonial
Museum, J. Hector, M.D., F.R.S., 800l.

Printing Department

Government Printer and Store Manager, G. Dids-
 bury, 500l.

Judicial**Supreme Court Judges**

Chief Justice, Wellington, Nelson, and Westland,
 Sir J. Prendergast, 1,700l.
Puisne Judges, Auckland, T. B. Gillies, 1,500l.
Wellington, Nelson, and Westland, C. W.
 Richmond, 1,500l.
Canterbury and Westland, A. J. Johnston,
 1,500l.
Otago, J. S. Williams, 1,500l.
District Court Judges, Auckland, Hamilton, and
Thames, H. G. S. Smith, 600l.
New Plymouth, Haveria, Patea, Wanganui,
and Palmerston, C. E. Rawson, 475l.

Masterton, G. B. Davy.
Nelson, Hokitika, Greymouth, Westport, and
Reefton, L. Broad, 676l.
Timaru, Christchurch, Oamaru, Dunedin,
Laurence, and Invercargill, C. D. R.
 Ward, 900l.

Registrars of the Supreme Court,
Auckland, H. C. Brewer.
New Plymouth, C. E. Rawson.
Napier, P. A. F. Birch.
Wellington, A. S. Allan.
Nelson, A. Turnbull.
Blenheim, J. Allen.
Christchurch, A. R. Bloxam.
Hokitika, A. H. King.
Dunedin, C. M. Gordon.
Invercargill, A. C. Henderson.

Resident Magistrates,
Auckland, H. G. S. Smith.
Pokeno, &c., T. Jackson.
Hokianga, S. W. Von Sturmer.
Whangarei, &c., J. S. Clendon.
Waikato, H. W. Northcroft.
Tauranga, &c., H. W. Brabant.
Thames, &c., H. Kenrick.
Opotika, &c., R. S. Bush.
Poverty Bay, J. Booth.
Taupo, D. Scannell.
New Plymouth, C. E. Rawson.
Opunake, J. M. Roberts.
Wellington, &c., H. S. Wardell.
Wanganui, K. Ward.
Patea, &c., C. A. Wray.
Wairarapa, H. A. Stratford.
Napier, &c., G. A. Preece.
Nelson, &c., O. Curtis.
Collingwood, &c., W. Gibbs.
Westport, &c., F. Bird.
Blenheim, &c., J. Allen.
Christchurch, R. Beetham.
Lyttelton, &c., J. Ollivier.
Kaipara, &c., C. Whitefoord.
Ashburton, &c., H. C. S. Baddeley.
Timaru, &c., J. Beswick.
Hokitika, &c., J. Giles.
Greymouth, &c., J. Keddell.
Jackson's Bay, &c., D. Macfarlane.
Dunedin, E. H. Carew.
Oamaru, &c., H. W. Robinson.
Laurence, &c., W. H. Revell.
Clyde, &c., J. S. Hickson.
Naseby, &c., J. N. Wood.
Invercargill, &c., H. McCulloch.
Stewart Island, J. B. Greig.
Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.

CUSTOMS.

Collectors of Customs, Auckland, T. Hill.
Thames, E. F. Tizard.
Poverty Bay, D. Johnstone, jun.
New Plymouth, R. Thompson.
Wanganui, D. Lundon.
Wellington, H. S. McKellar.
Napier, E. Patten.
Wairau, E. W. Pasley.
Nelson, W. Heaps.
Westport, W. J. Rodgereson.
Greymouth, J. G. Woon.
Hokitika, E. F. Rich.
Lyttelton and Christchurch, A. Rose.
Timaru, C. E. Cooper.
Oamaru, H. B. Farquhar.
Dunedin, J. Hackworth.
Invercargill and Bluff Harbour, J. Borrie.

Sub-Collector, Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.
Officer in Charge at Mongonui, H. W. Bishop.
Hokianga, S. Von Sturmer.
Russell, B. Bailey.
Riverton, F. Teesdale.
Kaipara, J. C. Smith.
Foxton, A. G. Brebner.
Tauranga, W. Matrauers.
Patea, W. J. Cleary.
Pictou, J. G. Ballard.
Coastwailer at Stewart's Island, J. B. Greig.
Wangaroa, A. P. Ratcliffe.
Whangarei, J. Munro.
Waitara, J. Cameron.

BISHOPS.

Church of England.

Wellington, Octavius Hadfield, D.D.
Waipatu, Edward Craig Stuart, B.A.
Christchurch, Henry John Chitty Harper, D.D.,
Primate.
Auckland, William Garden Cowie, D.D.
Nelson, Andrew Burn Suter, D.D.
Dunedin, S. T. Nevill, D.D.

Agent General's Department.

Agent General for the Colony, Sir Francis Dillon
 Bell, K.C.M.G., 1,250l.
Secretary to the Agent General's Department, Walter
 Kennaway, 7, Westminster Chambers, London,
 S.W.

Foreign Consuls.

Netherlands, Consul-General, Chevalier Danie
 Ploos Van Amstel (Melbourne), Consul
 John Johnston (Wellington), Vice-Consuls
 Edward Bowes Cargill (Dunedin), David
 Boosie Cruickshank (Auckland).
Belgium, Consul-General, Gustave Beckx (Mel-
 bourne), Consular Agent, Charles John
 Johnston (Wellington).
Italy, Consul, Cavaliere Alessandro De Goyzueta
 (Melbourne), Consular Agents, Alexander
 Cracroft Wilson (Christchurch), Charles
 John Johnston (Wellington), Edward
 Bowes Cargill (Dunedin), Dr. Francesco
 Rossetti (Hokitika), Gerald Giuseppe
 Perotti (Greymouth), John McEffer Shera
 (Auckland).
German Empire, Consul-General, Dr. K. Krauel
 (Sydney), Acting Consul-General, Carl
 L. Sahl (Sydney), Consuls, Henry Hough-
 ton (Dunedin), Johann Frederick August
 Kelling (Nelson), Professor Julius von
 Haast (Christchurch), Frederick August
 Krull (Wellington), Hermann Browne
 (Auckland).
France, Consul-General, G. Eugene Simon
 (Sydney), Consular Agents, John John-
 ston (Wellington), David Boosie Cruick-
 shank (Auckland), Percival Clay Neill
 (Dunedin), Edmund William Parker
 (Christchurch).
Sweden and Norway, Consuls, Fortunatus Evelyn
 Wright (in temporary charge) (Christ-
 church), Edward Pearce (Wellington),
 Vice-Consul, Harlan Page Barber (Auck-
 land), Consular Agent, Edmund Quick
 (Dunedin).
Denmark, Consul, Franz Kummer (Auckland),
 Vice-Consul, Edmund Quick (Dunedin),
 Consul (for New Zealand), Christian
 Julius Toxward (Wellington), Vice-
 Consul, Emil Christian Skog (Christ-
 church).

738°	145°	148°
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0 100 200 300 400 Miles

Area of Colony 669,520 Square Miles.

GOLD	
COPPER	
TIN	
COAL	

LENGTH OF RAILWAY LINES OPENED
FOR TRAFFIC.

Southern & Western.....	210 Miles
Great Northern.....	88 do
Length of Railway lines in course of construction	216 Miles

LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN
OPERATION 4,039 MILES
Miles of Wire..... 60894.
" " in course } 80.
of construction

Transcontinental Lines Pro.®



SOUTH

A U S T R A L I A

N E W S O U T H W A L E S

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Spain, Vice-Consul, Don Francisco Arenas Y. Bonet (Christchurch).
Portugal, Consul, John Rees George (Wellington), Vice-Consul, Edmund Quick (Dunedin).
United States, Consul-General, O. M. Spencer (Melbourne), Consul, Gilderoy Welles Griffin (Auckland), Vice-Consul, Thomas T. Gamble (Auckland), Consular-Agents, Henry Stephenson (Russell), Robert Wyles (Mongonui), William Hort Levin (Wellington) Laming Coates (Christchurch), Charles Benjamin Taylor (Christchurch), Henry Driver (Dunedin).
Chili, Consul-General, William Henry Eldred (Sydney) Consul, David Boosie Cruickshank (Auckland), Consular Agent, Edmund Quick (Dunedin).
Hawaiian Islands, Consuls, Henry Driver, (Dunedin), James Cruickshank (Auckland)

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point of the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$ south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, in lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles, from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the colony of Queensland comprises 668,497 square miles, or 427,838,080 acres.

The native animals are of the same orders as those of the other Australian colonies, the marsupials being represented by the kangaroo, wallaby, jaddamellon, opossum, &c., &c.

The birds comprise a small species of eagle, kites, hawks, cranes, the great kingfisher, or "laughing jackass," emus, plain and scrub turkeys, parrots of brilliant plumage, cockatoos, &c., while wild duck, snipe, quail, doves, and swans afford sport for the gun.

Fisheries: the coast waters, bays, and rivers abound with excellent fish for the table, the flesh of some of the varieties, such as the guard, whiting, sole, flathead, and silver bream being of great delicacy; while the deep-sea fish, viz., schnapper, king fish, Jew fish, albicore, and mullet resemble in firmness the cod and haddock of northern waters. The oyster banks not only supply the demands of the capital, but form an article of export to the southern colonies.

The dugong, a mammal inhabiting the bays, affords an oil which is much sought after for its curative properties in lung disease; and its hide, when cured, makes excellent belting leather. The turtle also is to be found in numbers in the northern waters of the Colony.

Physical Features and Products.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and

estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good sized vessels.

A mountain range, called the "Main," or "Great Dividing Range," extends throughout the greater portion of the colony: it is a continuation of the main range, or Cordillera of New South Wales and Victoria, and runs north to about the 21st parallel of south latitude, and thence west to the western boundary, separating the rivers flowing eastward into the Pacific Ocean, and northward into the Gulf of Carpentaria, from those running westward and southward to the ocean, at the Great Australian Bight. Another range branches from the main range about lat. 21° south and long. 145° east, and traverses the northern peninsula to its termination at Cape York, the most northerly point of the continent of Australia. Between this range and the eastern shore are situated the highest mountains in the country, viz., the Bellenden Kerr Range, which reach an elevation of over 5,000 feet above the sea level.

There are several mountain ranges of greater or less altitude between the main range and the eastern coast, forming the watersheds of numerous rivers and creeks, and enclosing extensive valleys, where excellent pasturage is found for the flocks and herds of the settlers, although the grasses are deficient in the fattening properties which distinguish the herbage of the tablelands of the western interior.

Between the main range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there is a considerable quantity of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly sugar, maize, English and sweet potatoes, arrowroot, and semi-tropical fruits.

Cotton cultivation promised for some years to prove remunerative to cottier-farmers, but since the discontinuance of the land bonuses given by the Government for its production, and the fall in prices consequent upon the renewed supply from the United States of America it has rapidly declined.

Sugar growing is now becoming a very important industry. In 1884 there were 57,687 acres under cane, of which 29,930 acres were crushed, yielding a return of 33,361 tons of sugar, which may be roughly valued at 812,905*l*.

Arrowroot is a description of crop which appears to be coming largely into favour with farmers. Nor is this surprising when it is considered that it requires very little more cultivation than maize, it is not subject to such loss from birds and granivorous animals and insects as the latter crop, and the manufacture is very simple. The manufactured article is portable and easily protected from loss or damage. There is also a world-wide market for it, and it can be held over for a favourable market without chance of loss or deterioration when once properly manufactured. No doubt it is a crop very exhausting to the soil, but farmers from year to year, profiting by experience, are more careful in keeping their land in good condition by higher cultivation and manuring. In 1883 the quantity of land under this crop was 227 acres 3 roods, which yielded 390,964 lbs.; while in 1884 there were 352 acres under arrowroot, which produced 574,768 lbs.; the estimated value of which was 11,304*l*.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing

range of mountains is elevated table-land consisting of wide plains, almost devoid of timber, but well grassed and watered. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, much of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Toowoomba and Warwick, on the Darling Downs. In 1884 15,942 acres were planted with this cereal, principally in the localities mentioned. Out of the total area planted the produce of 716 acres only was mown for hay, 3,837 acres were totally unproductive, and 11,389 acres were reaped for grain, yielding 186,482 bushels. The season of 1884 was the best for wheat since 1880, rust not being nearly so prevalent as in the intervening years.

Agricultural and other Industry.

Agriculture in Queensland, though yet in its infancy, is gradually extending, and will no doubt continue to grow in importance with the steady increase of population.

Grazing is far in advance of tillage farming in the Colony, and from the suitability of soil and climate generally, and the great extent of the territory, this will no doubt continue to be the case.

There are 9,542 squatting "runs" or tracts of land containing 6,113,760 acres leased from the Government at a very low annual rental in the Colony, more than half the number of which are surveyed.

In 1884 there were 247 new runs applied for, containing together 15,110½ square miles, or 9,670,880 acres. Application was made in the same year for 38 "unwatered runs," as they are termed, containing 2,320½ square miles.

The right of lease to 125 runs was purchased at auction during the year from the Government, for 4,890*l.* 7*s.*, at an average of 1*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.* per square mile on the available area.

The average rate of rent per square mile on the available area of runs in what are called the SETTLED districts of the country is 2*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.*

The importance of the pastoral interests will be seen by the value of the following exports of home products connected with this industry for the year 1884:—

	£
Wool	1,889,504
Hides and skins . .	109,291
Tallow	76,019
Horses, cattle, and sheep	572,010
Salted and preserved meat, &c.	69,092
Total	£2,715,916

The above unfortunately show a considerable decrease on the previous year, owing to the excessive drought from which the Colony has been suffering.

Mining has proved a great source of wealth to the Colony. During the year 1884 the exports of gold and other metals are given as follows:—

	£
Antimony	10,968
Gold	923,010
Tin	228,457
Copper	3,014
Galena	1,110
Silver ore	23,696
Silver lead	1,060
Total	£1,191,315

The Gympie and Charters Towers gold fields still maintain large mining populations, and the yield from their reefs, although satisfactory, is not so favourable as would be the case if more scientific appliances were available for the extraction of the metal. During the year 1884 an important discovery of gold was made near Rockhampton, at a place called Mount Morgan. The find is undoubtedly a very rich one; but, being on private and not on Crown land, it is difficult to obtain reliable information as to the actual yield. The geological character of this goldfield is peculiar, the gold being found in a frothy porous sinter, so light that it floats in the water like pumice, and the fine gold is disseminated throughout the sinter which is supposed to have been deposited by a thermal spring. Another important discovery was made during the year 1880 in tin mining at Herberton, in the Cardwell district. The returns are very good, and already a large and apparently permanent township has sprung up in the locality. It is estimated that about 1,165,576*l.* worth of ore has been raised at that place. There are lead mines in operation at Ravenswood, the ore from which yields a good percentage of silver. There are also large deposits of gold in the district. Cinnabar, antimony, and manganese are also among the mineral products.

Near St. Lawrence, and on the adjacent islands, marble of fine grain is found, which at present finds no better use than being consigned to the lime kilns.

Timbers.

Valuable timber of various descriptions grows in abundance in Queensland, and ought to become a valuable export. The timber indigenous to the Colony is generally divided into two classes, termed respectively "hard" and "soft" woods. The under-mentioned trees supply the hardwood, which is most in demand: flooded gum, iron bark, blackbutt, turpentine, stringy bark, spotted gum, bloodwood, beech, yellow wood, dark yellow wood,* &c., &c. Some of these woods are especially valuable for railway making, bridge, pier, and wharf building, as well as for fencing purposes, on account of their strength and durability. Not long since a "Red Gum" beam, which lay on the ground under a wooden house more than 40 years old, lately pulled down in Brisbane, was found to be so hard that it took two men nearly a day with a new saw to cut it in two. The timbers, which are used for house and boat building, cabinet and ornamental work, have a fine grain, are easily worked, and take a bright polish; a few of those most in use are as follows: red cedar, Moreton Bay pine, Kauri pine, cypress pine, she pine, silky oak, satin wood, &c., &c.

Amongst the medicinal plants supplying extracts and preparations which are attracting notice in both Europe and America, may be mentioned—*Duboisia myoporoides*, the extract of which is in demand as a substitute for belladonna; *Alstonia constricta*, whose bark is a valuable tonic; *Euphorbia Drummondii*, the extract of which is effective in dysentery and low fever; *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or the asthma herb; and the lemon-leaved iron bark which, on distillation, yields an essential oil equal to that of the lemon. The extract from leaves of the Eucalyptus is coming largely into favour as a remedy for colds, fevers, &c.

Many of the indigenous plants produce excellent fibre for textile and cordage purposes; and no part of the globe is better supplied with fadders, there

being about 200 varieties of native grasses, some of which are unequalled for their nutritious and fattening properties.

There are also a few of the native fruits which would be worth cultivation, such as the Herbert River cherry, the Davidson plum, &c., &c.

Excellent coal has already been found in some localities, and new discoveries are being frequently made. There were 129,980 tons of this mineral raised during 1884, valued at 54,160*l*. At Burrum, in the Maryborough district, splendid coal has been discovered, and a railway constructed to the spot, in order to bring the mineral to the Port of Maryborough. There are also other natural productions promising to add to the wealth of the Colony, but requiring labour and capital for their development.

Population.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aborigines, was found by the returns of the census of April, 1881, to be 213,525 persons; the estimated population on the 31st Dec., 1884, was 309,913; and on the 30th June, 1885, 318,606.

There are above 225 inhabited towns and town reserves. Of these 26 are under Municipal Government, contain a population of about 101,000, and rateable property valued at 11,272,388*l*.

The Metropolis.

Brisbane, the capital of the Colony, is beautifully situated on a fine river of that name about 20 miles from the mouth. The city, including its suburbs, has a population of about 50,000. It is only about 10 miles in a direct line from the sea coast. Although the heat in summer is great, the climate during the greater part of the year is healthy and enjoyable.

Imports.

The imports for the year 1884 were valued at 6,381,976*l*.

Banks.

There were 8 banks with 112 branches. The value of the coin and bullion is given as 1,263,219*l*; deposits, 6,322,025*l*; note circulation, 633,083*l*. The Government Savings Bank returns the number of depositors as 33,067, the amount of deposits as 1,220,614*l*.

Railways.

At the end of 1884 the railways in Queensland showed 1,207 miles in operation, the revenue being 630,631*l*. There were 746½ miles of railway, or in course of construction. The following lines are now open for traffic:—THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN from Brisbane to Dulavallilla; with its branches, Ipswich to Fassifern, Toowoomba to Warwick and Stanthorpe, and Toowoomba to Highfields; also a branch from Warwick to Killarney. An extension of the Western line is also in progress to Morven. There is a line open to Gympie and one also to Howard from Maryborough, which is about to be extended to Bundaberg. In the latter district the line is open from the township of that name to Mount Perry, a great copper mining centre.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY is open from Rockhampton to Jericho.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY is open from Townsville to Pentland, having been carried past Charters Towers, the latter a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, and a great gold mining centre. This railway is now being extended to Hughenden, 233½ miles into the interior. From all the above railways many branches are being constructed tending to open up the Colony. The trunk lines

all start from the head of navigable rivers on the eastern seaboard.

Electric Telegraph Lines

There are 221 electric telegraph stations in the colony. The number of miles of line, 6,980 with 11,300 miles of wire. The net revenue for 1884 was 74,887*l*., in addition to 31,764*l*., the value of work performed for the public service for which the department received no remuneration.

The number of messages despatched during 1884 was 1,122,544. The telephone is also much used about the metropolis and some of the principal towns; there are now 440 subscribers who use it, and aerial cables containing multiple wires are about to be used to reduce the inconvenience of a large number of separate wires in the street.

Immigration.

The European immigration for the year 1884 was 16,486. The arrivals from Hong Kong numbered 1,489, and from the South Sea Islands, 3,289; 3,026 immigrants from Europe were introduced entirely at the expense of the Queensland Government.

The land order system of immigration has been discontinued, the present liberal system of disposing of the public lands of the Colony being considered by the Legislature a sufficient attraction to the better class of immigrants from Europe likely to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. A very extensive system of immigration direct from England was established by means of the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels in the latter part of the year 1881. These ships coming through the Suez Canal and *via* Torres Straits, enable the Government to distribute the immigrants carried by them at various ports on the eastern seaboard, where they are likely to obtain employment or wish to settle themselves. The arrangement saves much expense to the colony, and also tends to distribute the immigration more equally through all parts of Queensland, as far as the coast line is concerned. Notwithstanding the trying voyage of these vessels through the Red Sea at some periods of the year, the mortality is proportionately lower than that on board immigrant vessels coming by the long sea route. About 11,861 persons were brought to Queensland by the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels during 1884, the mortality amongst them being at the rate of 8·35 per 1,000.

Lands.

The several Acts of Parliament under which land may be secured are "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," "The Mineral Lands Act of 1882," "The Gold Fields Act of 1874," and the "Crown Lands Act of 1884."

"The Crown Lands Act of 1884" has superseded all former Crown Lands Acts, and is now the only statute which provides for the leasing or alienation of the Crown lands of the Colony.

It has been framed to bring about increased agricultural settlement and closer pastoral occupation of the waste lands of the Colony, and to contribute a more adequate return to the public revenue. Its principal aims are to encourage and substitute, as much as possible, leasing instead of selling, to prevent the aggregation of large estates, and to stop as far as practicable the system of "dummying." Its provisions apply to the whole Colony, but only specified parts will be operated on immediately. Its administration is to be by a Land Board consisting of two permanent members,

acting with the Minister for Lands for the time being.

Under this Act, portions of the runs at present held under former Pastoral Leases Acts, amounting to one-fourth, one-third, and even one-half, according to the length of the leases yet to run, will be resumed for sub-division; the balance may be held by the present lessees on certain terms, with longer leases than those under which they have hitherto been held.

Grazing Farms.

In the resumed portions, grazing farms may be selected in proclaimed districts, in areas of not more than 20,000 acres, nor less than 2,560 acres, at a rent to be fixed by the Land Board, not being less than 3s. 4d. per acre per annum. The proclamation opening the land for selection will declare the maximum area which may be selected in each district and the rent. When an application has been approved of by the Land Commissioner, and confirmed by the Board, a non-transferable licence will be issued for three years, and within that time a selector must enclose his farm with a substantial fence. At the end of this period, if the selector proves that he has so fenced in his holding, and performed the condition of residence, a transferable lease for 30 years will be granted him, at a rent to be determined every five years by the Land Board.

Agricultural Farms.

Suitable agricultural areas will also be proclaimed in which agricultural farms may be selected of not more than 1,280 acres, nor less than 320 acres, but any person may apply for and select any smaller area that is comprised in one complete surveyed block. The proclamation opening the land to selection will declare the maximum area which may be selected in any one district, will specify the lots and their areas, the rent, which is not to be less than 3d. per acre, and the purchasing price. A licence will be issued to the selector, who must within five years fence in the land or make permanent improvements of a value equal to the cost of the fence. When the conditions of residence and improvements are fulfilled, a transferable lease for 50 years will be granted, at a rent to be determined every five years by the Land Board. If the lessee can prove ten years continued residence, he will be entitled to purchase the holding at a price to be fixed by the Land Board, which will not be less than 20s. per acre.

Homesteads.

In the case of an agricultural farm of not more than 160 acres, if the lessee proves five years' residence, and an expenditure of not less than 10s. an acre on permanent improvements, he can secure the fee simple by paying such sum as shall, with the rent already paid, amount to 2s. 6d. an acre.

The Government will also conduct sales of land by auction in and near townships. The upset price of town blocks may be 8d. per acre, the size varying from one rood to one acre. Suburban lands within one mile from the town lands will be in lots from one to five acres; beyond again from one to ten acres, the upset price being 2l. per acre.

Of the 420,000,000 acres contained in the Colony, the total granted in fee-simple up to the end of 1884 was 7,099,275 acres, for which 4,850,109l. had been paid.

Government.

The Government of Queensland is composed of the Governor, appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, and an Executive Council, composed of the responsible ministers of the Crown. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the suffrages of the people. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. The franchise is on the most liberal footing, every man of 21 years, who has resided as much as six months in one locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in the district where such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 36 members, including the President of the Council. By the Electoral Districts Act of 1878, and the Additional Members Act of 1885, the Colony is divided into 44 districts, of which 16 return two members, and 29 return one member each, or a total of 59 members. The most northerly district in the Colony, Somerset, is as yet unrepresented. Queensland became a Colony on 10th December, 1859, the territory having been separated from New South Wales on that date.

**POPULATION, CROWN LANDS, AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, MINING, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE,
1874 TO 1884 INCLUSIVE, AND PRESENT DEBT.**

QUEENSLAND.

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Year.	Population on 1st December.	Crown Lands.			Land under Crop.			Live Stock.				Mining.				Imports.		Exports.		Revenue (Exclusive of Land Orders).		Expenditure.
		Quantity Sold by Auction.	Amount Realised.	Number of Squatters Rans.	Area Leased.	Total Number under Crop.	Under Cotton.	Under Sugar-cane.	Under Grape Vines.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Gold (value) (Quantity Produced).	Copper Ore. (Value).	Tin (Ore). (Value).	Coal. (Value).	Total Value.	Total Value.	Revenue (Exclusive of Land Orders).	Expenditure.	
	No	Acres.	£	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1874	163,517	17,932	39,576	3,757	158,372,189	70,331	4,149	14,600	413	107,507	1,610,105	7,190,792	44,517	161,265	181,044	160,592	19,700	2,962,439	4,106,462	1,160,947	1,274,059	
1875	181,288	25,023	55,202	4,292	180,452,459	77,347	1,674	13,459	376	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	159,624	159,250	103,740	14,835	3,323,009	3,857,576	558,381	976,851	
1876	187,100	17,314	42,042	4,790	166,694,707	85,649	573	13,690	523	133,625	2,079,979	7,135,074	53,455	136,136	93,104	102,080	26,470	3,126,559	3,875,581	1,263,268	1,283,519	
1877	203,084	298,666	398,192	5,932	210,502,476	99,891	276	15,220	655	140,174	2,299,582	6,272,766	52,371	353,266	36,662	94,462	25,659	4,068,682	4,361,275	1,436,581	1,382,806	
1878	210,510	17,895	35,455	6,711	244,265,099	112,525	37	6,564	605	148,226	2,469,855	5,631,634	50,301	309,612	23,730	35,340	21,272	3,436,077	3,190,419	1,559,111	1,566,722	
1879	217,851	12,617	24,191	6,422	235,012,406	111,247	105	17,652	743	163,342	2,805,984	6,083,034	64,686	288,556	4,851	106,010	22,759	3,080,880	3,434,034	1,461,824	1,689,313	
1880	226,077	82,714	100,166	6,590	238,739,091	113,978	619	20,224	739	179,182	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	267,136	11,290	47,360	24,573	3,087,296	3,448,160	1,612,314	1,673,695	
1881	226,968	267,969	249,878	7,506	273,762,933	126,229	973	28,026	890	194,217	3,618,513	8,292,883	56,438	270,955	5,820	188,790	29,033	4,063,625	3,540,366	2,023,666	1,757,664	
1882	248,255	84,021	157,401	8,731	306,515,893	151,199	1,082	39,591	1,092	233,556	4,296,807	12,042,893	50,097	224,893	13,000	560,590	33,603	6,318,463	5,534,452	2,102,095	1,904,201	
1883	287,475	47,455	126,126	9,243	311,528,320	157,243	316	47,898	1,198	236,164	4,246,141	11,507,475	51,009	212,787	21,080	568,012	44,927	6,233,351	5,276,608	2,383,859	2,089,624	
1884	309,913	13,882	76,739	9,542	316,113,760	187,381	49	57,687	1,286	253,116	4,266,172	9,308,911	51,796	307,904	30,872	134,867	54,160	6,381,976	4,673,984	2,566,358	2,532,045	

Public Debt, on 31st December, 1884, 16,419,850l.

* For the years previous to 1875 the Treasury statements were made for the year ending on 31st December, but the revenue and expenditure for 1875 are only up to 30th June, the "Audit Act" of 1874 having altered the commencement of the financial year to 1st July. The subsequent returns of Revenue and Expenditure relate to the financial year ending on 30th June.

† For these years the figures only show the value of the gold sent from the gold fields under escort, but a large quantity is sent by private hands, to save escort fees, of the value of which it is impossible to form an estimate.

QUEENSLAND TARIFF.

Customs Duties on Imports.

	£	s.	d.
Brandy and other spirits or strong waters, per proof gallon	0	12	0
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, per proof gallon	0	12	0
Methylated spirits, per liquid gallon	0	5	0
Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer for every gallon in proportion to strength, per gallon	0	10	0
Wine not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, per gallon	0	6	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, and vinegar, in wood, per gallon	0	0	9
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, and vinegar, in bottle, for six reputed quart bottles	0	1	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, and vinegar, in bottle, for twelve reputed pint bottles	0	1	0
Tobacco and snuff, per lb.	0	2	6
Cigars, per lb.	0	5	0
Opium, per lb.	1	0	0
Coffee, roasted, and tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Coffee, raw, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate, per lb.	0	0	4
Cocoa, raw, per lb.	0	0	2
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	0	6	8
Sugar, raw, per cwt.	0	5	0
Molasses, per cwt.	0	3	4
Oatmeal, per ton.	2	0	0
Cheese, bacon, hams, and hops, per lb.	0	0	2
Soap (not including toilet soap), per cwt.	0	5	0
Potatoes, onions, hay, and chaff, per ton	0	10	0
Wheat, barley, maize, oats, and malt, per bushel	0	0	6
Bran and pollard, per bushel	0	0	2
Maizena, arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	1
Coals, per ton.	0	1	6
The following Scale of Duties on the under-mentioned articles came into operation on and from the 1st April, 1874:—			
	£	s.	d.
Blue, corn flour, maizemeal, macaroni, sago, starch, tapioca, vermicelli, twine, gunpowder, and rice, per reputed lb.	0	0	1
Biscuits, butter, candles, confectionery, succades, dried fruits, ginger, glue, honey, leather, nuts (all sorts except cocoa nuts), mustard, pepper, and spices, per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Fruits (bottled or in tins or jars), castor oil (in bottle), salad oil, pickles, sauces, and jams and jellies, per doz. reputed pints or lbs.	0	1	0
Preserved meat and fish (not salted), per dozen reputed lbs.	0	2	0
Soda crystals, per cwt.	0	1	0
Galvanised or corrugated iron, iron wire, nails, iron castings, for building purposes, paints (wet and dry), shot, and lead (white and red), per cwt.	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Cordage and rope, per cwt.	0	4	0
Saltpetre, per cwt.	0	4	0
Fish (pickled and salted, in casks), per cwt.	0	5	0
Fish, dried, per cwt.	0	5	0
Cement, per barrel	0	2	0
Doors, each	0	2	6
Sashes, per pair	0	2	6
Iron tanks, each	0	8	0
Castor oil and other oils, per gallon	0	0	6
Turpentine, per gallon	0	0	6
Sarsaparilla (containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol), per gallon	0	10	0
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol), per gallon	0	4	0
Tallow and stearine, per lb.	0	0	11
Methylated colonial spirits, per gallon	0	2	0
Machinery for manufacturing, sawing, and seeding, agricultural, mining, and pastoral purposes, steam engines and boilers, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Timber, logs, dressed or undressed timber, per 100 feet square (1 inch thickness)	0	1	0

EXEMPTIONS.

Anchors and chain cables over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, iron ore, plain sheet iron (not including galvanised), pig, bar, rod, scrap, and hoop iron, boiler plates, tin plates, block tin, sheet and pig lead, zinc, sheet copper, muntz metal, unwrought steel, gold, silver, and copper coin, and unmanufactured gold and silver, printed books and newspapers, live animals, manure, green fruit, garden seeds, and garden produce, bulbs, trees, shrubs, and flour, antique curiosities, and specimens of natural history, outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods, passengers' cabin furniture and baggage, and passengers' personal effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture) which are imported with, and by passengers *bona fide* for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale, naval and military stores, stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, and wines and spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for naval and military officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay, New Zealand flax, quicksilver, and hemp.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Upon all goods imported into the Colony other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, a duty of five pounds for every one hundred pounds value thereof.

EXPORT DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Cedar timber, in the log, per 100 superficial feet, an inch thick	0	2	0
Cedar timber, sawn, per 100 superficial feet, four inches in thickness.	0	2	0

ROUTES BETWEEN BRISBANE, LONDON, AND THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

Place.	Route.	Distance from Brisbane.	Length of Passage.	Frequency of Communication.
London	Via Torres Straits & Brindisi	11,150	49 days	Every 4 weeks, with supplementary steamers every fortnight.
"	Torres Straits and Southampton	12,150	56 "	"
"	Melbourne and Brindisi	11,420	50 "	Every fortnight.
"	Melbourne and Southampton	12,420	57 "	"
"	Sydney & San Francisco	13,560	57 "	Every 4 weeks.
"	Cape of Good Hope	14,730	57 to 75 days	Every month.
"	Cape Horn	13,650	100 to 120 " ...	Uncertain.
Sydney	"	520	2 to 2½ " ...	Almost daily.
Melbourne	Via Sydney	1,125	5 to 7 " ...	"
Adelaide	Sydney and Melbourne	1,635	10 days	"
King George's Sound ...	"	2,465	15 "	Every week.
Hobart	Sydney	1,140	6 "	"
Auckland	Direct	1,290	7 steam, 15 sailing	No direct communication.
"	Via Sydney	1,780	11 days	Bimonthly.
Wellington	Direct	1,430	8 steam, 17 sailing	No direct communication.
"	Via Sydney	1,680	11 days	About every 3 weeks.
Fiji	Direct	1,620	9 steam, 18 sailing	No direct communication.
"	Via Sydney	2,330	13 days	Every 4 weeks.
"	Direct	820	5 steam, 11 sailing	Uncertain.
New Caledonia, Isle of Pines	Via Sydney	1,555	10 days	Every 4 weeks.
Solomon Islands	"	1,140	6 steam, 14 sailing	Uncertain.
Hebrides	"	1,080	"	"
Batavia	"	3,550	17 days	Every 4 weeks.
Singapore	Via Batavia	4,100	20 "	"

Governors of Queensland.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 10th December, 1859.
Colonel Maurice Charles O'Connell (Administrator), 4th January, 1868.
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, 14th Aug., 1868.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt (Administrator), 2nd January, 1871.
Marquis of Normanby, P.C. and G.C.M.G., 12th August, 1871.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt, (Administrator), 12th November, 1874.
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., now K.C.M.G., 23rd January, 1875.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt, (Administrator), 14th March, 1877.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., 10th April, 1877.
The Honourable Joshua Peter Bell (Administrator), (during the absence on leave of the governor), 19th March, 1880.
Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., Administrator, 2nd May, 1883.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 6th Nov., 1883.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, and allowances.
Private Secretary, Anthony Musgrave, jun., 400*l.*
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Private Secretary, Herbert C. Prichard, 300*l.*; R. V. Cholmondeley.

Executive Council.

Vice President, Colonial Secretary, and Premier, Hon. S. W. Griffith, Q.C. 1,300*l.*
Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Rutledge, 1,000*l.*
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. B. B. Moreton.
Secretary for Public Works and Mines, Hon. William Miles, 1,000*l.*
Treasurer, Hon. James Robert Dickson, 1,000*l.*
Secretary for Lands, Hon. C. B. Dutton, 1,000*l.*
Postmaster-General, Hon. Thos. Macdonald-Paterson, M.L.C., 1,000*l.*

Agent-General for the Colony in London, Hon. J. F. Garrick, C.M.G., M.L.C., Q.C.
Clerk, Albert Victor Drury, 600*l.*

Legislative Council.

Sir. A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (President.)
Hon. W. Aplin.

" W. D. Box.
" J. Cowlishaw.
" J. C. Foote.
" E. B. Forrest.
" William Forrest.
" Jas. Francis Garrick, Q.C., C.M.G.
" J. Gibbon.
" W. Graham.
" A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.
" F. T. Gregory.
" F. H. Hart.
" J. C. Heussler.
" F. H. Holberton.
" G. King.
" W. F. Lambert.
" T. Macdonald-Paterson.
" Peter Macpherson.
" J. F. McDougall.
" C. S. D. Melbourne.
" T. L. Murray-Prior.
" K. I. O'Doherty.
" W. Pettigrew.
" Wm. G. Power.
" Alexander Raff.
" D. F. Roberts (Chairman of Committees).
" G. Sandeman.
" J. C. Smyth.
" J. Swan.
" J. Taylor.
" A. J. Thynne.
" J. S. Turner.
" W. H. Walsh.
" A. H. Wilson.
" W. H. Wilson.

President, Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Chairman of Committees, Hon. D. F. Roberts, 500*l.*

Clerk of the Council, Henry Wyatt Radford, 600l.
Usher of the Black Rod, F. R. C. Master, 300l.

Legislative Assembly.

Electoral Districts.	Members' Names
Aubigny	Jas. Campbell.
Balonne	B. D. Morehead.
Barcoo*	
Blackall	A. Archer.
Bowen	Chas. E. Chubb, Q.C.
Bulimba	J. F. Buckland.
Bundamba	James Foote.
Burke	Edward Palmer
Burnett	Hon. Berkeley Basil Moreton.
Carnarvon	Justin F. G. Foxton.
Clermont	Donald S. Wallace.
Cook	C. L. Hill.
Dalby	John Hamilton.
Darling Downs	J. S. Jessop.
	Hon. Wm. Miles.
	Francis Kates.
Drayton and Toowoomba	Robert Alad.
	Hon. W. H. Groom, Speaker.
Enoggera	Hon. J. R. Dickson.
Fassifern	Robert Bulcock.
	A. Midgley.
Fortitude Valley	F. Beattie.
	John McMaster.
Gregory	T. McWhannell.
Gympie	W. Smyth.
	John Macfarlane.
Ipswich	Wm. Salkeld.
	Isidor Lissner.
Kennedy	Hon. Arthur Rutledge.
	J. Scott.
Leichhardt	Hon. C. B. Dutton.
Logan	E. J. Stevens.
Mackay	M. Hume Black.
Maranoa	James Lalor.
	J. Annear.
Maryborough	R. B. Sheridan.
	John Govett.
Mitchell	H. Wakefield.
Moreton	Hon. Sir T. McIlwraith
Mulgrave	LL.D., K.C.M.G.
Musgrave*	J. Stevenson.
Normanby	Hon. S. W. Griffith, Q.C.
North Brisbane	W. Brookes.
Northern Downs	H. M. Nelson.
Oxley	S. Grimes.
Port Curtis	A. Norton.
	J. Ferguson.
Rockhampton	W. K. Higson.
Rosewood	J. B. L. Isambert.
	H. Jordan.
South Brisbane	S. Fraser (Chairman of Committees).
	W. Kellett.
Stanley	Peter White.
Townsville	Hon. John M. Macrossan.
Warrego	John Donaldson.
Warwick	J. Horwitz.
	W. G. Bailey.
Wide Bay	M. Mellor.

Speaker, Hon. W. H. Groom, 1,000l.
Chairman of Committees, S. Fraser, 500l.
Clerk of Assembly, L. A. Bernays, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. 600l.
Librarian to Parliament, D. O'Donovan, 500l
Sergeant at Arms, Jas. Warner, 300l.

* Vacant. Elections pending.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Under Colonial Secretary, Robert J. Gray, 800l.
Registrar-General, Wm. T. Blakeney, 700l.
Registrar of Titles, Thomas Mylne, 650l.
Master of Titles, M. Murray-Prior, B.A., 400l.
Commissioner of Police, David T. Seymour, 700l.
Government Printer, J. C. Beal, 650l.
Immigration Agent, Sir St. G. Ralph Gore, Bart., 600l.
Health Officer (Brisbane), Dr. C. J. H. Wray, 700l.
Medical Officer (Brisbane), W. Hobbs, M.R.C.S.L. 500l.
Chief Inspector of Sheep and Registrar of Brands, P. R. Gordon, 550l.
Commandant, Defence Force, Col. G. A. French, R.A., C.M.G., 900l.
Senior Naval Officer, Captain H. T. Wright, R.A., 600l.
Government Resident, Thursday Island, Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G. 900l.

Attorney-General's Department.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Lilley, Kt., 2,500l.
1st Puisne Judge, George R. Harding, 2,000l.
2nd ditto, Hon. Chas. Stuart Mein, 2,000l.
Northern Judge, Pope A. Cooper, 2,000l.
District Court Judges { George W. Paul, 1,000l.
 { Granville G. Miller, 1,000l.
 { Arthur B. Noel, 1,000l.
Sheriff, Arthur Edward Halloran, 800l.
Registrar of Supreme Court, Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary, &c., W. Bell, 700l.
Crown Solicitor, J. H. Gill, 1,000l.
Curator of Intestate Estates, and Curator in Insanity, G. H. Newman, 700l.
Secretary to Crown Law Offices, Wm. Crompton, M.A., 500l.

Department of Public Instruction.

Under Secretary for Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson, M.A., 800l.
General Inspector of Schools, D. Ewart, 600l.
Inspector of Orphanages, C. C. Horrocks, 400l.

Colonial Treasurer's Department.

Under Secretary to the Treasury, Edward B. Cullen, 800l.
Collector of Customs, T. M. Kiug, 700l.
Portmaster, Commander G. P. Heath, R.N., 800l.
Engineer of Harbours and Rivers, William D. Nisbet, 1,200l.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries, F. O. Darvall, jun., 700l.
Inspector of Invoices, James Honeyman, 440l.
Shipping Master and Secretary to Marine Board, Alexander J. Manson, 400l.

Department of Public Lands.

Under Secretary for Public Lands, W. C. Hume, 800l.
Surveyor-General, William A. Tully, F.R.G.S., B.A., 1,000l.
Inspecting Commissioner of Lands, Peter M'Lean, 500l.
Head Gardener, Botanic Garden, James Pink, 200l. and residence.

Department of Public Works.

Under Secretary for Public Works and Mines, Edward Deighton, 800l.
Under Secretary for Railways, A. O. Herbert, 800l.
Chief Engineer, Central and Northern Railway, Robert Ballard, 1,350l.

Chief Engineer, Southern Railways, H. C. Stanley, 1,400l.

Commissioner for Railways, F. Curnow, 700l.

Chief Engineer, Carpentaria and Cook Division, W. Hannam, 1,300l.

Department of the Postmaster-General.

Under Secretary, Postal Department, John McDonnell, 800l.

Meteorological Observer, Edmund MacDonnell, 250l.

Auditor-General.

Auditor-General, W. L. G. Drew, 1,000l.

London Agency.

Agent-General, Hon. James Francis Garrick, Q.C., C.M.G., M.L.C., 1,500l.

Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, 800l.

Consuls for Foreign Countries.

Consul for Denmark, E. H. Webb.

" Netherlands, Hon. J. C. Heussler.

" Imperial German Empire, Hon. J. C. Heussler.

" Belgium, E. R. Drury, C.M.G.

" Sweden and Norway, Charles Warde.

" Hawaii, E. A. Smith.

Consular Agent for United States of America, at Brisbane, George Harris; at Townsville, Wm. Villiers Brown.

" " Italy, B. L. Barnett.

" " France, Hon. E. B. Forrest.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of South Africa, 15° 55' S. lat., and 5° 42' W. long. St. Helena is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad; its area 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres. The distance from Plymouth is 4,256 miles, and from Capetown 1,635 miles. The usual duration of the mail passage is, from Plymouth, 14 days, and from Capetown, 5 days.

The capital is James Town, which is on the N.W. of the island. The climate is mild, and varies little, the thermometer ranging in summer between 68° and 72°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The population is healthy and fairly well-to-do, but it is rapidly diminishing, because, owing to the dulness of trade, the younger people migrate to the Cape and elsewhere.

St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1501. The Portuguese contrived to keep secret the situation of the island from other European nations until 1588, when it was sighted by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. St. Helena was uninhabited till the Dutch became possessors of it. Captain Munden, of the English Navy, in 1673, took it from the Dutch, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 1833, when it was finally handed over to the British Government.

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening

of the overland route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers returning from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a depot for liberated Africans landed from slavers captured by the West Coast squadron.

Beyond the supply of the passing shipping it has never produced any article of export properly so called, and the entire trade therefore depended exclusively upon the sums of money brought into circulation from the several sources above named. These have been greatly diminished in recent years, in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal.

The number of ships calling at the port of James Town for supplies is steadily diminishing. In 1878, including steamers and ships of war, it was 669; in 1879, 602; in 1880, 564; in 1881, 525; in 1882, 497; in 1883, 521; and in 1884, 414.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

Table of Duties.

	s.	d.
Tobacco, not manufactured. per lb.	0	6
" manufactured, cigars and snuff, per lb.	1	0
Excepting when cleared from bond as cargo and borne on ship's manifest.		
Spirits, per gallon	10	0
Beer in bottles, the dozen quart bottles	1	0
Beer, all sorts, the hogshead	19	0
Wine, per gallon	2	6

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	13,285	10,039
1876	13,167	13,329
1877	12,781	13,006
1878	14,197	18,414
1879	14,154	12,486
1880	11,950	11,869
1881	12,425	12,800
1882	11,500	11,212
1883	10,266	11,145
1884	10,421	10,806

Debt.

5,750l. (1886) Debentures.

Population of each Sex (including Military) according to Census of 1881.

Males.	Females.	Total.
2,617	2,442	5,059

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	62,145	4,664
1876	49,504	7,864
1877	70,025	2,228
1878	60,604	12,653
1879	64,585	5,127
1880	54,272	3,485
1881	53,169	2,675
1882	34,209	1,543
1883	55,845	14,255
1884	41,816	21,970

*Governors**Since the Transfer of the Island to the Crown.*

- 1836 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.
 1842 Colonel Hamelin Trelawny.
 1846 Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G.,
 K.C.H.
 1851 Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.
 1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.
 1870 H. R. Janisch (acting).
 1870 Admiral Patey.
 1873 H. R. Janisch, C.M.G.
 1884 Lieut.-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E. (Acting).

Executive Council.

- Lieut.-Col. G. Blunt, R.E. { *Commanding the Troops.*
 Acting Governor.
 The Bishop of St. Helena.
 George Moss.
 G. A. Banbury, *Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Civil Establishment.

- Acting Governor*, Lieut.-Col. Grant Blunt, R.E.
Acting Colonial Secretary, Treasury Officer, and
Postmaster, G. A. Banbury, 300l.
Auditor, H. W. B. Bruno, 50l.
Officers of Customs, Supervisor, Jas. Homagee, 100l.
2nd Officer, K. Pritchard, 200l.
3rd Officer, George Bruce, 120l.
Colonial Engineer, Lieut.-Col. Grant Blunt, R.E.
Colonial Surgeon, F. S. Watson, 200l., and 30l. for
 horse allowance.

Judicial Establishment.

- Chief Justice* (vacant), Governor acting.
Crown Prosecutor, Clerk of the Peace, James
 Homagee, 250l.
Judge of Summary Court and Police Magistrate,
 James Homagee (acting), 55l.
Manager of Savings Bank, Jas. Homagee, 20l.
Police Sergeant, William Harrison, 120l., and
 quarters.

Ecclesiastical Department.

- Bishop*, Right Rev. T. E. Welby, D.D.
Chaplain to Hospitals and Galleys, J. C. Lambert, 25l.

Consuls.

- George Moss, Consul for *Italy, Spain, and Brazil*,
 and Vice-Consul for *Belgium, France, Netherlands*,
 and *Russia*.
 Charles A. Carrol, Consul for *Chili, Venezuela*,
Sweden and Norway.
 Saul Solomon, Consul for *Netherlands, Germany*,
 and *Austria*.
 H. J. Basell, Consul for *Denmark and Portugal*.
 R. P. Pooley, Consul for *Peru*, and Vice-Consul
 for *Sweden and Norway*.
 J. A. McKnight, Consul for *United States of*
America, and T. G. Fowler, Vice-Consul.
 G. N. Moss, Vice-Consul for *Spain*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Geographical Position.

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 300,000 square miles. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude.

All the country north of the 26th parallel of south latitude, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, has also been annexed to South Australia, and is known as the Northern Territory. The present northern boundary is the Indian Ocean, latitude 11° S.; the southern boundary, the Southern Ocean, in latitude 38° S. The Province of South Australia covers twenty-seven degrees of latitude, and twelve degrees of longitude, forming, at present, the largest British Colony—the area extending over more than 900,000 square miles.

The southern coast-line is deeply indented by two large gulfs—the eastern, St. Vincent's Gulf, running inland to the northward for 85 miles, and the larger, Spencer's Gulf, running N.N.E. for 180 miles. These gulfs have a mean breadth of 30 and 50 miles respectively, and both taper towards their northern ends. St. Vincent's Gulf is sheltered by Kangaroo Island, 90 miles in length, which lies to the southward of it, leaving two fine entrances, one from the westward through Investigator's Straits 28 miles broad, and the other from the eastward through Backstairs Passage 8 miles in width.

The principal agricultural and mineral districts of the Colony, are contiguous to the two gulfs, the shores of which are 780 miles in length, the greater part being entirely protected from the ocean swell. Numerous outports and shipping places, of which there are over 50, enable settlers to ship their produce at a very small cost. These gulfs are divided by Yorke's Peninsula, some 120 miles long, and 20 miles broad, having large tracts of wheat-growing land, and the principal seat of mining industry.

Adelaide, the capital of the Province, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57' S. and longitude 130° 38' E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

General Government.

The Constitution granted to South Australia by Her Majesty, by virtue of Imperial Act 13 and 14 Vic., c. 59, was proclaimed on the 24th October, 1856, on which day the Queen's assent to the Constitution Act No. 2 of 1855-6 was received in the Colony. Under that Statute the Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly; the former being composed of 18 members, and the latter, at that time, of 36. In 1873 the electoral districts of the House of Assembly were increased from 18 to 22, and the number of members from 36 to 46.

By "Constitution Act Further Amendment Act, 1882," it was provided that the House of Assembly consist of 52 members, representing 26 electoral districts.

The Legislative Council is elected by ballot, and consists of 24 members, who are returned under Act No. 236 of 1881, "An Act to further amend the Constitution Act." The Province is no longer a single constituency, but is divided into four electoral districts, viz.: No. 1, Central, No. 2, Southern, No. 3, North-Eastern, and No. 4, Northern. On April 14th, 1885, 1888, and 1891, the 8 members whose names stand first upon the roll retire, and their successors are appointed by each of the 4 districts electing 2 members. In 1894 and thereafter the first 2 members of each district will retire, and their places will be similarly supplied. Until all the old members who were elected under the former system have retired, extraordinary vacancies, such as by death, resignation, &c., are supplied by the districts in rotation, and subsequently by those districts whose members may have caused such vacancies. When more than one member is elected at the same time for any district, the name of the member who received the lesser number of votes is placed on the roll before the other or others; and in cases of equality of voting, the order of the roll is determined by lot.

The quorum of the Council consists of nine members, including the President.

The President is elected by the Council, and his election notified to the Governor by deputation of the Council.

Whenever any Bill for any Act shall have been passed by the House of Assembly during any session of Parliament, and the same Bill, or a similar Bill with substantially the same objects and having the same title, shall have been passed by the House of Assembly during the next ensuing Parliament, a general election of the House of Assembly having taken place between such two Parliaments, the second and third readings of such Bill having been passed in the second instance by an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the said House of Assembly, and both such Bills shall have been rejected by or fail to become law in consequence of any amendments made therein by the Legislative Council, it shall be lawful for, but not obligatory upon, the Governor of the said province, by proclamation to be published in the Government Gazette, to dissolve the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and thereupon all the members of both Houses of Parliament shall vacate their seats, and members shall be elected to supply the vacancies so created; or for the Governor to issue writs for the election of one or not more than two new members for each district of the Legislative Council. Provided always that no vacancy, whether by death, resignation, or any other cause, shall be filled up while the total number of members shall be 24 or more.

In the event of the Council being dissolved, 6 members shall be elected for each of the said districts, and the names of such members shall be placed on the roll of members for the said districts in the order provided for in section 12 of the same Act, and thereafter the several periodical retirements of members shall date from the day of their election.

The qualification for a member of the Legislative Council is that he shall have attained the age of 30 years, that he be a subject of the Queen, and that he has resided in the Province for three years.

The qualification of a voter for this branch of the Legislature is that he shall be 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll for a period of six months. He must also be possessed of either a freehold of the value of 50*l.* or of a leasehold of the annual value of 20*l.* having three years to run, or with right of purchase, or be in occupation of a dwelling-house of the annual rent value of 25*l.* The total number of voters for the Legislative Council is 30,712, or about 39 per cent. of the adult male population.

The House of Assembly, which is liable to dissolution by the Governor, is elected for three years, and of the 26 electoral districts into which the province is divided for the election of members to serve in the House of Assembly, each returns two members. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a member of the House of Assembly than that he shall be qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector. An elector's qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been six months on the electoral roll. The total number of electors on the roll for the Assembly is 59,176, or about 76 per cent. of the adult male population.

Responsible Government is carried on by six Ministers, members of the Legislature who form the Cabinet, and who are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, namely, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Commissioner of Public Works, and a sixth Minister who bears such title as the Governor may from time to time appoint.

Population.

The population of the Colony at the close of 1884 was estimated to be 312,781 persons; showing an increase during the twelve months of 8,266 persons.

The inhabitants of the City of Adelaide number about 38,479 persons, and of the suburbs 37,500, while about 75 per cent. of the whole population are resident in the country districts and are employed directly or indirectly in the cultivation of the soil, or in the production of mineral and pastoral wealth.

The South Australian born preponderate; the next largest class being persons of English birth, Ireland, Germany, and Scotland coming next. The proportion of males and females in the settled districts is about equal.

About 85 per cent. of the whole population are members of Protestant Churches, and the remaining 15 per cent. are Roman Catholics. The Church of England is represented by 26 per cent.

Omitting children under five years of age, 81 per cent. of the population can read and write, 9 per cent. can only read, and 8 per cent. can neither read nor write. Of the rising youth, say from 15 to 21 years of age, 94 per cent. can read and write, 3 per cent. can read only, and only 3 in every 100 are totally uneducated.

The average birth-rate is 36.65 per 1,000 of the population. The number of marriages registered in 1884 was 2,555.

The average death-rate in South Australia is 15.24 per 1,000, as compared with 22 per 1,000 in England.

Immigration and Emigration.

In 1884, 17,290 persons arrived in South Australia, and 16,082 left it, yielding an increase of the population from this source of 1,208 persons.

Education.

The Education Acts passed in 1875 and 1878 provide that the management of public education should be committed to a Minister of Education—a member of the Cabinet. The education is secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible; free to those who cannot afford to pay a small fee; and compulsory wherever practicable. Provision is also made the establishment of model and for training schools, of Boards of Advice, and for the systematic examination of teachers, their classification according to their attainments and proficiency, and for scholarships.

With a view of fostering and encouraging the growth of a comprehensive system of public instruction, liberal grants of money and land have been made. The expenses of the Education Department for payment of teachers, &c., were, during 1884, 102,148*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, towards which 25,263*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* was received from fees and the rents of dedicated lands, the net cost to the state thus being 76,879*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* exclusively of buildings. The total expenditure on school buildings up to the end of 1884 was 401,857*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The lands dedicated to educational purposes amount to 281,237 acres, and provision is made for setting apart 20,000 acres in future years. To the University of Adelaide, established in 1874, an annual grant of five per cent. on all sums contributed to the University from private sources (at present amounting to over 50,000*l.*), and also an endowment of 50,000 acres of land, and five acres on North Terrace, on which the University is erected.

For the maintenance of the South Australian Art Gallery, Museum, and Institute, also country institutes (including the erection of buildings) in 1884, the sum expended was 163,307*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Public Worship.

The voluntary principle, or freedom of religion from State assistance and consequent control, was established in South Australia from the date of its foundation. The number of churches and other buildings used for public worship is 1,079, providing 190,410 sittings.

The number of Sunday Schools is 618, attended by 47,529 children, instructed by 5,921 teachers.

Administration of Justice.

The legal tribunals of the Province consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; Circuit Courts at Naracoorte, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, Gladstone, and Palmerston, Northern Territory, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner, who is a Stipendiary Magistrate; Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates; and Police Magistrates' Courts.

Local Courts of civil jurisdiction are established in all the principal towns throughout the Province, arranged in circuits, and presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

The annual number of convictions in the Supreme Court has averaged during the last three years 200, or less than one in every 1,000 of the population.

Land Transfer.

The Statute known as the Real Property Act of South Australia affords a process by which the transfer of landed property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any

ordinary commercial transaction. Where almost every man is a landowner, or is interested in land—either as vendor or vendee, lessor or lessee, mortgagor or mortgagee—dealings in real estate become a matter of almost every day occurrence. It may be said to be quite exceptional for an individual in South Australia not to be, more or less, personally interested in the establishment of a simple and inexpensive method of dealing with this description of property. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community. The total value of the lands brought under the operation of this law to the end of 1884 amounts to 17,415,005*l.* sterling.

Loans for Public Works.

Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of money, by way of loan, for the prosecution of reproductive public works—such as railways, tramways, waterworks, telegraphs, harbour improvements, and other public purposes. The amount of the Public Debt outstanding on 31st December, 1884, was 15,473,800*l.*, and the total rate of indebtedness per head of the population was 49*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Against this liability, a sum of 4,180,156*l.* remains due to Government, for 3,528,686 acres of land sold under the credit system.

The earlier loans were issued bearing 6 per cent. interest, but those of late years bear 4 per cent. only. The present price of South Australian Four per Cents. is about par. Interest and redemption are payable half-yearly in London, on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year. The currency of the bonds is generally 30 years.

Banking.

Eleven banking institutions carry on business within the Province, all of which have establishments in the principal seaports and inland townships—numbering altogether 146 branches and agencies. The total average liabilities of the eleven banks amount to (30th June, 1885), 6,063,590*l.*, and the total average assets to 12,148,546*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has 96 branches. The total number of depositors 30th June, 1885, is 53,164; the average sum at the credit of each being 27*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The total deposits of the year amounted to 912,181*l.*, and the total funds of the institution to 1,571,283*l.*—invested chiefly in Government securities and on mortgage of freehold property. In South Australia one in ten of the population is a depositor in savings banks.

Land and Occupation.

Excluding that portion of the Province known as the Northern Territory, the total area of South Australia is about 380,070 square miles, or 243,244,800 acres. It may be roughly estimated that not more than 250,000 square miles are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 150 miles from the coast; and pastoral occupation may be said to have reached no further than 500 miles—although squatters have lately taken up large areas of land discovered by recent explorations (lying chiefly on the route of the overland telegraph), and which are considered capable of carrying stock. Thirty-seven counties have been proclaimed up to 31st December, 1884, embracing 61,391 square miles, or 39,290,240 acres. Of this large area only 10,335,572 acres have been alienated from the Crown—amounting, nevertheless, to about 34 acres for every man, woman, and

child in the Colony, or upwards of 127 acres for each male adult. About one in every five acres of the alienated land is under tillage; the remainder is used for pastoral purposes only. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to sale, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 1,000 acres—the necessary reserves being made public for railways, highways, watering stock, &c. This land is thrown open for selection in large quantities—from 50,000 to 100,000 acres being put up at one time. At present there is as much as 2,112,312 acres of land surveyed and open for immediate selection.

Agriculture.

About two-thirds of the total area of land cultivated is cropped with wheat, of which cereal 1,942,453 acres were reaped last year. The area of wheat grown has increased more than 100 per cent. during the last 10 years.

Vine culture is an important and progressive industry. There are 4,590 acres of land devoted to this purpose. The produce of these vineyards for the year ended December, 1884, was 473,535 gallons of wine—about 130 gallons per acre. The suitability of the soil and climate of South Australia to the growth of wine was soon discovered by the earlier settlers, some of whom had brought from Europe a variety of high-class vine cuttings. The slopes of the hills produce wines of a full-bodied character similar to those of Spain and Portugal, whilst those made in the more elevated districts resemble the lighter wines of the Rhine. Whilst the local demand is fully supplied at very cheap rates, a considerable export trade in wines of a higher character is carried on. The wines of South Australia have always been awarded prizes at the several Great International Exhibitions.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants. This branch of industry will probably soon develop into an export trade.

Almond trees are of rapid growth, and large quantities of a superior description of soft-shell almond are gathered yearly for home consumption and for shipment.

South Australia possesses all the conditions requisite for the successful and profitable culture of the olive. Olive oil of the most delicate character has been expressed, and gained awards at the various Exhibitions. Its purity and general superiority over the imported article of commerce has acquired for it a high position in the local market.

Pastoral Occupation.

In 1851 the total area of land leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes was 15,000 square miles. At the present time there are no less than 226,130⁰ square miles in pastoral occupation. During the same period the number of horses has increased from 6,500 to 168,420; of horned cattle from 75,000 to 389,726; and of sheep from 1,000,000 to over 6,696,406, whilst the exports of wool have increased from 4,000 to 186,617 bales.

Manufactures.

A few years ago, flour mills and tanneries were almost the only representatives of local manufactures; whilst these have largely increased in number and efficiency, many important additions have been made to the list, viz., 85 steam flour mills with 1,951 horse-power, driving 267 pairs

of stones; 20 tanneries and fellmongeries; several large wool-washing works; 7 soap and candle factories; 4 bone-dust mills; 86 steam saw-mills; 28 foundries; 58 agricultural implement works (chiefly for reaping and winnowing machines); 31 coach and waggon-builders' shops; 1 woollen tweed factory; 40 clothing factories; 2 hat factories; 22 boot and shoe factories; 4 dye works; 1 rope walk; 2 brush manufactories; 28 breweries; 17 sodawater and cordial factories; 10 wine-making establishments; 7 biscuit bakeries; 11 jam and preserves; 5 confectionery manufactories; 3 dried fruits and 2 olive oil factories, and 1 ice-work. In addition to 4 patent slips, there are 13 ship and 13 boat-building yards. Several marble and 16 slate quarries of excellent quality, and over 100 building stone quarries have been opened, and recently an extensive quarry of marble has been opened at Kapunda.

The gasworks of the Colony are eight in number, of which one is for the supply of the City of Adelaide and suburbs, one is at Port Adelaide, and the remaining six are in the principal country towns.

Import and Export Trade.

The combined import and export trade of 1884 amounted to 12,373,057*l.* sterling, of which 5,749,353*l.* were imports, and 6,623,704*l.* exports.

Of the total imports, more than one-half, viz., 2,983,296*l.*, came from the United Kingdom. Of the total exports, products representing 4,081,864*l.* were exported to the mother country.

It appears that out of 5,292,222*l.* worth of staple produce exported, the value of breadstuffs amounted to 2,491,896*l.*; that wool represented 2,618,626*l.*, and copper 491,950*l.*

South Australian wheat and flour command the highest price in the markets of the world, and secured the highest awards at the Paris Exhibition. The great bulk of the crop is shipped to the United Kingdom.

The total value of wool shipped in 1856 was 412,163*l.*; 1866, 990,163*l.*; and in 1884 it reached 2,618,626*l.* sterling.

Roads.

There are 4,127 miles of road defined in the settled districts. The greater portion of the cost of which has been defrayed from the General Revenue—no special toll or rate having been levied. The aggregate number of miles macadamised is 1,982. In addition to the main lines, perhaps as many more miles of district or by-roads have been constructed and kept in repair by local municipalities out of rates and grants in aid.

Lighthouses.

The coast of South Australia is well lighted, first-class lighthouses having been erected on Capes Borda and Willoughby, Kangaroo Island, on Althorpe and Troubridge Islands, and at the entrance to Port Adelaide, in St. Vincent's Gulf; on Tipara Shoal, in Spencer Gulf; and on Capes Jervis, Jaffa, and Northumberland. There are also other smaller lighthouses. The total cost of maintenance of lighthouses in 1884 was 10,911*l.*, and the amount of light dues received 9,462*l.*

Railways.

The mileage of railways opened for traffic in the Colony is 1060, and the mileage of new lines in course of construction is 262. Up to December 31st, 1884, the total receipts from railways reached 5,454,721*l.*, and the expenditure to 4,169,313*l.*,

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

	<i>Customs Duties.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Acetic acid, cordials, not spirituous, syrups, per lb. or pint		0 3
Ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider and perry, limejuice aerated, and limejuice cordials, not spirituous, per gallon		1 0
Animals living, viz.: Horses, mares, gelding colts and fillies over the age of six months, except in saddle or harness, each		5 0
Animals living, viz.: Horned cattle, cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months old, except working bullocks in teams, each		2 6
Animals living, viz.: Sheep, each		0 3
" Pigs, each		2 0
Arrowroot, fish, dried, preserved, and salted (except in pickle or brine), milk (preserved) and compounds thereof, paraffin and mineral wax, pearl and patent barley, patent groats, sago, stearine, tapioca, vegetables preserved, per lb.		0 1
Bacon, candied fruits, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, manufactured, coffee, raw, confectionery, fruit, dried, except dates, currants, raisins, gunpowder, sporting, hams, honey, jams, jellies, mustard, nuts except cocoanuts, pork, in pickle, preserves, tea, per lb.		0 3
Barley, per bushel		0 9
Butter, cornflour, maizena, peasflour, and split peas, per lb.		0 1
Biscuits, blue, candles, currants, raisins, dates, fish (paste), fruit (pulp), glue, macaroni and vermicelli, meat preserved, pepper, spices, starch, per lb.		0 2
Cards, playing, per dozen packs		6 0
Cement, per barrel		2 0
Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root), per lb.		0 6
Chicory, green root, per ton		60 0
Coffee, roast or ground, per lb.		0 4
Coffee, and substitutes therefor mixed with chicory or coffee, per lb.		0 6
Cordage, viz., coir rope, per cwt.		4 0
" Hemp, being bolt rope, Europe rope, fishing lines (other than cotton or fancy), log lines, marine, manilla jute and flax, when tarred, rattlins, spun yarn, whale lines, and all other hempen cordage (except galvanized and other iron and steel cordage), per cwt.		8 0
" Manilla jute and flax, except when tarred, and all other white lines, per cwt.		8 0
" Galvanized and iron, per cwt.		3 0
" Steel wire, not being fencing wire, per ton		20 0
Doors and frames, except iron doors, each		4 0
Fruit, bottled, oil, salad, pickles, sauces, per dozen quarts		3 0
Fruit, bottled, oil, salad, pickles, sauces, per dozen pints		1 6
Fruit, bottled, oil, salad, pickles, sauces, per dozen smaller		1 0
Fruit, fresh, per bushel		0 9
Galvanized iron — corrugated, unmanufactured, per ton		30 0
Glucose, per cwt.		6 0

Hops, per lb.	s. d.	0 6	dressing, and black lead; bent wood and joinery,
Iron columns, girders, pipes, tubes, oatmeal,			blocks and pulleys, except sheaves; boots and
per ton	40 0	6	shoes, except women's and children's lasting and
Lead, pipe and sheet, shot, per cwt.	2 6		stuff; boot and slipper uppers, boot laces, bolts and
Malt, per bushel	2 0		nuts, over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter; boring rods, bread
Marble, slate, stone for building, unwrought,			cutters, bricks, except Bath; bright wireware,
per cubic foot	0 6		Britannia metalware, British plate, brooms and
Matches and vestas (except safety matches),			brushware, buckets and tubs, all kinds of; bird
for boxes containing 100 matches or under,			cages, candle moulds, candlesticks, carpets and
per gross	1 0		carpeting, carpet bags and portmanteaux, car-
Ditto (ditto), for each additional 100 or part			riages, carts, wagons, and all vehicles, castings,
thereof, per gross	1 0		not enumerated (except plough and scarifier
Nails, per cwt.	2 0		shares); chaffcutters, chemicals, drugs and drug-
Naphtha, per gallon	0 6		gists' ware, unenumerated; china, stone, and
Oats, per bushel	0 8		earthenware, clocks, copying and embossing,
Oils (except kerosine, per gallon, 8d., cod,			presses, corn crushers, couplings for shaftings,
seal, and whale, free), per gallon	0 6		crab winches, drapery, including laces, fringes,
Onions, per cwt.	1 0		and embroideries; haberdashery, small wares,
Opium, per lb.	20 0		unenumerated; hostery, gloves, hats, caps, and
Paints, mixed or dry, per cwt.	2 0		wool (Berlin and knitting), except cloths, tweeds
Paper — Wrapping (brown and whitey			estamenes, serges, and woollen piece goods; dumb
brown), tissue and blotting, per cwt.	3 4		bells, engines and parts, except gas engines and
Paper bags, per cwt.	5 0		pressure gauges; fancy goods, fancy soaps and
Plaster of Paris, per barrel	3 0		perfumery, leathers and flowers (artificial); fellos,
Potatoes, per cwt.	0 6		fenders and fireirons, fireworks, floor and oil cloth,
Rice and rice flour, sugar, treacle, and			furniture, furs, gelatine, gilt mouldings, glass,
molasses, per cwt.	3 0		glassware, grates, stoves, and ovens, and parts
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25			thereof (except camp-ovens); harness and saddlery,
per cent. of proof spirit), per gallon	4 0		made up (except saddlers' housings, bindings, gilt
Sashes, all kinds of, per pair	4 0		mounting in sets, harness furniture plated in sets,
Salt, per ton	25 0		and whip sockets); hay-presses, horsepowers and
Soap, except fancy soaps, per ton	30 0		parts, instruments, musical; iron brackets, doors,
Soda ash, soda crystals, per ton	20 0		gates, and galvanized iron manufactures; iron
Spirits (on all kinds), the strength of which			lasts and iron kibbles, japanned ware, lamps, lamp-
can be ascertained by Sykes's Hydrometer,			ware, and gasaliers, or parts thereof; leather,
the proof gallon	14 0		unenumerated; leggings, machines, washing and
Spirits, perfumed, the proof gallon	20 0		mangles; mandrels, blacksmiths'; mantelpieces,
Spirits and spirituous compounds (on all),			marble, slate, stone, wrought; mats and matting,
the strength of which cannot be ascer-			metal services, spoons and forks, except steel table
tained by Sykes's Hydrometer, the liquid			forks; millbands, leather; millinery, Nevada and
gallon	14 0		nickel silverware, oil, medicinal and perfumed;
Spirits, methylated, the liquid gallon	2 0		picture frames, plate and plated ware, except gilt
Timber, viz.: Battens, deals, planks, quarter-			mountings for saddlery, and harness furniture
ing, spars, per 40 cubic feet	2 6		plated in sets; plummer blocks and brasses, re-
" Boards, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, rough or planed,			frigerators, sails, new; safes, iron; quilts, other
tongued or grooved, per 100 sup.			than cotton, and rugs; sashweights, scrapers,
feet	1 6		silks, and manufactures thereof, containing 5 per
" Architraves, mouldings, skirtings,			cent. of silk (except mill and sewing); stationery,
per 100 lin. feet	1 6		manufactured; labels, posting and handbills, and
" Laths, per 1,000	1 0		printed paper bags; shafting, cold-rolled or
" Shingles, per 1,000	0 6		turned; tarpaulins and tents, tiles, tinware, tiring
" Palings, per 100	0 6		plates, tobacconists' ware, trouthing, umbrellas
Tobacco, viz.: manufactured, per lb.	2 6		and parasols, velvets, silk; watches, wheels,
" Cigars, per lb.	6 0		wickerware, woodware, wringers, weighbridges,
" Sheepwash, per lb.	0 3		over 20 cwt.; wool presses, whim bows, wine
" Snuff, per lb.	6 0		presses, whim mountings, 15 per cent. ad valorem;
" Unmanufactured, per lb.	1 6		jewellery, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Turpentine and varnish, per gallon	0 6		
Vinegar, per gallon	0 9		
Wine, if not containing more than 35 per			
cent. of proof spirit, per gallon	6 0		
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	10 0		

NOTE.—In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon, provided that this regulation shall not come into force until after the 17th day of October, 1885.

Air bricks, albums, apparel and slops, except mole clothing and imitations thereof; archery materials, basketware, bedsteads, beer-engines, bellows, except bellows with forges; bells, all kinds; blacking, including boot gloss, harness

dressings, and black lead; bent wood and joinery, blocks and pulleys, except sheaves; boots and shoes, except women's and children's lasting and stuff; boot and slipper uppers, boot laces, bolts and nuts, over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter; boring rods, bread cutters, bricks, except Bath; bright wireware, Britannia metalware, British plate, brooms and brushware, buckets and tubs, all kinds of; bird cages, candle moulds, candlesticks, carpets and carpeting, carpet bags and portmanteaux, carriages, carts, wagons, and all vehicles, castings, not enumerated (except plough and scarifier shares); chaffcutters, chemicals, drugs and drug-gists' ware, unenumerated; china, stone, and earthenware, clocks, copying and embossing, presses, corn crushers, couplings for shaftings, crab winches, drapery, including laces, fringes, and embroideries; haberdashery, small wares, unenumerated; hostery, gloves, hats, caps, and wool (Berlin and knitting), except cloths, tweeds estamenes, serges, and woollen piece goods; dumb bells, engines and parts, except gas engines and pressure gauges; fancy goods, fancy soaps and perfumery, leathers and flowers (artificial); fellos, fenders and fireirons, fireworks, floor and oil cloth, furniture, furs, gelatine, gilt mouldings, glass, glassware, grates, stoves, and ovens, and parts thereof (except camp-ovens); harness and saddlery, made up (except saddlers' housings, bindings, gilt mounting in sets, harness furniture plated in sets, and whip sockets); hay-presses, horsepowers and parts, instruments, musical; iron brackets, doors, gates, and galvanized iron manufactures; iron lasts and iron kibbles, japanned ware, lamps, lamp-ware, and gasaliers, or parts thereof; leather, unenumerated; leggings, machines, washing and mangles; mandrels, blacksmiths'; mantelpieces, marble, slate, stone, wrought; mats and matting, metal services, spoons and forks, except steel table forks; millbands, leather; millinery, Nevada and nickel silverware, oil, medicinal and perfumed; picture frames, plate and plated ware, except gilt mountings for saddlery, and harness furniture plated in sets; plummer blocks and brasses, refrigerators, sails, new; safes, iron; quilts, other than cotton, and rugs; sashweights, scrapers, silks, and manufactures thereof, containing 5 per cent. of silk (except mill and sewing); stationery, manufactured; labels, posting and handbills, and printed paper bags; shafting, cold-rolled or turned; tarpaulins and tents, tiles, tinware, tiring plates, tobacconists' ware, trouthing, umbrellas and parasols, velvets, silk; watches, wheels, wickerware, woodware, wringers, weighbridges, over 20 cwt.; wool presses, whim bows, wine presses, whim mountings, 15 per cent. ad valorem; jewellery, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Free List.

Acid, citric, muriatic, tartaric; American leather cloth; anchors of every description; animals living not enumerated; antifouling composition; antimony, in ingots; anvil, arsenic, artists' colours, canvas, and palette knives, asphalt, atlases, backs, wooden, for brushes; bagging, Forfar and Hessians; bags, sacks, and woolpacks; ballast, not being stone, enumerated; bark, for tanning; bass, hair and bristles, and other material for brushmaking; black sand, blasting powder, dynamite, and lithofracteur; block and pulley sheaves, boneblack, bones, bone manure, bookbinding cloth; books, printed; boot elastic, boot hooks; bottles, ordinary and pickle bottles; indiarubber; brass, sheet and rolled; bricks, bath; brimstone, crude, and flour of sulphur; buckles, not plated; bulbs and seeds, garden; bunting, in

the piece; camera, photographic; camp ovens and covers, cane, canvas, canvas hose; capsules, bottle; cardboards, strawboards, and millboards, plain; carriage trimmings; casks and cases for dry goods; and packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and empty returns; chain cables and traces, not galvanised; chalk, charts, coal, lignite, and coke, cocoa nibs, coin, specie, and bullion, coir yarn, combined mower and binder, currycombs; copper and yellow metal sheathing, and nails for same; copper wire, thread-covered; copperas; corks, cut, and cork; cotton, raw, waste, and wick; cotton goods, in the piece (except velvets and veiveteens, to be considered as unenumerated articles); cotton thread, sewing; cream of tartar, crucibles, demonstration chalk, detonaters; diamonds, glaziers' and mining; door knobs, brass, glass, and china; dyestuffs, being aniline dyes, bichrome, dyewoods, dyewood extracts, indigo, and spirits of salts; earth scoops, eggs; emery cloth, powder and paper; engineers' machine tools; engines, gas, portable, and traction; eyeglasses and spectacles, except gold and silver, and scientific instruments; eyelets, eyelet punches, and webbing; fish, fresh; felt, sheathing and paper, roofing; fibre, cocoa; fireclay; flannels, and Crimean and Union shirtings, in the piece; flax; flock, cotton and woollen; forks, hay and digging; fuse; ginger, green; glass stoppers, ordinary; glycerine, gold leaf, grains, viz., flour, gram, beans, peas, bran, pollard, wheat, maize, and grain unenumerated, except by sea; grindstones, guano and other manures, gum arabic, gutta percha; hair, seating and unmanufactured; hames, not plated and part plated; hardware, not enumerated; harness, minor articles and mountings, except plated; harvest twines; hatters' materials; hemp and hemp packing; hides and skins, raw; holystones; hollowware; hooks, butchers', reaping, and shark; horseshoes; hose, indiarubber; imitation cane; indiarubber stamps, erasers, antirattlers, and buffers; ink and ink powders; iron, bar and rod, galvanised sheet plain, girder-plates unmanufactured, hoop, ore, pig, plates, rails for rail and tramways, scrap, sheet, tubing cased with brass, wire, wire galvanised, wire netting of all kinds, and wrought iron tubes and pipes, under 6in. diameter, iron and steel fencing and standards, except fancy fencing and standards, fringes, friezes, and balustrading; irons, hatters', Italian, smoothing, cloth manufacturers' and tailors'; ivory, jacks, lifting; jute, knife powder and sharpeners; knives, putty, shoemakers', hay and saddlers'; lead ore, pig and scrap; leather, patent, enamelled, kid, hogskin, Levant, Morocco, roans, skivers, and imitations thereof; limejuice; linen goods, in the piece; linseed, lint, lithographic stones; machinery, except engines and shafting, for carding, spinning, weav-

ing, and finishing manufactures of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, machinery used in manufacture of paper and for felting, and roller machinery, and machinery connected therewith, not enumerated, for flour-milling purposes; and hydraulic presses, magnets, maps, measuring tapes, meat, fresh, except pork; metal picture cords, metal, lustre; millbands, except leather; mill silk, millstones, moleskin clothing, and imitations; mops, muntz metal, music, myrobalans, needles, packing, sail, and upholsterers'; nets, fishing; newspapers, printed; nuts, viz., cocoanuts; oakum and junk, oars, oil (cloth); oil, cod, whale, seal; oil of rhodium, oil baize, oil cake, oil of lemon, oil of peppermint, ores, osiers, paint boxes, toys; paintings and engravings for public institutions, paper; copying, felt, marble, red glazed, plaid, printing, and writing, except faint lined; paper fasteners, patent roller composition, pencils, carpenter's and slate; penelope canvas, phosphorus, picture cards, school; pitch, tar, and resin, plants and trees, potash, Canadian; precious stones, unset; printing presses and machines, punching machinery, putty, quicksilver, quinina, rabbit traps, raddle, rattans, razor strops, rice offal, royal cord, saddlers' ironmongery, not plated; sal ammoniac, salt, rock; saltpetre, scales, balances, and weights, scythes and handles, seeds, grass; sewing-machines and slabs, sewing twine and silk, shop and cord; shears, sheep ear labels, sheep dip, shoemakers' nails, sparrow-bill, wrought and cast tips, bright and black mal. hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, Hungarians, cut sprigs, steel bills, and brass rivets, shoe pegs and pegwood, shovels and spades, sickles, sieves, slates, school; sock lining, soda, caustic, nitrate, silicate, carbonate, and bicarbonate, solder, specimens of natural history, spirit levels, steel, bar, rod, sheet, and fencing wire, and plough and scarifier shares, strychnine, sulphate of ammonia, sumach and valonia, surveyors' chains, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of copper, tanks, iron, except galvanised; telephones, timber; balks, logs, posts, and rails, sleepers (railway), square over 4 inches thick, treenails and spokes in the rough, clear pine, staves in the rough, sawn hickory, tin; block, ingot, sheet, plates, and tin plates, decorated; tinfoil, tools and tool handles, transfers, tubing, metal, except iron; type, umbrella parts, vegetables, fresh; vegetable wax, veneers, wood; washers, raw hide; webbing, boot; whiting, wire of all kinds, except gold, silver, and plated, wire strainers, wooden hoops for casks, wooden rims for sieves, wool, washed and greasy, works of art for public institutions, yarn, angora, wool and cotton, zinc; sheet, ingot, and perforated.

On all imported goods not included in the foregoing schedules, an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

Year.	Population.	Acres under Cultivation.	Sheep.	Ships Inward.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
				tonnage.	£	£	£	£
1875	210,442	1,444,586	6,179,395	316,823	4,203,802	4,805,051	1,143,312	1,176,412
1876	225,677	1,514,916	6,133,291	346,812	4,576,183	4,816,170	1,320,204	1,323,333
1877	237,090	1,828,115	6,098,359	340,701	4,625,511	4,626,531	1,441,401	1,443,657
coldest	248,795	2,011,319	6,377,812	452,738	5,719,611	5,355,020	1,592,634	1,620,309
mean monthly	160	2,271,058	6,140,396	467,729	5,014,149	4,762,727	1,662,497	1,847,255
and 53-7 respectively		2,754,489	6,453,222	590,085	5,581,498	5,574,505	2,010,681	1,979,425
The climate, wit.		2,613,903	6,810,856	640,885	5,224,063	4,407,757	2,171,987	2,054,284
Europeans could de		2,623,195	6,388,366	675,441	6,707,788	5,359,890	2,087,075	2,146,598
skies, bright sunshine,		2,754,560	6,677,067	748,926	6,310,055	4,883,461	2,060,139	2,330,079
varied by sufficient rain		2,854,490	6,696,406	909,335	5,749,353	6,623,704	2,024,928	2,398,191
years, and marked by an al-								
those fierce commotions which								

Debt, 31 December, 1884 = 15,473,800l.
and sold (for simple) = 6,638,476 acres.

List of Governors of South Australia.

1. Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., 28th December, 1836, to 16th July, 1838 (George Milner Stephen acting *ad interim*).
2. Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, K.H., 17th October, 1838, to 15th May, 1841.
3. Captain, now Sir George Grey, K.C.B., from 15th May, 1841, to 25th October, 1845.
4. Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Holt Robe, C.B., 25th October, 1845, to 2nd August, 1848.
5. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., 2nd August, 1848, to 20th December, 1854 (Boyle Travers Finniss acting *ad interim*).
6. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.L., 8th June, 1855, to 4th March, 1862.
7. Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., March 1862, deceased February 1868 (Lieut.-Col. Hamley, 50th Queen's Own, administering the Government).
8. Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 16th February, 1869, to 18th April, 1873.
9. Sir R. D. Hanson administered the Government from 7th December, 1872, to 8th June, 1873.
10. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., 9th June, 1873, to 28th January, 1877.
11. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government from 29th January to 23rd March, 1877.
12. Sir William Wellington Cairns, K.C.M.G., 24th March to 17th May, 1877.
13. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government from 18th May to 1st October, 1877.
14. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 2nd October, 1877.
15. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government from 14th February, 1878, to 18th Aug. 1878.
16. Sir W. F. C. Robinson, 19th Feb., 1883.

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. F. C. Robinson, K.C.M.G., 5,000l.
Private Secretary, E. W. Howard, Hatton Richards (acting), 400l.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Williams (acting), 250l.

Executive Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
 The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice.
Chief Secretary, Hon. John Cox Bray, M.P.
Attorney-General, Hon. John William Downer, M.P., Q.C.
Treasurer, Hon. Simpson Newland, M.P.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. John H. Howe, M.P.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. John Brodie Spence, M.L.C.
Minister of Education, Hon. John Alexander Cockburn, M.P., M.D.
Clerk of Council, E. W. Howard.

THE PARLIAMENT.*Legislative Council—24 Members.*

President, Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., 600l.
Clerk, Francis Corbet Singleton, 600l.
Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Fred. Halcomb, 425l.
 The Hon. The President, R. C. Baker, Henry E. Bright, W. C. Buik, Allan Campbell, G. W. Cotton, John Crozier, John Dunn W. D. Glyde,

A. Hay, D. Murray, M. Salom, A. B. Murray, J. G. Ramsay, J. Pickering, J. Rankine, Henry Scott, J. B. Spence, R. A. Tarlton, W. K. Simms, Samuel Tomkinson, James Martin, William H. Wadham, W. A. E. West-Erskine.

House of Assembly—52 Members.

Speaker, Hon. R. D. Ross, 600l.

Chairman of Committees, E. Ward, 400l.

Constituencies.	Members.
Noarlunga	Mr. T. Atkinson.
Victoria	Mr. J. Bagot.
Yatala	Mr. J. H. Bagster.
Barossa	Mr. M. P. F. Basedow.
Yorke's Peninsula	Mr. W. H. Beaglehole.
Wallaroo	David Bews.
Port Adelaide	Mr. David Bower.
East Adelaide	Hon. J. C. Bray.
West Torrens	Mr. F. E. Bucknall.
Newcastle	Mr. T. Burgoyne.
Yorke's Peninsula	Mr. R. Caldwell.
Wooroora	Mr. J. W. Castine.
Gladstone	Mr. Alfred Catt.
Burra	Mr. J. Cockburn, M.D.
Newcastle	Mr. P. B. Coglin.
Light	Mr. J. Coles.
Noarlunga	Hon. J. Colton.
Frome	Mr. W. Copley.
Stanley	John Darling.
Encounter Bay	Mr. H. E. Downer.
Barossa	Mr. J. W. Downer.
Wooroora	Mr. J. J. Duncan.
West Adelaide	Mr. A. A. Fox.
Wallaroo	Mr. L. L. Furner.
Yatala	Mr. Wm. Gilbert.
Sturt	S. D. Glyde.
East Adelaide	Mr. G. D. Green.
Albert	A. D. Handyside.
Albert	Mr. A. Hardy.
West Torrens	Mr. A. Harvey.
Stanley	Mr. E. W. Hawker.
North Adelaide	Hon. G. C. Hawker.
Gumeracha	Mr. R. Homburg.
Gladstone	Mr. J. H. Howe.
Onkaparinga	Mr. J. C. F. Johnson.
West Adelaide	Mr. C. C. Kingston.
Victoria	Mr. F. E. H. W. Krichauff.
Mount Barker	Mr. A. H. Landseer.
Port Adelaide	Mr. W. E. Mattinson.
Light	Mr. D. Moody.
Flinders	Mr. J. Moule.
Encounter Bay	Mr. S. Newland.
East Torrens	Hon. T. Playford.
Onkaparinga	Mr. R. Rees.
Gumeracha	Hon. R. D. Ross.
Burra	Mr. W. B. Rounsevell.
East Torrens	Mr. E. T. Smith.
North Adelaide	Mr. E. C. Stirling, M.D.
Mount Barker	Mr. J. L. Stirling.
Sturt	Mr. J. H. Symon.
Flinders	Mr. A. Tennant.
Frome	Mr. E. Ward.

Clerk, G. W. de la Pter Beresford, 600l.

Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Edwin Gordon Blackmore, 425l.

Clerk of Committees, D. J. D. Beresford, 220l.

Offices connected with both Houses.

Librarian, John C. Morphett, 330l.

Office Keeper and Caterer, John N. Hiner, 270l.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court,
Samuel James Way, 2,000*l.*
Judges, James Penn Boucant, 1,700*l.*; W. H. Bunday, 1,700*l.*

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary, Hon. John Cox Bray, M.P., 1,000*l.*
Under-Secretary, H. J. Andrews, 800*l.*; also
Government Statist, 150*l.*
Chief Clerk, T. W. Green, 310*l.*; *Clerk,* H. Blinman, 180*l.*
Office Keeper, S. Benson, 200*l.*

Statistical Department.

Clerks, F. W. Hood, 250*l.*; George Oughton, 250*l.*

Audit Department.

Commissioners of Audit, Ebenezer Cooke and Alfred Heath, 1,000*l.* each.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, P. Whittington, 450*l.*
Clerks, Edgar Giles, 310*l.*
W. C. Ford, 270*l.*
G. G. Todd, 270*l.*
R. Langman, 250*l.*
J. W. Stow, 180*l.*
T. W. Davidson, 240*l.*
R. J. Champion, 240*l.*
H. A. Gooden, 210*l.*
W. J. Porter, 180*l.*
M. G. Hipwell, 180*l.*
H. Schroder, 170*l.*
H. F. Andrews, 120*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, W. J. Peterswald J.P., 700*l.*
Chief Clerk, G. L. Reed, 395*l.*
Clerks, F. Drought, 240*l.*; P. A. MacMahon, 180*l.*
Inspectors of Police, Benjamin Hunt, T. W. Bee, and R. Saunders, 830*l.*; D. Sullivan, 270*l.*; L. Woodcock, 270*l.*; B. C. Besley, 270*l.*
Sub-Inspectors, J. Shaw, William Rollison, 270*l.*, John Field, 240*l.*

Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff and Returning Officer of the Province, W. R. Boothby, J.P., 750*l.*
Clerk, O. H. Schomburgk, 270*l.*
Keeper of Gaol, J. Howell, 425*l.*

Labour Prison.

Comptroller, W. R. Boothby, J.P. (Sheriff).
Superintendent, E. B. Scott, J.P., 425*l.*
Deputy Superintendent, R. H. Edmunds, 330*l.*
Medical Officer, C. E. Thompson, 275*l.*
Chief Guard, T. Taylor, 270*l.*

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, J. F. Cleland, 500*l.*
Deputy ditto, J. A. Plunkett, 310*l.*
Clerk, A. J. Korff, 220*l.*
" W. H. Fisher, 100*l.*

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D. (Lunatic Asylums).

Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Adelaide, W. L. Cleland, M.B. (Lunatic Asylums).
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mount Gambier, A. W. Powell (Hospitals).
Health Officer, Port Adelaide, J. T. Toll.
Medical Officers—
Glenelg, H. Ferguson.
Kadina, W. N. Robinson.
Koorunga, R. Brummit.
Moonta, T. James.
Port Victor, M. P. O'Leary.
Port Lincoln, S. P. Atkins.
Port Augusta, William Markham, and R. W. Pendleton.
Walleroo, John Gosse.
Clare, O. W. Smith.
Gladstone, C. W. Hamilton.
Robe, E. C. Haden.
Port Pirie, R. W. Stewart.

Hospital Branch.

Senior House Surgeon, B. Poulton, 500*l.*
Junior ditto, H. S. Lloyd, 200*l.*
Steward, E. H. Hallack, 320*l.*

Vaccination Department.

Vaccination Officer, H. L. Whittell, M.D.
Clerk, E. Holthouse, 210*l.*

Central Board of Health.

President, and Vaccination Officer, H. L. Whittell, M.D., 600*l.*
Secretary, G. H. Ayliffe, 320*l.*
Inspector, T. Farrell, 240*l.*

Lunatic Asylums.

Resident Medical Officer, Adelaide and Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D., 950*l.*
Resident Medical Officer, Parkside, and Assistant Colonial Surgeon, W. L. Cleland, 450*l.*
Clerk, J. J. Hannah, 210*l.*

Destitute Poor Asylum.

Chairman of Board, T. S. Reed, 450*l.*
Superintendent, A. Lindsay, 380*l.*
Visiting Officers, W. T. Elliott, 210*l.*; T. H. Atkinson, 210*l.*
Clerks, J. T. Foale, 210*l.*; J. B. Whiting, 210*l.*; E. J. Tregenza, 160*l.*

Printing Department.

Government Printer, E. Spiller, 550*l.*
Overseer, H. F. Leader, 330*l.*
Clerk and Cashier, H. Brooke, 210*l.*

Volunteer Military Force.

Colonel Commandant, Brigadier - General John Owen, R.A., 1,000*l.*
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (vacant).

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Law Officers' Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. John William Downer, Q.C., M.P., 1,000*l.*

Crown Solicitor, Hon. Chas. Mann, Q.C., 800*l*.
Secretary, G. E. De Mole, J.P., 600*l*., also *Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Copyright*.
Clerks, C. C. Cornish, 435*l*.
 G. G. Martin, 250*l*.
 J. B. G. Fleming, 120*l*.

Supreme Court Department.

Master of Supreme Court, W. D. Scott, 850*l*.
Registrar of Probates, A. Stow, 450*l*.
Judges' Associate, C. Sharp, B.A., 308*l*.
Second Associate to Judges, G. H. Castle, 250*l*.
Third Associate, H. B. Taylor, 190*l*.
Clerks, F. W. Sims, 190*l*.
 C. C. Northmore, 140*l*.
 W. L. Boothby, 110*l*.
Clerk to Court of Appeals, C. F. Fenn.

Magistrates and Local Courts.

Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate, also Commissioner of Insolvency, J. M. Stuart, 1,000*l*.
Police Magistrate, S. Beddome, 750*l*.
Clerk of Local Court, William Johnstone, 395*l*.
Clerk of Police Court, J. B. Fenn, 310*l*.
Clerks, G. P. Hitchin, 330*l*.
 W. H. Denyer, 270*l*.
 W. J. Hinde, 200*l*.
 H. W. Dunsterville, 200*l*.

Clerk to Bench of Magistrates, J. B. Fenn.

Angaston, Gawler, Mallala, Salisbury, Tanunda, Truro, and Two Wells, Stipendiary Magistrate, John Rudall, 500*l*.

Clerks, S. von Bertouch, 210*l*.
 F. Butterfield, 150*l*.
 T. C. Fowler, 210*l*.

Awburn, Clare, Redruth, Kapunda, Morgan, Eudunda, Riverton, Stipendiary Magistrate, John Varley, 500*l*.

Clerks, T. F. Reynolds, 210*l*.
 W. O'Hara, 210*l*.
 A. H. Forder, 210*l*.
 J. J. Rhead, 110*l*.
 A. Kennett, 150*l*.
 A. W. Grant, 110*l*.

Elgin and Beltana, Stipendiary Magistrate, H. C. Swan, 300*l*.

Clerks, G. H. Heaney, 170*l*.

Goosha, Morphett Vale, Clarendon, Port Elliot, Wilunga, and Yankalilla, Stipendiary Magistrate, T. J. S. O'Halloran, 500*l*.

Clerks, H. C. Scarfe, 150*l*.
 F. T. Dendy, 150*l*.

Gumeracha, Mannum, Mount Barker, Mount Pleasant, Tea-tree Gully, Strathalbyn, Wellington, and Woodside, Stipendiary Magistrate, W. G. McCullagh, 500*l*.

Clerks, O. Skipper, 240*l*.
 D. Moffat, 150*l*.
 C. L. Mathews, 190*l*.

Kadina, Moonta, Port Wakefield, Port Wallaroo, Sawcote, and Balaklava, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. B. Shepherdson, 500*l*.

Clerks, N. D. Bennett, 210*l*.
 L. Sharples, 150*l*.
 J. W. McKechnie, 150*l*.
 J. T. Keats, 210*l*.

Port Pirie, George Town, James Town, Laura, Red Hill, Yarcowie, and Orreroo, Stipendiary Magistrate, A. J. Edmunds, 450*l*.

Clerks, W. Randall, 210*l*.
 G. T. Bastard, 210*l*.
 F. J. Lewis, 110*l*.
 E. J. Eyre, 210*l*.
 B. Pullen, 150*l*.

Kingston, Border Town, Naracoorte, and Robe Town, Stipendiary Magistrate, Jefferson P. How, 450*l*.

Clerks, W. J. Dodge, 20*l*.
 J. Law, 150*l*.
 Swithin Farmer, 210*l*.
 John Green, 150*l*.

Mount Gambier, Penola, Port MacDonnell, and Millicent, Stipendiary Magistrate, G. B. Scott, 500*l*.

Clerks, John Jacob, 210*l*.
 S. J. Stuckey, 150*l*.
 W. T. Jones, 40*l*.
 W. Attiwell, 25*l*.

Mount Remarkable, Port Augusta, Wilmington, Hawker, and Quorn, Stipendiary Magistrate, Geo. Donaldson 450*l*.

Clerks, A. F. Andrews, 210*l*.
 W. J. Trembath, 190*l*.
 H. W. Masterman, 150*l*.
 J. H. Williams, 150*l*.
 A. Wilson, 150*l*.

Port Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate, R. J. Turner, 600*l*.

Clerks, F. R. Burton, 310*l*.
 G. Fotheringham, 150*l*.
 W. E. G. Schackle, 150*l*.

Port Lincoln, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. S. Browne, 450*l*.

Clerk, W. O. Bennett, 150*l*.

Edithburgh, Yorketown, Maitland, and Murlaton, Stipendiary Magistrate, E. Gower, 500*l*.

Clerks, F. W. Allen, 150*l*.
 S. E. Curnow, 150*l*.
 J. F. Seymour, 150*l*.
 B. N. Conigrave, 150*l*.

Streaky Bay, Stipendiary Magistrate, E. Keynes, 270*l*.

Insolvency Court.

Commissioner of Insolvency, J. M. Stuart, S.M., Adelaide.

Official Receiver, J. Cherry, 550*l*.

Accountant, also Public Trustee, Hon. Lavington Glyde, 500*l*.

Registrar, R. Blunt, 450*l*.

Clerks, F. Nottage, 250*l*.
 J. Leask, 190*l*.
 J. Espie, 130*l*.
 R. B. Blunt, 120*l*.

Coroner.

City Coroner, T. Ward, 424*l*.

Registrar-General's Department.

Lands Titles Branch:—

Registrar-General, W. B. T. Andrews, 800*l*.

Solicitor, F. F. Turner, 800*l*.

Deputy Registrar-General, W. B. Carter, 600*l*.

2nd Deputy Registrar-General, E. J. Heath, 450*l*.

Secretary, and 3rd Deputy Registrar-General, J. M. Thomas, 425*l*.

4th Deputy Registrar-General, A. S. Fotheringham, 300*l*.

Draughtsman, H. P. Denton, 500*l*.

Clerks, &c., E. N. Newbury, 380*l*.
 M. Giles, 418*l*.
 E. S. Berry, 352*l*.
 J. H. Fitzgerald, 270*l*.
 J. H. White, 270*l*.
 S. Rigaud, 240*l*.
 R. C. Earl, 230*l*.
 J. P. Short, 190*l*.
 K. Macanlay, 190*l*.
 G. W. Anthony, 190*l*.
 S. P. Hall, 180*l*.
 T. G. Blackwell, 180*l*.
 M. H. Salter, 170*l*.
 F. O. Banbury, 120*l*.
 J. Fotheringham, 110*l*.
 J. Hitchcox, 150*l*.
 H. Suttie, 150*l*.
 W. A. Ewens, 160*l*.
 J. Dittmer, 100*l*.
 J. King, 100*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE TREASURER.

Treasury Department.

Treasurer, Hon. Simpson Newland, M.P., 1,000*l*.
Under-Treasurer, L. H. Sholl, 600*l*.
Cashier, C. R. Todd, 380*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, W. Lindsay, 240*l*.
Accountant, T. Gill, 880*l*.
Clerks, W. Aldwell, 210*l*.
 H. F. Peacock, 220*l*.
 W. H. Selway, jun., 180*l*.
 P. J. Condon, 180*l*.
 G. Wilkinson, 120*l*.
 H. H. Howell, 110*l*.
 W. Richardson, 120*l*.
 F. C. Kelly, 120*l*.

Land and Income Tax Department.

Commissioner, J. G. Russell, 1,200*l*.
Deputy-Commissioner, L. S. Spiller, 450*l*.
Assessor, H. D. Gouge, 350*l*.
Receiver and Accountant, R. W. Smith, 290*l*.
Income Tax Assessment Clerk, G. W. Silligant, 160*l*.
Corresponding Clerk, A. M. Berry, 150*l*.
Clerk, A. H. Nortnagel, 120*l*.

Probate and Succession Duties.

Commissioner, J. G. Russell, 100*l*.
Clerk, R. James, 210*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries,
 F. J. Sanderson, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, Charles Parry, 425*l*.
Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell,
 450*l*.
Inspectors of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke, 395*l*.
 H. D. Haggard, 200*l*.
 E. Main, 200*l*.
Inspectors of Drawback, W. B. Squires, 230*l*.
 W. Cate, jun., 230*l*.
Clerks, L. R. Hogg, 310*l*.
 A. Searcy, 250*l*.
 E. J. M. Newman, 180*l*.
 J. Beaumont, 170*l*.
 C. G. Bayly, 170*l*.
 F. R. Frost, 170*l*.
 A. A. Sims, 130*l*.
 H. B. Thurgarland, 120*l*.
 C. Woolnough, 120*l*.
 J. Robertson, 120*l*.
 W. P. Stokes, 100*l*.
 J. C. Trewick, 110*l*.
 W. H. Garreau, 110*l*.

Warehouse-keeper, F. A. Howell, 330*l*.

Gaugers, M. J. Conlon, 240*l*.

C. Stephens, 210*l*.

E. Burns, 180*l*.

H. Pople, 160*l*.

Lockers, T. Frowin, 150*l*.

W. Lindstrom, 150*l*.

G. A. Payne, 150*l*.

H. J. Dunn, 150*l*.

J. C. Grutzmacher, 150*l*.

F. G. Williams, 130*l*.

A. H. Skinner, 130*l*.

H. B. Nathan, 120*l*.

Lockers, H. Dawson, 120*l*.

F. Searcy, 120*l*.

R. W. Skevington, 120*l*.

W. Quin, 110*l*.

E. Magraith, 110*l*.

W. H. C. Buckby, 110*l*.

W. B. Stevens, 110*l*.

B. Germein, Junr., 100*l*.

Out-door Officers:—

Landing-Surveyor and Deputy Collector, J. C. Ferguson, 600*l*.

Assistant Landing Surveyor, B. Magraith, 395*l*.

Landing Waiters:—

W. H. F. Bayly, 270*l*.

A. C. Threlfall, 210*l*.

T. S. Gillman, 200*l*.

S. T. Everett, 180*l*.

F. L. Le Leu, 170*l*.

D. F. Nelson, 170*l*.

E. W. Bartlett, 170*l*.

T. R. Bradwell, 180*l*.

Assistant Landing Waiters:—

J. Traynor, 150*l*.

J. Bohlmann, 130*l*.

S. A. Lighton, 120*l*.

W. Wadlow, 120*l*.

J. Mears, 120*l*.

A. Stidston, 110*l*.

W. R. Johnston, 110*l*.

A. Hallett, 110*l*.

F. Letchford, 110*l*.

J. Russell, 110*l*.

Boarding Officers:—

T. Gilbertson, 120*l*.

G. Vivian, 110*l*.

W. B. Alton, 150*l*.

Tide-Surveyor and Measurer of Ships, S. Harvey,
 270*l*.

Assistant Tide-Surveyor, W. P. Stokes, 110*l*.

Sub-Collectors:—

Adelaide, F. W. Ringwood, 395*l*.

Port Robe, G. J. Paris.

Edithburgh, F. W. Allen.

Glenelg, A. C. Webbling.

Goolwa and Port Victor, T. Taylor.

Morgan, W. Little.

Yankalilla, F. Gaskell.

Noarlunga, C. Furler.

Willunga, C. Furler.

Moonta, Y. W. Hodges.

Port Wakefield, J. W. McKechnie.

Port Augusta, F. Clarke.

Port Lincoln, W. O. Bennett.

Port MacDonnell, W. T. Jones.

Port Pirie, R. B. Williams.

Port Broughton, G. A. White.

Wallaroo, S. Hellon.

Port Caroline, G. H. Styles.

Port Darwin, Alfred Searcy.

Port Germein, W. Gammell.

Port Murthoo, R. N. S. Baker.

Port Turtton, C. S. Keightby.

Beachport, T. Brimage.
Milang, J. Ottaway.
Port Victoria, A. McArthur.

Marine Board.

President and Harbourmaster, R. H. Ferguson, J.P., 700*l*.

Secretary, T. N. Stephens, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk, &c., J. Darby, 300*l*.
Engineer and Draughtsman, W. E. Slade, 434*l*.
Clerks, A. E. Wilby, 240*l*.
 R. Smith, 180*l*.
 T. A. D. Osborne, 180*l*.
 A. H. Nootnagel, 120*l*.
 A. Langman, 250*l*.
 H. C. R. Batchelor, 110*l*.

Supt. Mercantile Marine, R. L. Magraith, 450*l*.
Examiner of Masters and Mates, Shipwright Surveyor, &c., and Acting Harbour Master, A. Inglis, 363*l*.
Engineer, Surveyor, and Examiner of Engineers, J. Campbell, 363*l*.

Harbour Branch.

Harbour-Masters:—

Glenelg, A. C. Webling.
Port Robe, G. J. Paris.
Walleroo, S. Hellon.
Port MacDonnell, J. Morgan.
Port Lincoln, W. O. Bennett.
Port Victor and Goolwa, T. Taylor.
Port Augusta, J. Melville.
Port Pirie, R. B. Williams.
Port Wakefield, J. W. McKechnie.
Willunga, C. Furler.
Yankalilla, F. Gaskell.
Port Caroline, G. H. Styles.
Rivoli Bay, T. Brimage.
Noarlunga, C. Furler.
Edithburgh, F. W. Allen.
Moonta Bay, Y. W. Hodges.
Port Germein, W. Gammell.
Port Broughton, G. A. White.
Port Victoria, A. McArthur.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS AND IMMIGRATION.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Department.

Commissioner, Hon. J. H. Howe, M.P., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, G. S. Wright, J.P., 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. Duffield, 365*l*.
Clerk, H. W. Beach, 140*l*.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General and Inspector of Mines, G. W. Goyder, J.P., 1,250*l*.
Chief Clerk, F. R. C. Frost, 310*l*.
Clerk and Storekeeper, L. C. E. Gee, 341*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, W. E. Peterswald, 300*l*.
Expenditure Clerk, Jno. F. McNamara, 160*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, W. Strawbridge, 500*l*.
Chief Surveyor, W. H. Cornish, 418*l*.
Surveyors, N. W. Pethick, 330*l*.
 W. G. Evans, 363*l*.
 E. B. Jones, 341*l*.
 E. W. Krichauff, 264*l*.
 H. Jacob, 231*l*.
 S. W. Herbert, 297*l*.
 A. B. Scandrett, 187*l*.
 D. M. McLaren, 143*l*.
Chief Clerk, Land Office, M. Doswell, 395*l*.

Clerks, W. S. Crabb, 310*l*.
 A. Ward, 250*l*.
 H. S. Winton, 220*l*.
 W. Laycock, 110*l*.
 G. Milton, 160*l*.

Photo-Lithographer, F. S. Crawford, 468*l*.
Assistant Ditto, A. Vaughan, 297*l*.
Photolithographic Printer, W. Newport, 210*l*.
Draughtsmen, E. P. Laurie, 434*l*.
 C. H. Harris, 341*l*.
 T. D. Porter, 341*l*.
 H. C. Talbot, 300*l*.
 E. A. Noltenius, 275*l*.
 W. J. Crombie, 230*l*.
 P. S. Messent, 209*l*.
 W. E. Cheesman, 264*l*.
 W. H. Wadham, 143*l*.
 G. J. Murray, 121*l*.

Steward &c., Education Lands, E. M. Smith, 435*l*.
Inspecting Ranger and Warden of Goldfields, B. Hack, 300*l*.
Rangers, S. Watts, 210*l*.
 A. Cole, 210*l*.
Inspector of Leases, G. F. Hallett, 230*l*.

Credit Lands Department.

Inspector General, G. S. Wright, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. F. Wicksteed, 365*l*.
Sub-Inspectors, R. P. Boucaut, 330*l*.
 G. W. D. Tolmer, 260*l*.
 J. J. Fitzgerald, 210*l*.
 A. J. Todd, 200*l*.

Clerks, Alex. Wilson, 150*l*.
 A. Tod, 220*l*.
 A. Duffield, 156*l*.
 W. W. Berry, 156*l*.
 J. R. Chappell, 130*l*.

Aborigines' Department.

Protector of Aborigines, Commissioner Crown Lands, ex officio.
Sub-Protector, Adelaide, E. L. Hamilton, 210*l*.
Sub-Protector, Far North, B. C. Besley, 104*l*.

Botanical Garden.

Director and Secretary to Board, Dr. Schomburgk, 600*l*.

Cemetery Department.

Superintendent, H. E. Brookes, 330*l*.

Gold-fields.

Warden, Bedford Hack (Inspecting Crown Lands Ranger).

Sheep Inspector's Department.

Chief Inspector, C. J. Valentine, 500*l*.
Sub-Inspectors, T. A. Wells, 330*l*.
 A. McLeod, 270*l*.

Agriculture.

Professor of Agriculture, J. D. Cundance, 800*l*.

Woods and Forests.

Clerk, H. D. Melville, 260*l*.
Conservator, J. E. Brown, 450*l*.
Foresters, G. S. Perrin, 160*l*.
 F. Melville, 144*l*.

Geological Department.

Government Geologist, H. Y. L. Brown, 800*l*.
Assistant ditto, H. P. Woodward, 400*l*.

Water Conservation Department.

Conservator of Water, J. W. Jones, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. Dyke, 250*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.*Office of Commissioner of Public Works Department.*

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. John Brodie
 Spence, M.L.C., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, John Mann, J.P., 600*l*.
Clerks, Philip Call, 330*l*.
 A. G. Scrymgeour, 120*l*.
Office Keeper, W. Evans, 180*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, and Engineer of Harbours and Jetties, H. C. Mais, J.P., 1,150*l*.
Chief Assistant Engineer, R. C. Patterson, 900*l*.
Assistant Engineers, J. Rogers, 700*l*.
 W. D. Lovell, 850*l*.
Professional Clerk, M. J. Mullins, 380*l*.
Accountant, J. Gardiner, 425*l*.
Clerks, F. Olifent, 330*l*.
 P. B. Evan, 210*l*.
Draughtsmen, W. Wright, 460*l*.
 W. Stephens, 360*l*.

Architect's Department.

Architect in Chief, E. J. Woods, 900*l*.
Draughtsman, W. H. Graham, 360*l*.
Professional Clerk, C. E. O. Smyth, 500*l*.
Accountant, W. G. Randall, 330*l*.
Junior Draughtsman, F. C. Krichauff, 145*l*.

Waterworks Department—Engineering Division.

Hydraulic Engineer, R. L. Mestayer, 900*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, C. W. Smith, 400*l*.
Clerk and Accountant, J. G. Ashton, 395*l*.
Cashier, J. Bee, 310*l*.
Clerks, S. Randall, 270*l*.
Reservoir Keeper, C. Sanders, 210*l*.

Waterworks Department—Rates Division.

Valuator, W. T. Cooper, 330*l*.
Collectors, G. F. Day, 270*l*.
 H. J. Elvage, 210*l*.
 J. M. Holder, 210*l*.
 T. J. Brooks, 210*l*.
 W. J. Carter, 160*l*.
Receiver, G. N. Ashwin, 230*l*.

Railway Department—Traffic Division.

General Traffic Manager, A. G. Pendleton, 1,000*l*.
Comptroller of Accounts, J. Pickering, 450*l*.
Travelling Inspector, J. B. McNeil, 310*l*.
Paymaster and Expenditure Clerk, J. Bonnett, 290*l*.
Traffic Auditor, C. J. Holder, 330*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, M. Doherty, 330*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. Frampton, 330*l*.
Goods Outstanding Clerk, B. B. Carosso, 270*l*.
Clerks, J. F. De Cean, 260*l*.
 D. H. Simpson, 260*l*.
 J. H. Dunstan, 250*l*.
 G. H. Pierce, 210*l*.
 W. Goldsworthy, 180*l*.
 J. A. Parkhouse, 210*l*.
 R. Keene, 200*l*.
 C. G. Carruthers, 200*l*.
 S. Richards, 100*l*.
 L. E. Strangways, 130*l*.
 J. J. Bodley, 180*l*.
 H. J. Milne, 120*l*.
 E. C. Lucas, 180*l*.
Station Inspector, H. Davis, 180*l*.

Stationmasters, W. C. Rowell, 330*l*.

J. Rumball, 270*l*.
 W. S. Bennett, 270*l*.
 G. Baker, 210*l*.
 J. O. Sullivan, 210*l*.

Stationmasters, J. West, 210*l*.

F. Calf, jun., 210*l*.
 B. G. Pearce, 210*l*.
 R. J. Rumball, 210*l*.
 W. G. C. Cole, 210*l*.
 J. A. Carroll, 210*l*.
 It. Wells, 210*l*.
 W. Clark, 210*l*.
 G. Gitsam, 210*l*.
 J. McGuire, 210*l*.
 A. J. Clayer, 210*l*.
 T. E. Adams, 150*l*.
 C. R. Sulzmann, 100*l*. from Railway and
 50*l*. from Telegraph.
 C. W. Richards, 150*l*.
 G. Luscombe, 150*l*.
 J. Snadden, 150*l*.
 W. Lyford, 210*l*.
 W. McMurray, 190*l*.
 B. J. Hack, 150*l*.
 W. D. Robb, 210*l*.
 D. J. Hutton, 190*l*.
 G. J. Smith, 140*l*.
 J. Henderson, 180*l*.
 P. B. O'Malley, 200*l*.
 E. Dabinett, 210*l*.
 J. Mills, 190*l*.
 T. Wood, 210*l*.
 C. R. Franklin, 150*l*.
 M. Rosenberg, 130*l*.
 J. P. Mackay, 150*l*.
 J. T. Short, 150*l*.
 J. W. Birrell, 190*l*.
 J. F. Beesley, 190*l*.
 E. T. Annells, 190*l*.
 F. W. Litchfield, 180*l*.
 B. McLeish, 150*l*.
 W. Glenn, 190*l*.
 W. H. J. Horan, 180*l*.
 W. J. Power, 190*l*.
 A. G. Ashton, 150*l*.
 R. Simpson, 150*l*.
 J. T. Eley, 150*l*.
 C. G. F. Richards, 150*l*.
 F. T. C. Smith, 150*l*.
 W. R. Boucaut, 130*l*.
 M. W. Nolan, 140*l*.
 A. Litchfield, 150*l*.
 W. G. Martin, 200*l*.
 R. Ross, 180*l*.
 J. H. Teulon, 170*l*.
 H. Black, 150*l*.
 E. J. Winter, 150*l*.

Superintendents of Traffic—

W. N. Wauchope, 270*l*.
 H. McArthur, 270*l*.
 J. N. Martin, 270*l*.
 W. P. Mart, 270*l*.
 G. A. White, 210*l*.
 H. E. Forwood, 270*l*.
 J. Jackson, 220*l*.

Ticket Clerks, J. Kinnimont, 210*l*.

W. Spooner, 150*l*.
 E. J. Carroll, 150*l*.

Goods Overseer, J. Smith, 270*l*.*Engineering Division.*

Locomotive Engineer, W. Thow, 900*l*.
Draughtsman, T. Roberts, 450*l*.

Storekeeper's Division.

Storekeeper, J. W. Bussell, 415*l*.
Bookkeeper and Assistant Storekeeper, G. E. Harris, 270*l*.
Storeman, J. M. Stacy, 250*l*.
Clerk, D. Solly, 190*l*.

Central Road Board.

Secretary, E. Soden Davys, 450*l*.
Clerk, J. D. Cook, 120*l*.
Superintendent Surveyors, C. T. Hargrave, 550*l*.
 J. Morris, 550*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.P., M.D., 1000*l*.
Secretary, James Bath, J.P., 600*l*.
Clerks, J. S. Fleming, 250*l*.
 F. E. Benda, 250*l*.
 A. F. Cornish, 80*l*.
Cadet, A. E. A. Aston, 50*l*.
Inspector-General of Schools, J. A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., 800*l*.
Senior Inspector, E. Dewhirst, 500*l*.
Inspectors, J. Hosking, 450*l*.
 Thomas Burgan, 450*l*.
 C. L. Whitham, B.A., 450*l*.
 L. W. Stanton, 450*l*.
 Alexr. Clark, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk, H. A. Curtis, 330*l*.
Pay Clerk, T. H. James, 300*l*.
Revenue Clerk, Geo. J. De Rose, 240*l*.
Clerks, J. C. Kerr, 180*l*.
 Geo. W. R. Lee, 120*l*.
 P. C. von Treuer, 110*l*.
Superintendent of School Visitors, James H. H. Vockins, 310*l*.

Training College.

Principal, Lewis G. Madley, 600*l*.
Assistant, Andrew Scott, B.A., 325*l*.
Master of Practising School, Robert Gamble, 150*l*.

City Model Schools.

Head Master, W. L. Neale, 450*l*.
Head Mistress, Sarah H. Birt, 250*l*.
Mistress of Infant School, Fanny Warner, 200*l*.

East Adelaide Model Schools.

Head Master, W. Warner, 450*l*.
Head Mistress, Mary Rankine, 250*l*.
Mistress of Infant School, Kate G. Cooney, 200*l*.

North Adelaide Model Schools.

Head Master, Geo. Gill, 450*l*.
Head Mistress, Ruth A. Gill, 250*l*.
Mistress of Infant School, Frances Williams, 200*l*.

Norwood Model Schools.

Head Master, John T. Smyth, B.A., 450*l*.
Assistant in Charge, Catherine Francis, 175*l*.
Mistress of Infant School, Edith M. Carter, 150*l*.

South Australian Institute.

Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia for the ensuing year, viz. :—

William Everard, Esq., J.P.;
 Venerable Archdeacon Farr,
 L.L.D.

The Honorable Lavington
 Glyde;

Rowland Rees, Esq., M.P.;
 Edward Charles Stirling, Esq.,

M.A., M.D., M.P.;
 Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G.,

F.R.A.S.;
 The Honorable Samuel James

Way, *Chief Justice*;
 William Wyatt, Esq., M.R.C.S.;

Professor Horace Lamb, M.A.,
 F.R.S.;

William Alexander Erskine
 West-Erskine, Esq., M.A.;

Horatio Thomas Whittell, Esq.,
 M.D.;

Abraham Abrahams, Esq., J.P.;

Charles Townshend Hargrave,
 Esq., C.E.

The Honorable Allan Campbell,
 M.L.C.

The Honorable Davie Murray,
 M.L.C.

Thomas King, Esq., M.P.;

General Secretary, Robert Kay.

Appointed by
 His Excellency
 the Governor.

Elected by the
 University of
 Adelaide.

Elected by the
 Royal Society
 of South
 Australia.

Elected by the
 S.A. Society of
 Arts.

Elected by the
 Adelaide Circulating
 Library.

Elected by the
 country and
 suburban institu-
 tutes.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs,
 C. Todd, C.M.G., F.R.A.S., 950*l*.

Deputy Postmaster-General and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, E. Squire, 550*l*.

Superintendent, Money Order Branch, S. Summers, 425*l*.

Inspector of Postal and Telegraph Services, R. R. Knuckey, 425*l*.

Corresponding Clerk, R. W. M. Waddy, 410*l*.

Chief Clerk, Letter Branch, A. J. Wright, 365*l*.

Clerk and Cashier, Postal Branch, R. Lawrance, 330*l*.

Clerk and Cashier, Telegraph Branch, C. Fry, 330*l*.

Second Senior Inland Clerk, A. Gillman, 290*l*.

Accountant, Postal and Telegraph Department, C. Giles, 320*l*.

Adelaide (Chief Office).

71 clerks.

19 sub-sorters and stampers, and 6 newspaper stampers.

26 letter carriers.

6 mail cart drivers.

55 operators, &c.

2 Assistant storekeepers.

Keeper, General Post Office buildings.

Printer of stamps.

Assistant printer of stamps.

Assistant lineman, &c.

Hall porter and messenger, and 1 assistant porter.

1 instrument fitter and 10 assistants and battery-men.

28 messengers.

Detective.

Police constable.

Other Post and Telegraph Offices.

4 clerks.
 149 postmasters and telegraph station masters.
 382 postmasters.
 131 operators, &c.
 33 letter carriers.
 155 messengers.
 Lineman.
 Mail cart driver.

*Steam Communication from Port Adelaide to other Ports.**Route.*

To Ports of New Zealand, <i>via</i> Melbourne	weekly.
" Ports of New South Wales, <i>via</i> Melbourne	bi-weekly.
" Ports of Queensland	bi-weekly.
" Newcastle	bi-weekly.
" Tasmania, <i>viz.</i> , Hobart Town and Launceston	weekly.
" Melbourne and other Victorian Ports	tri-weekly.
" Northern Territory, Port Darwin	monthly.
" Western Australia	fortnightly.
" Great Britain and the East	weekly.
" Robe and Guichen Bay	weekly.
" Port Augusta	weekly.
" Kingston and MacDonnell Bay	weekly.
" Port Lincoln	weekly.
" Moonta Bay	weekly.
" Port Wallaroo	weekly.
" Port Pirie	bi-weekly.
" Edithburgh and Stansbury	tri-weekly.
" Ardrossan	weekly.

The Murray River steamers traverse a distance of about 2,000 miles from Goolwa, and call at ports on the route as the requirements of trade demand.

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, C. Todd, C.M.G., F.R.A.S.
Assistant Observer, W. E. Cooke, 330*l*.
Second Assistant Observer, R. F. Griffiths, 198*l*.
Clerk, E. P. Sells, 143*l*.
Porters and Messenger,
Cadet,

*University of Adelaide.**Council.*

Chancellor His Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice.
Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A.
Treasurer, Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
 Frederic Ayers, M.A.
 William Alexander Erskine West Erskine, M.A.
 Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D.
 Adolph von Treuer, LL.B.
 The Hon. R. D. Ross, M.P.
 J. W. Bakewell, M.A.
 W. Gardner, M.D.
 William Everard, J.P.
 Horace Lamb, M.A.
 Rev. G. W. Kennion, M.A., D.D.
 John A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., Lond.
 William R. Boothby, B.A.
 E. W. Way, M.B.
 The Hon. David Murray, M.L.C.
 William Barlow, B.A.
 Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.D.
 Archdeacon Farr, LL.D.
Registrar, J. Walter Tyas.

Senate.

Warden, Frederick Chapple, B.A.
Clerk, James Thompson Hackett, B.A.

Professors.

D. F. Kelly, M.A., Hughes Professor of Classics.
 Horace Lamb, M.A., Cantab., Elder Professor of Mathematics.
 Ralph Tate, F.G.S., Elder Professor of Natural Science.
 E. Vaughan Bou'ger, M.A., Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature and of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 A. Watson, M.D., Elder Professor of Anatomy.
 Edward Henry Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., Augus, Professor of Chemistry.
 Joshua Ives, Mus. Bac., Professor of Music.

Lecturers.

E. C. Stirling, M.A., M.D., Lecturer on Physiology.
 W. R. Phillips, LL.B., Lecturer on Laws.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Government Resident, Hon. John Langdon Parsons, 1,500*l*.
Secretary and Accountant, E. H. Whitelaw, 300*l*.
Clerk, Government Resident's Office, N. Holtze, 130*l*.
Colonial Surgeon and Protector of Aborigines, P. M. Wood, 600*l*.
Palmerston Hospital.—Secretary, E. H. Whitelaw, 25*l*.; *Matron*, Jane Manson, 144*l*.; *Attendant*, James Manson, 132*l*.
Senior Surveyor and Supervisor of Public Works, G. R. McMinn, 600*l*.
Junior Surveyor, J. P. Hingston, 310*l*.
Surveyor, W. R. Cuthbertson, 300*l*.
Draughtsman, F. C. Ward, 310*l*.
Junior Clerk, Land Office, T. D. Bancroft, 150*l*.
Judge of the Northern Territory, T. K. Pater, S.M., 1,000*l*.
Clerk of the Local Court, Deputy Sheriff, &c., and Chief Warden, Gold Fields, J. G. Knight, M.I.C.E., 450*l*.
Goldfields Warden, C. W. Nash, 250*l*.
Inspector of Police, Paul Foelsche, 425*l*.
Inspecting and Senior Officer of Telegraphs, J. A. G. Little, 425*l*.
Sub-Collector of Customs, Deputy Registrar of Shipping, and Assistant Health Officer, Alfred Searcy, 310*l*.
Landing Wailer, J. H. Servante, 250*l*.
Southport, Customs Officer, J. W. Johnston, 50*l*.
Port Essington, Customs Officer, E. O. Robinson, 100*l*.
Harbour Master, Superintendent Mercantile Marine, &c., H. R. Marsh, 300*l*.
Keeper H.M. Gaol, F. E. Becker, 240*l*.
Guard of Gaol, G. W. H. Norcock, 219*l*.
Second Guard, J. Cook, 219*l*.
Government Gardener, Maurice Holtze, 350*l*.
Acting Lance-Corporal of Police and Inspector of Public Houses, N. Waters, 1*l*s. per diem.
 10 mounted constables, 1,587*l*. 15*s*.
 2 water constables, 346*l*. 15*s*.
 Native police, 500*l*.
Stock Inspector Palmerston, E. H. Whitelaw, 50*l*.
Public School Teacher, F. P. Kitchin, 220*l*.

Agent-General's Department (London).

Agent-General (also Emigration Agent), Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.



Assistant Agent-General and Assistant Emigration Agent, S. Deering, J.P., 7301.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, James Snell, 4101.
Clerks, A. Z. Cahill, 1901.
 Edmund Snell, 1801.

Consuls.

Austria-Hungary, A. von Treuer.
Belgium, Hon. Lavington Glyde, J.P., M.P.
Brazil, Vice-Consul, James Robin.
Chili, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.
Denmark, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.
France, Consular Agent, James Page.
Germany, H. C. E. Muecke.
Italy, Consular Agent, J. Gilbert Boothby.
Netherlands, Consul, James T. Turnbull; Vabian L. Solomon, Vice-Consul, Port Darwin.
Portugal, Vice-Consul, John Beck.
Spain, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.
Sweden and Norway, Robert Barr Smith; Vice-Consul, A. S. Neill, Port Adelaide, C. E. Stokes, Port Augusta.
Switzerland, Vice-Consul, James Page.
United States, Consular Agent, Jacob W. Smith, Port Adelaide.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament 29 & 30 Vict. c. 115.

Situation and Area.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, containing an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which form part of the settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat. 1° 16' north, and long. 103° 53' east.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula in 5° N. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of newly acquired territory to the south of the Krian (*ride infra*), the whole containing an area of 270 square miles.

The chief town is George Town, in 5° 24' north lat. and 100° 21' east long.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth, containing an area of 659 square miles. The town, called Malacca, is in 2° 10' north lat. and 102° 14' east long.

The Dindings, including the island of Pankor

and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang, is in 4° 15' north lat., and 100° 35' east long.

History.

Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving them out. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally fell into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should not again meddle with affairs or have any settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined, and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of little commercial importance, but possessing great agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not reduced to mercantile subjection by the Dutch; but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn declined in importance, as the greater part of the extensive Eastern trade centred at Singapore, and Penang came to depend chiefly on the local trade, which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Larut, Klang, Selangor, and Junk Ceylon; and the settling of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Raja of Kedah in 1785, with the proviso that the sum of 10,000 dols. be annually paid to the Raja of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Raja, now called Province Wellesley. It extends from the Muda River to 10 miles south of the Krian River, a distance of 45 miles, containing in all 270 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation when compared with the neighbouring territories, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and cocoa-nuts. In 1806 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one government, Penang still remaining the seat of government. In 1832 the seat of government was transferred to Singapore.

Singapore was taken possession of by Sir Stam-

ford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the Malayan princes. It was at first subordinate to Bencool in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlement.

The anarchy prevailing in some states of the Malayan Peninsula, and especially in Perak, was for years a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders. In the beginning of 1874 steps were taken by Sir A. Clarke to remedy this state of things by stationing British residents in Perak and Selangor, and in the small state of Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration. With a view also of enabling the British Authorities to keep order in that part of the Peninsula, a strip of land south of Province Wellesley, about 10 miles broad, beyond the Krian river, has been acquired as British Territory, as well as the territory known as The Dindings, consisting of the island of Pulau Pankor and a small portion of the mainland opposite.

Towards the end of 1875 disturbances arose in the States in question, Mr. Birch, the British Resident at Perak, was murdered, a force sent to apprehend the murderers was resisted; and, at the same time the Residency in Sungei Ujong was menaced by bodies of Malays from some of the States near Malacca.

Under the prompt and energetic measures taken by the Governor, Sir W. Jervois, these outbreaks were suppressed in the course of about two months. Troops were obtained from India and China, a naval brigade was landed, and a native contingent organized. The forces in Perak under Major-General Colborne and Captain Buller, R.N., occupied that State; a military and naval force under the direction of Colonel Anson, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, and commanded by Colonel Hill, of the 1st Ghoorkehas, and Captain Sterling, R.N., drove the enemy from a strong fortified position in Sungei Ujong, and dispersed the malcontents in that quarter. During these operations, Selangor remained tolerably quiet.

Since the military occupation of Perak, those concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch have been captured and punished, some of the chiefs being banished to the Seychelles. Peace and order now reign throughout the peninsula, and the government of the State has assumed a settled form. In Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, Residents have been appointed, who are assisted by a staff of European officers, and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out certain executive functions delegated to them. The supreme authority in each state is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal English officials. The Residents are directly under the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of these States. The country, however, is otherwise rich, and offers great advantages for the cultivation of coffee, cinchona, tea, &c., on its high lands, and of paddy in the valleys. It is not possible to form any accurate estimate of the population; but it is known that since the war the increase among the Chinese has been very great. Sir F. Weld has consolidated the relations with the unprotected States in the neighbourhood of Malacca, and is assisting them with loans for the construction of roads and stations.

Government.

The government of the Straits Settlements consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council: the latter body comprising 10 official members and 7 unofficial nominated members.

The Military Force consists of a battery of Royal Artillery and one Battalion of an Infantry Regiment, of which two Companies are stationed at Penang, and the remainder at Singapore.

Population.

A census was taken in the Colony on the 3rd April, 1881. The following figures give the numbers in the several settlements:—

Singapore	139,208
Penang	90,951
Province Wellesley	97,324
Malacca	93,579
The Dindings	2,322
Total	423,384

The following are the chief statistics of the census:—

	Euro- peans.	Malays.	Chinese.	Natives of India.
Singapore	2,769	22,155	86,766	12,058
Penang	612	21,772	45,135	15,730
Prov. Wellesley	76	58,723	21,637	10,616
Malacca	40	67,513	19,741	1,891

The result of the census in previous years was as follows:—

1866	273,000
1871	307,951

Trade.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the only tax to which shipping entering the port is liable, consists of a very moderate one, of 2 cents or 1d. per ton register, in support of the Horsburgh and Raffles Lighthouses at the eastern and western entrances to the roads of Singapore, a light on the North Sands about the middle of the Straits of Malacca, one at Cape Rachado, and another at Pulau Undan, 10 miles from Malacca, besides a light ship on Formosa bank, and a light on Muka Head, Penang.

The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in our own territories are gambier and pepper (in Singapore); tapioca (chiefly in Malacca and Prov. Wellesley); rice (in Prov. Wellesley and Malacca); and sugar (in Prov. Wellesley).

The value of the united exports and imports of the three Settlements in 1859-60 was as follows:—

Singapore	£10,371,300
Penang	3,530,000
Malacca	920,000

Total £14,821,300

In 1884 it had increased to—

Singapore	£25,931,930
Penang	12,066,267
Malacca	1,079,612

Total £39,077,809

* The value of imports and exports for 1883 is calculated at 3s. 8d., 1859-60 at 4s. 3d., to the dollar.

Number and tonnage of vessels (including native craft) which have arrived at the Straits Settlements in the last three years were as follows:—

	No.	Tonnage.
1882	12,056	3,496,753
1883	13,820	3,727,137
1884	15,265	3,900,768

Finance.

The sources from which the revenue is raised are chiefly land revenue, licenses (opium, spirit, and pawnbrokers' farms), stamp duties, light dues, judicial fines and fees, and certain reimbursements.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1868	276,642	254,391
1881*	436,060	422,082
1882	441,673	420,065
1883	546,279	580,149
1884	629,921	580,147

Public Debt, 55,900*l*.

Means of Mail Communication.

Communication is maintained between the Straits Settlements and—

England.—By the weekly mail steamers contract time by the Messageries Maritimes from Singapore (not calling at Penang), via Marseilles, 30 days; by the P. and O. Company's steamers, from Penang, the nearest port, via Brindisi, 29 days.

Ceylon.—By the P. and O. and Messageries mail steamers weekly; time by the Messageries Maritimes from Singapore (not calling at Penang) 5 to 6 days; by the P. and O. Company's steamers, from Penang, 5 days; from Singapore, 7 days.

Calcutta.—By the opium steamers, once a month; time from Penang, the nearest port, about 6 days, and by fortnightly steamers of the British India Company; time about 13 days from Penang, touching at Rangoon and other places.

Batavia.—Weekly mails by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, and frequent communication by other steamers; time about 3 days.

Hongkong.—By the P. and O. and Messageries mail steamers weekly, and by frequent trading steamers; time from Singapore, the nearest port, 6 to 9 days according to the monsoon.

Australia.—To Brisbane and Sydney, via Batavia and Torres Straits, by the steamers of the British India Company, monthly; time to Brisbane from Batavia 20 days. By P. and O. Company's steamers to Melbourne, via Galle, bi-monthly; time 27 to 30 days. To Western Australia by the subsidized steamer "Katal" about once in two months.

There is also constant steam communication between Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and between those places and the ports of the Protected Malay States, also with Bangkok, Saigon, and the principal ports in Borneo and Sumatra.

* The revenue and expenditure for 1868 are calculated at the rate of 4*s*. 3*d*., and for 1881 and succeeding years at 3*s*. 7*d*. per dollar.

Governors.

April, 1867.	Major-General Sir Harry Saint George Ord, R.E., C.B.
March, 1871.	Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., Administrator.
Nov. 1873.	Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E. K.C.M.G., C.B.
May, 1875.	Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
April, 1877.	Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., C.M.G., Administrator.
Oct. 1877.	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.
Feb. 1879.	Major-General A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Administrator.
May, 1880.	Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.G.
March, 1884.	Cecil Clementi Smith, C.M.G. Administering the Government.
Nov., 1885.	Sir Frederick Weld, G.C.M.G.

Government.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Resident Councillor of Penang.
The Resident Councillor of Malacca.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Auditor-General.
The Colonial Engineer.
The Commissioner of Lands Titles.

The Legislative Council.

Official Members.

The Governor.
The Chief Justice.
The Officer Commanding Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Resident Councillor of Penang.
The Resident Councillor of Malacca.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Auditor-General.
The Colonial Engineer.
The Commissioner of Lands Titles.

Unofficial Members.

Isaac Swinburne Bond.
A. Currie.
J. Graham.
W. H. Read.
Seah Liang Seah.
J. M. B. Vermont.
T. Shelford.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir	£
Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G.		24,000
Entertainment allowance		5,000
Aide-de-Camp		2,400
Private Secretary		1,416

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary—J. F. Dickson, C.M.G.	9,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, A. P. Talbot	4,800

	\$	<i>Sheriff's Department.</i>	\$
<i>2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. W. Birch</i>	3,000	<i>Sheriff, W. G. E. Harvey</i>	1,800
<i>Passed Cadets, R. N. Bland, W. Portley,</i>		<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>	
<i>G. C. Wray, W. Evans, A. W. O'Sullivan,</i>		<i>Bishop, The Right Rev. G. F. Hose, D.D.</i>	564
<i>and A. T. Bryant, each</i>	1,800	<i>Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon T. Meredith</i>	3,780
<i>Student Cadets, R. G. Watson, J. O.</i>		<i>Educational.</i>	
<i>Antonisz, A. H. Capper, J. B. Elcum,</i>		<i>Inspector of Schools, E. C. Hill</i>	4,200
<i>and G. C. Hare, each</i>	1,200	<i>Medical.</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk (vacant)</i>	1,800	<i>Principal Civil Medical Officer, T. Irvine</i>	4,800
<i>Shorthand Reporter, A. Knight</i>	1,020	<i>Rowell, M.D.</i>	3,600
<i>Chinese Branch.</i>		<i>Colonial Surgeon, M. F. Simon</i>	2,400
<i>Protector of Chinese, W. A. Pickering,</i>	4,800	<i>Ditto, A. J. M. Bentley, M.B.</i>	
<i>C.M.G.</i>	3,000	<i>Police.</i>	
<i>Assistant ditto, F. Powell</i>		<i>Inspector - General, Colonel S. Dunlop,</i>	4,800
<i>Land Office.</i>		<i>C.M.G.*</i>	3,000
<i>Commissioner of Lands Titles, W. E. Maxwell</i>	6,480	<i>Superintendent, H. J. H. Riccard</i>	2,100
<i>Collector of Revenue, E. M. Merewether</i>	3,000	<i>Assistant Superintendent, H. O. Nowland</i>	
<i>Printing Office.</i>		<i>Gaols.</i>	
<i>Superintendent, H. L. Noronha</i>	3,000	<i>Inspector of Prisons, and Superintendent,</i>	
<i>Treasury.</i>		<i>Major Grey</i>	4,800
<i>Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps, A.</i>		<i>Chief Warder, D. Harrington</i>	1,630
<i>M. Skinner</i>	6,480	<i>Botanical Gardens.</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk, W. Norris</i>	1,800	<i>Superintendent, N. Cantley</i>	2,160
<i>Audit Office.</i>		<i>Head Gardener, W. Fox</i>	1,080
<i>Auditor-General, H. Trotter</i>	6,480	<i>PENANG.</i>	
<i>Assistant Auditor General, A. Knight*</i>	1,800	<i>Resident Councillor, Charles J. Irving, C.M.G.</i>	8,400
<i>Public Works and Survey Departments.</i>		<i>Chief Clerk, W. A. Dragon</i>	1,500
<i>Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Major</i>		<i>Chinese Branch.</i>	
<i>H. E. McCallum, R.E.</i>	7,200	<i>Assistant Protector of Chinese, E. Karl†</i>	3,600
<i>Superintendent of Works and Surveys, J. H.</i>		<i>Land Office.</i>	
<i>Callcott</i>	3,600	<i>Collector, C. J. Skinner</i>	3,000
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Works, G. L.</i>		<i>Treasury.</i>	
<i>Bourchier</i>	2,400	<i>Assistant Treasurer, and Collector of Stamps,</i>	
<i>Engineer Surveyor, L. G. Baker</i>	2,400	<i>G. Norris</i>	3,000
<i>Clerk of Works, H. Caldicott</i>	1,500	<i>Public Works and Survey Department.</i>	
<i>Chief Surveyor, J. E. Hogan</i>	1,800	<i>Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-</i>	
<i>Marine Department.</i>		<i>General, Capt. M. A. Cameron, R.E.</i>	4,200
<i>Master Attendant, Henry Ellis*</i>	4,200	<i>Assistant Superintendent of Works, Province</i>	
<i>Deputy ditto, Edward Bradbery†</i>	2,400	<i>Wellesley, R. V. Boswell</i>	2,400
<i>Chief Clerk, H. D. Chopard</i>	1,800	<i>Marine Depot.</i>	
<i>Commander of Government Steamer, R.</i>		<i>Harbour Master, T. A. Fox*</i>	3,000
<i>Huddle</i>	1,920	<i>Post Office.</i>	
<i>Government Engineer Surveyor, E. C. Billows</i>	3,000	<i>Assistant Postmaster-General, Noel Trotter</i>	2,400
<i>Assistant ditto, W. Mundle</i>	1,800	<i>Judicial Department.</i>	
<i>Post Office.</i>		<i> Puisne Judge, T. Lett Wood</i>	8,400
<i>Postmaster-General, E. E. Isemonger</i>	4,200	<i>Registrar, J. A. Harwood</i>	4,200
<i>Chief Clerk, V. Gottlieb†</i>	1,500	<i>Deputy Registrar, J. W. N. Kyshe</i>	2,400
<i>Judicial Department.</i>		<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	
<i>Chief Justice, T. T. Ford</i>	12,000	<i>Solicitor-General, D. Logan</i>	3,600
<i>Puisne Judge, W. A. M. Sheriff</i>	8,400	<i>Protector of Immigrants' Department.</i>	
<i>Registrar, C. E. Velge</i>	4,200	<i>Protector, A. M. MacGregor</i>	3,600
<i>Deputy ditto, J. C. Mitchell</i>	2,400	<i>Inspector, H. Evans†</i>	1,200
<i>Attorney-General's Department.</i>		<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	
<i>Attorney-General, J. W. Bonser</i>	7,200	<i>Protector of Immigrants' Department.</i>	
<i>Police Court.</i>		<i>Protector, A. M. MacGregor</i>	3,600
<i>Senior Magistrate and Commissioner, Court</i>		<i>Inspector, H. Evans†</i>	1,200
<i>of Requests, R. S. O'Connor</i>	4,800	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	
<i>2nd ditto, F. G. Penney</i>	3,600	<i>Protector of Immigrants' Department.</i>	
<i>3rd ditto, N. B. Denny</i>	2,840	<i>Protector, A. M. MacGregor</i>	3,600
<i>Chief Clerk, G. Rappa</i>	1,500	<i>Inspector, H. Evans†</i>	1,200
<i>* Draws a special personal allowance of \$600 per annum.</i>		<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	
<i>† Draws an allowance of \$300 per annum for Shipwright</i>		<i>Protector of Immigrants' Department.</i>	
<i>Surveying, and a special personal allowance of \$300 per</i>		<i>Protector, A. M. MacGregor</i>	3,600
<i>annum.</i>		<i>Inspector, H. Evans†</i>	1,200
<i>‡ Draws an allowance of \$250 per annum.</i>		<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	

Police Court.

<i>First Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Requests, Penang, C. W. S. Kynnersley</i>	\$ 4,800
<i>2nd ditto, W. Egerton</i>	3,600
<i>Ditto, Province Wellesley, J. K. Birch</i>	3,600
<i>4th ditto, H. A. Thompson</i>	2,400

Sheriff's Department.

<i>Sheriff, J. B. D. Rodyk</i>	1,800
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Ecclesiastical.

<i>Chaplain, Rev. L. C. Biggs</i>	3,780
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Educational.

<i>Superintendent of Education, R. Jacobson</i>	2,400
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Medical.

<i>Colonial Surgeon, F. K. Hampshire, M.B.*</i>	2,820
<i>Ditto, T. S. Kerr</i>	8,000
<i>Ditto, Province Wellesley, J. H. McClosky</i>	2,400

Police.

<i>Superintendent, R. W. Maxwell</i>	3,600
<i>Assistant ditto, W. A. Cuscaden</i>	2,100
<i>Ditto, Province Wellesley, E. Hogge</i>	2,100
<i>Chief Clerk, R. H. Mitchell</i>	900

Gaols.

<i>Superintendent,</i>	
<i>Gaoler, T. H. Lamb†</i>	600
	1,500

MALACCA.

<i>Resident Councillor, D. F. A. Harvey</i>	6,480
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Land Office.

<i>Collector, H. T. Haughton</i>	3,000
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Public Works Department.

<i>Superintendent of Works and Surveys, A. F. Ayre</i>	3,000
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Marine Department.

<i>Harbour Master, H. G. Harmer</i>	1,500
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Judicial Department.

<i>Registrar, A. W. Fawkes</i>	3,600
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Court of Requests and Police Court.

<i>Commissioner and Magistrate, H. A. O'Brien</i>	3,600
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Sheriff's Department.

<i>Sheriff, J. E. Westenhout</i>	1,200
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Ecclesiastical.

<i>Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Everingham</i>	3,300
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Medical.

<i>Colonial Surgeon, W. T. B. Falls</i>	2,400
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Police.

<i>Superintendent, E. H. Bell</i>	3,000
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Gaols.

<i>Superintendent and Gaoler, W. Boyd</i>	1,440
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* Plus \$600 per annum for Lock Hospital duties.

† Draws a special personal allowance of \$200 per annum.

NATIVE STATES.**PERAK.**

<i>Sultan (vacant), H.H. Raja Muda Yusuf,</i>	\$
<i>Regent</i>	15,000
<i>Judge, Supreme Court, Raja Dris</i>	3,600
<i>2nd Judge, Datoh Temenggong</i>	2,400
<i>Resident, Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G.</i>	12,000
<i>Assistant Resident, C. V. Creagh</i>	5,400
<i>Treasurer, E. M. Marples</i>	4,200
<i>Superintendent of Public Works, F. St. G. Caulfield</i>	4,200
<i>Commandant, Perak Sikhs, Major R. S. F. Walker</i>	4,200
<i>Second in Command ditto, Captain Giles, R.A.</i>	3,600
<i>Deputy Commissioner of Police, T. M. C. Lawder</i>	2,400
<i>Superintendent of Lower Perak, N. Denison</i>	3,600
<i>Collector and Magistrate, Krian District, H. W. C. Leech</i>	2,400
<i>Collector and Magistrate, Kinta District, R. D. Hewett</i>	2,400

DINDINGS.†

<i>Superintendent, A. T. Dew</i>	1,800
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SELANGOR.

<i>Sultan, H.H. Abdul Samat</i>	12,000
<i>Resident, F. A. Swettenham</i>	6,480
<i>Chief Magistrate, J. P. Rodger</i>	4,200
<i>Superintendent of Public Works, H. F. Bellamy</i>	2,400
<i>Treasurer, W. Venning</i>	1,800
<i>Chief Collector at Klang, C. H. Turney</i>	2,400

SUNGEI UJONG.

<i>Chief Ruler, Datoh Klana, Tunku Lela Setia</i>	6,000
<i>Datoh Bandar, Ahmed Bukit</i>	2,400
<i>Datoh Muda, Che Meh Mohamed Prah</i>	2,400
<i>Resident, W. F. B. Paul</i>	5,200

Consuls.**SINGAPORE.**

<i>Austria-Hungary, D. Brandt.</i>	
<i>Belgium, H. Hinnekindt.</i>	
<i>Brazil, José d'Almeida.</i>	
<i>China, Tso Ping Lung.</i>	
<i>Denmark, R. G. Stiven.</i>	
<i>France, E. Gasselin.</i>	
<i>German Empire, Hermann Rettich.</i>	
<i>Hawaiian Islands, R. Brenner.</i>	
<i>Italy, F. de Goyzueta.</i>	
<i>Netherlands, G. Lavino, Consul-General, S.S.</i>	
<i>Portugal, M. Ribeiro.</i>	
<i>Russia, W. H. Diethelm, Vice-Consul.</i>	
<i>Siam, Tan Kim Ching; Tan Soon Toh, Vice-Consul.</i>	
<i>Spain, C. de Garcimartin; Ricardo Rodrigues Diez, Vice-Consul.</i>	
<i>Sweden and Norway, J. R. Cuthbertson.</i>	
<i>United States of America, Major A. G. Studer; J. Anderson, Vice-Consul.</i>	

PENANG.

<i>Austria-Hungary, R. Klunders.</i>	
<i>Denmark, F. H. Friederichs, Vice-Consul.</i>	
<i>France, F. H. Gottlieb, Consular Agent.</i>	
<i>German Empire, R. Klunders.</i>	
<i>Italy, F. H. Friederichs, Consular Agent.</i>	
<i>Netherlands, T. A. Krüyt.</i>	
<i>Portugal, José Miguel da Luz Vieira, Vice-Consul.</i>	
<i>Siam, A. D. Neubronner.</i>	
<i>United States of America, J. Heim, Consular Agent.</i>	

* With entertainment allowance.

† The Dindings are placed temporarily under the Resident, Perak.

TASMANIA.

General Description.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass's Straits, 120 miles wide: the important gold-producing colony of Victoria being on the other side of the straits. The surface is diversified by ranges of hills and valleys, with occasionally large plains. Tasmania is one of the most healthy of the British colonies, and is never too hot in summer nor too cold in winter for outdoor occupations to be carried on; nor is it subject to the droughts experienced in the other Australian colonies.

The three spring months commence in September, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in June.

From observations taken at Hobart for 1884 the mean heat of spring was 56°, summer 59°, autumn 51°, winter 48°, of the whole year 54°, which—compared with that of London, 51°; Edinburgh, 47°; Quebec, 41°; New York, 51°—shows a superiority of climate over those places. Rain fell on 171 days in the year, and the rainfall is a little more than 21 inches.

All the principal towns are united by telegraph.

There are 1,313 miles of telegraph (with 1,716 miles of wire) open in the colony.

There is an electric cable between Tasmania and Victoria, whence land-lines extend to New South Wales, Queensland, Adelaide, and South Australia, the starting point of a line across the Australian continent to Port Darwin, and thence to England *via* Java.

The colony is placed in telegraph communication with New Zealand, *via* Sydney (New South Wales), by means of submarine cable.

Steamers run between Melbourne and Hobart and Launceston twice and sometimes thrice a week. Direct mail steamer from Hobart to Sydney every fortnight. Direct mail steamer between Hobart and New Zealand twice a month. There is also a steamer trading between Launceston and the north-west ports of Tasmania and Melbourne every week. Sailing vessels are continually departing from Hobart or Launceston to all the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The mail steamer from Melbourne to Galle and London every two weeks, time 42 days *via* Brindisi. The mail steamer from Sydney to San Francisco and thence to London, *via* New York, every four weeks; time about 60 days. The mail steamer *via* Brisbane, Singapore, and Galle every four weeks; passage from Tasmania about 70 days. Sailing vessels of 600 to 700 tons direct to London in summer months. Clipper ships of heavy tonnage, as well as steamers of large power and tonnage, run between London and Melbourne all the year round, affording great facilities for communication between England and Tasmania.

There are 234 places in Tasmania where post offices are established.

There is no postage on newspapers to the United Kingdom, the other Australian colonies, or any part of Tasmania, when posted in the island.

The post office money order system is in force for orders on the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Great Britain and Ireland, India, and Germany, up to 10*l.* for each order.

The island contains 15½ million acres of land, and the islands connected with it contain 1½ million acres: 4,403,888 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of

12,374,112 acres, of which 1,778,977 acres are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes.

The colony—which is 170 miles from N. to S., and 160 from E. to W.—is divided into 18 counties.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass Straits.

Besides the corporations of the city of Hobart and town of Launceston, there are twenty-one rural municipal councils in the colony, each with its warden and a sufficient police, and thirteen police districts.

Benevolent societies, working men's clubs, homes for the poor, asylums for the insane, hospitals for the sick, three asylums for paupers, reformatories, boys' home, town mission, Bible societies, temperance societies, Odd Fellows' Societies, Freemasons' lodges, gardeners' societies, and agricultural associations, have been established, and are in active operation.

The main road from the port of Hobart to Launceston is 123 miles long, passes through the centre of the colony, and is maintained in excellent order by the Government: all the other main roads are under the control of main road boards, and are constructed and maintained by the Government. The cross and bye roads are under the care of local trustees, and are maintained partly by rates and partly by contributions from the treasury. In 1884 the maintenance of main roads cost 18,158*l.*, of cross and bye roads 30,645*l.*

There are now 374 miles of railway in the colony, constructed mainly on the three foot six inch gauge. 257 miles of these are opened for traffic, and 117 miles in course of construction. The following is an abstract of the various lines:—

<i>Open Lines.</i>	Miles.
Hobart to Launceston (also with running powers over 11 miles of Government railways)	123
Launceston to Formby	82
Emu Bay to Waratah	48
Parattah to Oatlands	4
	<hr/> 257
<i>Under Construction.</i>	
Fingal, corners to St. Mary's	46
Bridgewater to Geenorah	24
Launceston to Scottsdale	47
	<hr/> 374

The first of the above lines is worked by an English Company; the colony guaranteeing to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on a sum not exceeding 650,000*l.* for 30 years upon due fulfilment of the contract and maintenance of the line during that period.

There is also a railway from the port of Launceston to Deloraine, 45 miles in length, passing through some of the best agricultural lands of the colony. It cost 510,000*l.*, and it is about to be extended from Deloraine to Formby, on the north-west coast. Besides the railway above mentioned, there are about 20 miles in course of construction, making the total of Tasmanian railways 374 miles.

Land.

The upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is 1*l.* an acre; and the upset price of pastoral lands a sum equal to 12 years' rental, but not less than 5*s.* an acre.

Any person may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricul-

tural land not exceeding 320 acres, at 1l. an acre, on the following terms, as exemplified to the extent of 100 acres:—

	£	s.	d.
100 acres at 20s.	100	0	0
Add one-third for credit	33	6	8
	£133	6	8
Cash at time of purchase	3	6	8
Ditto first year	5	0	0
Ditto second year	5	0	0
Ditto third and following years up to 14 years	10	0	0 a yr.

And so on in proportion for any greater or smaller area than 100 acres.

When 500 acres shall have been sold in not less than 10 lots adjoining or close to each other, the Governor in Council is empowered to raise a sum not exceeding half of such purchase money for the purpose of constructing a road or roads in the vicinity of the lots.

Credit is allowed on all purchases above 15l. The various islands belonging to Tasmania may be leased for 14 years by rent payable in advance for each year.

The Immigration Act also empowers the Immigration Board to permit any person, who has paid his family's passage-money as a "cabin" or intermediate passenger, to demand, within a year after his arrival in the colony, a certificate to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, and 10 for each child accompanying him or joining him within twelve months.

And for these lands a grant will issue after five years' residence within the colony: but the order will not be forfeited by the death of the emigrant if his family remain.

The Emigration and Colonists' Aid Corporation, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, is the agency now employed by the Tasmanian Board of Immigration, to whom all enquiries for information respecting the Colony should be addressed.

Industry.

The exports of the island are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, preserves, gold, hides, skins, and leather, hops, sperm oil, timber, vegetables, and tanning bark. The value of tin and gold exported in 1884 was—tin, 301,423l.; gold, 132,010l.

The land in cultivation in 1884 was 425,845 acres. There were in the colony 128,834 horned cattle and 1,720,027 sheep. The quantity of wool exported in the year 1884 was 8,215,101 lb., valued at 453,567l.

Tasmania possesses a great source of wealth in her minerals, some of which are now being turned to account. Coal, abundant in quantity and of good quality, is found in many parts of the island. Iron ores exist in great quantities, and iron of the finest quality has been produced from them. Tin in immense quantities has been discovered at Mount Bischoff, the whole mountain being said to be intersected with veins of that ore. The north-east portion of the island is also rich in that mineral. There exists in the island an enormous lode of bismuth, said to be the richest in the world. Copper, silver, and antimony have also been found, the copper yielding 30 per cent. of metal. Along the northern coast is to be found slate of first-rate quality.

In the elevated plateau which occupies the centre of the island are numerous lakes, which by means

of irrigation might be made to spread fertility over a large surface, and furnish rich pasture land for stock.

In these various ways profitable employment might be found for a large amount of capital and labour, and Tasmania might become one of the most prosperous and agreeable of the Australasian colonies.

The want of labour is seriously felt, in consequence of the drain upon it by the mines. Farm and other labourers, and female domestic servants, are in great request, as well as miners and artisans.

Census.

On 3rd April, 1881, the population of Tasmania was 115,705, of whom 61,162 were males, and 54,543 females. The death-rate of 1881 was 14.77 to the 1,000 of the population, but for 1868-73 it was only 14 per 1,000. The number of inhabited houses is 21,858. The black aboriginal population is now extinct, but there are on the Furneaux Islands a number of half-breeds, many of whom are descended from them.

Numerous churches and chapels are erected in various parts; and in addition to private schools, there are 191 Government schools, having 14,846 scholars on the rolls; and several scholarships are maintained by the colony, the best being the two annual Tasmanian scholarships, of 200l. a year each, tenable at an English university for four years. There are also 17 yearly exhibitions from primary to superior schools, each tenable for four years, varying from 16l. to 20l. a year.

There were 31,080 persons, or 26.86 per cent., in Tasmania who could not read, according to the census, on 3rd of April, 1881, of whom 15,889 were under 5 years old.

Hobart is a city of considerable size, containing (in 1885) within the Registration boundary 30,748 inhabitants and 38 places of worship. The city has been much improved of late years by the addition of several handsome public buildings.

Launceston, the second town of the colony, contains within the Registration boundary a population of 18,854 persons, and is rapidly progressing.

Constitution.

The constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17): by this Act a Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted, called "the Parliament of Tasmania."

The Legislative Council consists of sixteen members, elected for thirteen electoral districts. Every member of the Legislative Council holds his seat for six years from the day of his election, at the expiration of which time his seat becomes vacant. The competency of the Council is not affected by vacancies, so long as seven members remain. No judge of the Supreme Court can be a member of the Legislative Council. The qualification for a member is to be thirty years of age, and a natural-born or naturalized subject. The qualification for an elector is the possession of a freehold estate of 20l. or leasehold of 80l. annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, or minister of religion, or an officer of the army or navy.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected for the same number of electoral districts. Any natural-born or naturalized subject can be elected, provided that he is not a judge of the Supreme Court. The duration of the Assembly is five years. The qualification of an elector for the Assembly is to have his name included in the assessment roll of the district for which his vote is to be

given as the owner or occupier of any property, or to be in receipt of income of 60*l.* sterling per year, for 6 months prior to 1st November in any year. House allowances or rations to be regarded as income according to certain scale. Voting by ballot is regulated by 21 Vict., No. 32.

The Governor is advised by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

<i>Duties.</i>	£	s.	d.
Acid, tartaric, per lb.	0	0	4
Ale, beer, and porter of all kinds, in wood, per gallon	0	0	9
Ale, beer, and porter of all kinds, in bottle, per gallon, 6 reputed quarts or 1 dozen reputed pints to be taken as a gallon	0	1	3
Almonds, per lb.	0	0	2
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	2
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	2
Bags, wool, each	0	0	4
" manufactured from hemp, jute, or cotton, each	0	0	0½
Barley, pearl, per lb.	0	0	0½
" Scotch, per lb.	0	0	0½
" per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Bath bricks, per cwt.	0	0	9
Beans, per 100 lb.	0	0	10
Beef, per 100 lbs. gross	0	1	6
Blue, per lb.	0	0	2
Boards planed, tongued, and grooved, per 100 super. feet	0	5	0
Bran, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Brandy, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Bricks, bath, per cwt.	0	0	9
Buckets, each	0	0	3
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Camp ovens, per cwt. gross	0	2	6
Canary seed, per lb.	0	0	0½
Candles, per lb.	0	0	2
Carbonate of soda, per lb.	0	0	1
Carriages, two wheels and springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads, each	5	0	0
Carriages on four wheels and springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads, each	10	0	0
Castings, rough iron, per cwt. gross	0	1	0
Cements, mineral, per cwt.	0	0	9
Chalk, per cwt.	0	0	9
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	2
Chicory, per lb.	0	0	4
Chimney pots, earthenware, per cwt.	0	0	9
Chocolate, per lb.	0	0	3
Cider, per gallon	0	0	6
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	0	5	0
" destroyed for sheepwash, per lb.	0	0	3
Cinnamon, per lb.	0	0	4
Cloves, per lb.	0	0	4
Coals, per ton	0	1	0
Cocoa, per lb.	0	0	3
Coffee (green), per lb.	0	0	3
Coffee (roasted or ground), per lb.	0	0	4
Coke, per ton	0	1	0
Confectionery, per lb.	0	0	1
Cordials (see Spirits), per gallon	0	12	0
Fencing, iron, per cwt.	0	0	9
Fish, dried, per lb.	0	0	1
Flour, wheaten, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Fruits, dried, per lb.	0	0	2
Gin, geneva, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0

Ginger, per lb.	0	0	4
Glue, per lb.	0	0	1
Grain, every description, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Gunpowder, for blasting, per lb.	0	0	1
" all other kinds, per lb.	0	0	6
Hams, per lb.	0	0	2
Hempseed, per lb.	0	0	0½
Hops, per lb.	0	0	2
Iron fencing, per cwt.	0	0	9
" retorts and rough iron castings, per cwt. gross	0	1	0
Lamp black, per lb.	0	0	0½
Lard, per lb.	0	0	2
Lead, milled, sheet, or piping, per cwt.	0	2	6
Lead, red and white, per lb.	0	0	0½
Linseed, per lb.	0	0	0½
" meal, per lb.	0	0	0½
Liquorice, per lb.	0	0	2
Macaroni, per lb.	0	0	2
Maize, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Malt, per bushel	0	1	0
" liquors, in wood, per gallon	0	0	9
" in bottle, per gallon, six reputed quarts or one dozen reputed pints to be taken as a gallon.	0	1	3
Matches, lucifer, per cubic foot	0	1	0
" wax vestas, per cubic foot	0	3	0
Molasses, per cwt.	0	3	6
Mustard, per lb.	0	0	2
Mutton, per 100 lbs. gross	0	1	6
Nails, iron, except screw nails, per cwt. gross	0	2	6
Nutmegs, per lb.	0	0	4
Nuts and bolts, iron, per cwt.	0	2	6
Oatmeal, per lb.	0	0	0½
Oats, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Oils of every description, except fish oils, medicinal oils, and perfumed oils, per gallon	0	1	0
Ovens, camp, per cwt. gross	0	2	6
Packs, wool, each	0	0	4
Paints of every description, per lb.	0	0	0½
Peas, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
" split, per lb.	0	0	0½
Pepper, black, per lb.	0	0	2
" white, per lb.	0	0	2
" all other, per lb.	0	0	4
Perfumed spirits, per gallon	0	18	0
Perry, per gallon	0	0	6
Pickles, in bottles, reputed quarts, per dozen	0	3	0
Pickles, in bottles, reputed pints, per dozen	0	2	0
Piping, lead, per cwt.	0	2	6
Plaster of Paris, per cwt.	0	0	9
Polish of all kinds, per gallon	0	1	6
Pulse, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Rapeseed, per lb.	0	0	0½
Retorts, and rough iron castings, per cwt. gross	0	1	0
Rice, per lb.	0	0	0½
Rivets, iron, exempt.			
Rum, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Sago, per lb.	0	0	2
Salt, per cwt.	0	1	6
Saltpetre, per cwt.	0	1	6
Sauces, in bottles, reputed pints, per dozen	0	3	0
Sauces, in bottles, reputed half pints, per doz.	0	2	0
Shot, per lb.	0	0	1
Snuff, per lb.	0	5	0
" destroyed for sheepwash, per lb.	0	0	3

Soap, not perfumed or fancy, per lb.	0	0	1
" perfumed and fancy, per lb.	0	0	3
Soda, crystals, per lb.	0	0	0½
" carbonate of, per lb.	0	0	1
Spices of all kinds, per lb.	0	0	4
Spirits, brandy, rum, gin, Geneva, whisky, and all other spirits, cordials, liquors, or strong waters, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Spirits, methylated and other spirits unfit for human consumption, taken as proof, per gallon	0	3	0
Spirits, perfumed, per gallon	0	18	0
" of tar, per gallon	0	0	6
Starch, per lb.	0	0	1
Sugar candy, per lb.	0	0	1
" (loaf and crushed), per lb.	0	0	1
" all other kinds, per cwt.	0	6	0
Tapioca, per lb.	0	0	2
Tar, spirits of, per gallon	0	0	6
Tartaric acid, per lb.	0	0	4
Tea, per lb.	0	0	3
Tiles, kiln, flooring, per cwt.	0	0	9
Timber, sawn, 3 inches and over, exempt. Under 3 inches, per 100 super. feet	0	2	6
Tobacco, per lb.	0	3	0
" destroyed for sheep-wash, per lb.	0	0	3
Tubs, each.	0	0	3
Turpentine, per gallon	0	1	0
Twine, per lb.	0	0	1
Varnish and polish of all kinds, per gallon	0	1	6
Vermicelli, per lb.	0	0	2
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	6
Walnuts and other nuts, per lb.	0	0	2
Wax vests, per cubic foot.	0	3	0
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Whisky, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Whiting, per cwt.	0	0	3
Wines, in wood, per gallon.	0	4	0
" in bottles, per gallon, six reputed quarts or one dozen reputed pints to be taken as a gallon	0	6	0
Wool bags, each	0	4	0

The following articles are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem:—

Account books; apparel, all kinds; apothecary's wares; art, works of; axe-handles; bagging, manufactured; hemp, jute, and grey calicoes; barley, patent; basketware, lined or unlined; bath chairs, biscuits, blacking, blankets; blinds, venetian; boilers, cast iron; boots, shoes and galoshes; bottled fruits; bottles, quarter pint and under, fancy, and decanters; brassware; brooms, hair and other; broom handles, brushes, cabinet organs, caps; cards, playing; carraway seeds, carpets and carpeting of all kinds, cartridges, casks, chandeliers, chemicals, chinaware; clocks, all descriptions; cloth, not otherwise enumerated; coir matting, combs, ornaments for confectionery, copperware, cornflour; cotton, manufactures of; cotton rugs, cream of tartar, cricketing materials, crockery ware, cutlery, drapery, drugs and druggists' wares, earthenware, envelopes, essence of lemon, feathers, fireworks; fish, in tins; fish, pickled, in barrels or kegs; flour, corn; Forfar and grey calicoes, fork handles; furniture, manufactured; furs, galvanized iron and zinc, gasaliers; glass, plate, crown and sheet, and glass of every description; glass, silvered; glassware; gloves, kid, and all gloves manufactured from skins;

groats, patent; guns and fowling pieces, haberdashery, halters; handles, axe, fork, broom, mop, and spade; hardware, harmoniums, harness, hats, hearthrugs; hemp, manufactured for bagging; hides, dressed; hollow-ware of iron only; honey, hosiery; iron, galvanized, and zinc sheet or piping, ridge caps or spouting; ironmongery, all kinds; isinglass, jars for jam, glass or earthenware; jute, manufactured for bagging; kid gloves, lamps, leather, leather goods; linen, manufactures of; linoleum, looking-glasses, maizena, matting of every description and manufacture, millinery, mop handles; mops, woollen and cotton; mouldings, made of wood; musical instruments of every description, oil cloth, oil baize; oilmen's stores, except pickles, sauces, and oils; oils, medicinal; organs; paper, fancy, writing, printing and wrapping, and all printed paper not being books; paper, room; paper, glass and sand; perfumery and perfumed oils; photographs, framed; pianofortes; pictures, framed; pipes, clay; pistols, plate glass, plough traces, pork; pots, iron; preserves; railway material not otherwise specified; rugs, woollen and cotton; rugs, hearth; saddlery of every description, sandpaper and glasspaper, satin of every description, screw nails, shoe thread, shoes and boots; silk, manufactures of; skins, dressed; slates, roofing and flagging; spade handles; spouting, galvanized iron and zinc; stationery, statuary; tools, boring and edge not otherwise specified; toys, tweeds of every description, umbrellas, velvets, Venetian blinds, wadding, whipcord, whips and whiphongs; wickerware, lined and unlined; wire, wire binding for agricultural machinery, woollen manufactures, woollen rugs, works of art, workboxes and desks, wrapping paper.

The following articles are subject to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent:—

Agricultural tools, implements, and machinery, except worked by steam, gas water, wind or horse power; arms and axles, cart and carriage; bags, paper without printing thereon; boxes, cart and carriage; handles, rake; horticultural implements and tools; machinery of every description not otherwise enumerated; paper, uncut for manufacturing purposes, without printing thereon; rake handles, shovels and spades.

Jewellery of gold or silver, whole or in part, fancy goods and trinkets, plate and plated ware, gold and silver of every description, and watches of every description, are subject to an ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent.

Architraves, doors, sashes, and skirtings made of wood are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Exemptions.

Acids: carbolie, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, agricultural seeds, alum; anvils, blacksmiths'; anchors, ships'; animals, living; arsenic, crude; bags, gunny; bags, empty, which have been used for export; baggage, passengers'; bark; bells, specially imported for churches or chapels; binnacle lamps, ships; bellows, blacksmiths'; bluestone, boats, boat oars; boiler plates, bolts for boilers, screws for boilers, and raw materials used in boiler making; bolts, copper and yellow metal; bones, bone dust; books, printed; bottles, not being fancy bottles or decanters, and over one quart pint imperial measure; blocks, ships'; bricks, building; bricks, fire; bridges, iron; bristles, unmanufactured; bulbs, bullion, cabinet organs for churches and chapels, cabinet sewing machines; cables, chain; candle, cotton; canvas for sails, carbolate of lime; cardboard, uncut; carriage shafts, spokes

naves or felloes, cattle, charts and maps, chain cables, chloralime, chlorade of lime; clay, fire and pipe, unmanufactured; clocks for churches and chapels, cocoa fibre, cocoanuts, coconut oil, coin; coir, unmanufactured; compasses, ships'; copperas; copper or yellow metal rods, bolts, or sheathing, and nails; copper, plates or sheets; corks, cordage, corn sacks; cotton, raw; cotton waste and cotton flock, crucibles, dead eyes and rings for shipping, dead lights for shipping, dogs, draining pipes and tiles, dyewood and dyestuffs for manufacturing, earthenware pipes for conveyance of water, engine fittings, viz.: brass cocks, flax packing and abestos, injectors, iron, brass, and glass tubing, indiarubber sheeting, lubricators, steam gauges, valves, springs, and water gauges; Epsom salts; felt, for sheathing; fire clay; lumps, firebricks; firewood; flax, unmanufactured; flock, cotton and woollen; fruit, green; galvanized wire rope, gilt mouldings, made of wood, for picture frames, globes; gold, bars, coins, and dust; granite, in rough block; grapes; grindery, viz.: all articles used exclusively in bootmaking and shoemaking; grindstones, guano, gunnies, hair, unmanufactured; hair cloth for hop kilns; harmoniums for churches and chapels; hatters' material, viz., felt hoods, shellac, hat ventilators, linings, hatters' galleons and spall boards, also silks, plush, and calico, prepared for, and used exclusively by hatters; hay; hemp, unmanufactured; hides, raw and unmanufactured; horses, household furniture and effects of immigrants or residents not being for sale, ice, ingots, sheets, or plates of copper, brass, bronze, and zinc, ink, instruments, scientific, optical, and surgical; iron, rod, bar, hoop, sheet, plate, and pig; jute, unmanufactured; kapoek, kreosote, crude; lamps, ships' signal and binnacle; lead, pig; lemons, lime juice, lime, carbolate and chloride of; lime juice, linseed oil cake, logwood; machines, sewing; machinery to be worked by steam, gas, water, wind, or horse-power; magazines, reviews, and pamphlets, manures of every description; marble, rough, in block; maps and charts, millboards, millstones, mould boards; music, printed; nails, yellow metal or copper; newspapers, oars for boats, oakum and junk; oil-cake, linseed; oranges, ores of all kinds of metals, organs and cabinet organs for churches and chapels; packages, all empty; casks, cases, boxes, bags, used in the export of Tasmanian produce; palm oil, unrefined; photographs, unframed; pictures, unframed; pigs, pine-apples; pipeclay, unmanufactured; pipes, iron, not galvanized; pipes, draining and earthenware, for conveyance of water; pitch, plants and shrubs, poultry, printing presses, types, and materials; pulse; railway material; rails, fishplates, bolts, spikes, or other fastenings, springs, wheels, axles, and tires; ratans, split or unsplit; Raymond's phosphorizer, or any machine used for destruction of rabbits; resin; rivets, iron; rope and cordage of every description; rope, galvanized wire rope; sacks, corn; sail, canvas; scale board; seeds, agricultural and horticultural; sewing machines of every description; share, moulds; sheep or lambs, sheep shears, ships' sheaves, blocks, dead eyes, rings, thimbles, shackles, dead lights, anchors, chains, cables, compasses, shrubs and plants; silk, unmanufactured; skins, raw and unmanufactured; slate pencils; slates, school; slates, in block; soda, ash, caustic, and silicate; soldering fluids; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; steel, unmanufactured; stone, in rough block; suet, sulphur, sumac; tablets, memorial; tallow; tanks, iron; tar and tar oil; terra japonica; tiles, drain-

ing; timber in log; tin and tinplates, unmanufactured; tow, traction engines and their carriages; trees; type, printing; valonia, vegetables, whaling implements and gear of every description, whalebone, fins, and oil from whale fisheries; windows, memorial, for churches and chapels; wool, unmanufactured; woollen waste, works of art, statues, busts of marble, bronze, iron, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and antiquities, yellow metal rods, bolts, sheathing, and rails; zinc, sheets or plates; all goods, the produce of Tasmania, and all goods for the use of Her Majesty's Government; wines and spirits for Her Majesty's military officers serving in the Colony on full pay.

The following Officers have administered the Government of Tasmania since its Foundation on 16th February, 1804.

	From
Col. David Collins, R.M.	Feb. 19, 1804
Lieut. Edward Lord, R.M.	Mar. 24, 1810
Capt Murray, 73rd Regt.	Feb., 1812
Lieut.-Col. Geils, 73rd Regt.	Feb. 4, 1813
Col. Thos. Davey, R.M.	April 9, 1817
Col. William Sorell	
Col. George Arthur, Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land	May 14, 1824
Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. Darling	Dec. 3, 1825
Col. Arthur	Dec. 6, 1825
Lieut.-Col. K. Snodgrass	Oct. 31, 1826
Sir John Franklin, Kt. R.N.	Jan. 5, 1837
Sir J. E. E. Wilmot, Bart.	Aug. 21, 1843
Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq.	Oct. 13, 1846
Sir W. T. Denison, Kt., Capt. R.E.	Jan. 26, 1847
Sir Henry E. Fox, Young, Kt.	Jan. 8, 1845
Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1861
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Trevor, C.B.	Dec. 30, 1868
Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 15, 1869
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt., Administrator of the Government	Mar. 26, 1874
Sir Francis Smith, Knt., Administrator of the Government	Nov. 30, 1874
Fred. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1875
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government	April 6, 1880
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator of the Government	Oct. 21, 1880
Maj. Sir G. C. Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G.	Dec. 7, 1881

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	342,606	336,090
1876	327,017	341,889
1877	366,118	352,461
1878	385,936	379,232
1879	375,570	481,216
1880	442,158	415,196
1881	505,006	463,684
1882	550,066	500,801
1883	562,066	533,330
1884	549,262	584,047

Proceeds of Loans are not included in Revenue.

1884—Public Debt of Tasmania, 3,202,300*l*.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	1,185,942	1,085,976
1876	1,133,003	1,130,983
1877	1,308,671	1,416,975
1878	1,324,812	1,315,695

	£	£
1879	1,267,475	1,301,097
1880	1,369,223	1,511,931
1881	1,431,144	1,555,576
1882	1,670,872	1,587,389
1883	1,832,637	1,731,599
1884	1,656,118	1,475,857

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major Sir G. C. Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Hon. John Wallop, 250*l.*

Cabinet.

Premier and Chief Secretary, The Hon. Adye Douglas.

Attorney-General, The Hon. J. S. Dodds.

Treasurer, The Hon. W. H. Burgess.

Minister of Lands and Works, The Hon. N. J. Brown.

Executive Council.

Clerk of the Council, E. C. Nowell, 100*l.*

Legislative Council.

President, Hon. W. A. B. Gellibrand, 400*l.*

Chairman of Committees, Hon. William Dodery, 150*l.*

Members.

Hon. J. W. Agnew.	Hon. F. W. Grubb.
" James Aikenhead.	" W. Moore.
" D. Cameron.	" A. Macgregor.
" W. Crosby.	" W. Hodgson.
" W. Dodery.	" John Lord.
" A. Douglas.	" Thos. C. Smart.
" P. O. Fysh.	" John Scott.
" W. A. B. Gellibrand.	" John Watchorn.

Clerk of the Council, E. C. Nowell, 400*l.*

Clerk Assistant, C. J. F. Collier, 100*l.*

Usher of Black Rod, G. F. Evans, 100*l.*

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. Alfred Dobson, 400*l.*

Chairman of Committees, Henry Elms Lette, 250*l.*

Members.

W. H. D. Archer.	W. A. Guesdon.
W. H. Burgess.	W. St. Paul Gellibrand.
E. N. C. Braddon.	W. Hart.
Hon. J. N. Brown.	Henry Lamb.
W. T. H. Brown.	H. E. Lette.
B. S. Bird.	R. J. Lucas.
Audley Coote.	A. T. Pillinger.
E. L. Crowther.	Hon. Thos. Reibey.
J. G. Davies.	H. I. J. R. Rooke.
Hon. Alfred Dobson.	Ebenezer Shoobridge.
Hon. J. S. Dodds.	George Salier.
J. M. Dooley.	W. Belbin.
J. W. Falkiner.	John Lyne.
C. B. B. Grubb.	George Stokell.
James Gray.	

Clerk to the House and Librarian, F. A. Packer, 400*l.*

Clerk Assistant, H. T. Maning, 225*l.*

Sergeant-at-Arms, John Forster, R. Clerk, 100*l.*

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary and Premier, Hon. A. Douglas, 1,100*l.*

Under Secretary, B. T. Solly, 550*l.*

Chief Clerk, H. E. Smith, 400*l.*

Record Clerk, R. Newman, 320*l.*

Clerk, M. P. Honey, 160*l.*

And 1 Clerk at 150*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Burgess, 900*l.*

Under Treasurer, W. H. Windsor, 550*l.*

Ministerial Clerk, J. E. Packer, 350*l.*; also *Secretary Public Debts Sinking Fund*, 50*l.*

Clerk in Revenue Office, G. W. Fletcher, 375*l.*

Clerk in Pay Office, W. Benson, 190*l.*

Accountant, A. Reid, 350*l.*

Clerks, J. E. Bennison, 230*l.*; T. Windsor, 160*l.*

And 3 Clerks: 1 at 140*l.*, 1 at 90*l.*, 1 at 60*l.*

Audit Office.

Colonial Auditor, W. Lovett, 650*l.*

Chief Clerk, J. W. Israel, 350*l.*

Travelling Inspectors of Accounts, C. Mitchell, 210*l.*, and J. H. Oldham, 150*l.*

Clerks, W. R. Honey, 250*l.*; H. L. D'Emden, 210*l.*; G. R. Miller, 160*l.*

And 3 Clerks: 1 at 110*l.*, 1 at 90*l.*, and 1 at 60*l.*

Statistical and General Registry Department.

Statistician and General Registrar, R. M. Johnston, 500*l.*

Assistant Statistician, F. R. M. Hudspeth, 200*l.*

2 Clerks: 1 at 130*l.*, and 1 at 80*l.*; and 35 Deputy Registrars.

Customs and Excise Department.—Hobart.

Collector and Inspector of Customs, E. T. Boyes, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Shipping, T. E. Hewitt, 400*l.*

Clerks, A. H. Packer, 200*l.*; J. L. Harbroe, 170*l.*; and 1 at 50*l.*

Landing Waiter, J. R. Bateman, 350*l.*

5 Landing Waiters, 2 at 250*l.*, 1 at 210*l.*, 1 at 150*l.*, and 1 at 110*l.*

Warehouse-keeper, M. C. Coverdale, 250*l.*

Head Storeman, Cooper, and Contractor for ordinary labour, 320*l.*

Marker and Landing Waiter's Assistant, 90*l.*

LAUNCESTON.

Collector and Landing Surveyor, J. W. Campbell, 475*l.*

Chief Clerk, E. M. King, 275*l.*

Clerks, W. J. Bain, 210*l.*; M. F. Brownrigg, 90*l.*; V. F. Chambers, 70*l.*

Landing Waiter, James Barnard, 350*l.*

4 Landing Waiters: 1 at 250*l.*, 1 at 110*l.*, and 1 at 100*l.*; and 1 Weigher.

1 Tide Waiter at 100*l.* each.

Warehouse-keeper, H. M. Latham, 160*l.*

Marker and Landing Waiter's Assistant, 90*l.*

Head Storeman and Contractor for all ordinary labour, 320*l.*

Outstations—Hobart and Launceston.

6 Landing Waiters: 1 at 150*l.*, 1 at 120*l.*, 3 at 100*l.* each, 1 at 50*l.*; and 14 Tide Waiters, 12 at 12*l.* each, and two at 18*l.* each.

Excise Branch—Hobart.

Beer Duty, O. H. Hedberg, 300*l.*

Real Estate Duties Department.

Chief Commissioner and Collector, Fras. Butler, 400*l.*

Collector, Launceston, F. Ferguson, 300*l.*

Chief Clerk, E. A. Norman, 210*l.*

And 5 Clerks: 1 at 150*l.*, and 4 at 100*l.* each.

Post Office, Hobart.

Postmaster-General, Hon. W. H. Burgess.
Postmaster and Secretary to Post Office, A. C. Douglas, 600*l*.
 11 Clerks: 2 at 160*l*., 1 at 140*l*., 1 at 110*l*., 3 at 80*l*., 4 at 70*l*., and 1 at 50*l*.
Comptroller and Actuary of Money Order Branch, T. H. Magrath, 450*l*.
Cashier, H. V. Bayly, 260*l*.
 5 Clerks: 1 at 160*l*., 1 at 100*l*., 2 at 80*l*., and 1 at 60*l*.
Stamp Branch Accountant, H. Boyes, 370*l*.
 1 Clerk, 110*l*.
Dead Letter Branch Clerk, 160*l*.

Post Office, Launceston.

Postmaster, W. Wundeatt, 450*l*.
Clerk, W. Hunt, 300*l*.
 10 Clerks: 1 at 190*l*., 1 at 120*l*., 1 at 100*l*., 1 at 90*l*., 1 at 80*l*., 3 at 70*l*., and 1 at 50*l*. each.
 And 225 Postmasters.

Office of Stores.

Colonial Storekeeper, C. H. Huxtable, 400*l*.
Accountant, F. W. Norman, 200*l*.
Clerk, G. B. Penny, 190*l*.
Storekeeper, H. Hull, 150*l*.

Inspection of Machinery.

Inspector of Machinery, J. Clark, 250*l*.

Government Printing Office.

Government Printer, W. T. Strutt, 400*l*.
Overseer, W. Grahame, 260*l*.
Reader, J. Hogg, 225*l*.

Analyst's Office.

Analyst, W. F. Ward, 400*l*.
Assistant ditto, 40*l*.

Meteorological Department.

Observer, Commander J. Shortt, R.N., 100*l*.

Salmon and Trout Breeding Establishment.

Superintendent and Inspector of Fisheries, F. S. Kent, 350*l*.
Secretary, P. S. Seager, 25*l*.
Assistant ditto, 91*l*.

Electric Telegraph, Hobart.

Superintendent of Telegraphs and Torpedo Electrician, Robert Henry, 425*l*.
Chief Operator, J. J. McDonald, 240*l*.
Accountant, C. H. M. Eckford, 130*l*.
 2 Counter clerks at 100*l*., and 1 at 70*l*. each.
 7 Operators: 2 at 150*l*., 1 at 130*l*., 2 at 120*l*., 1 at 70*l*., and 1 at 50*l*., and telephone clerks at 80*l*. and 50*l*.

Launceston.

Station Master and Operator, Thomas Chitty, 350*l*.
 1 counter clerk at 120*l*. and 1 at 90*l*., and 9 operators: 1 at 180*l*., 1 at 150*l*., 1 at 130*l*., 1 at 110*l*., 1 at 100*l*., 1 at 90*l*., 3 at 70*l*.; and 2 telephone clerks, 70*l*. and 50*l*.
 98 operators in charge of country stations.

Tasmanian Council of Education.

President, Bishop of Tasmania.
Secretary, G. Richardson, 100*l*.
 And 14 Members.

Education Department.

Chief Inspector, Thomas Stephens, 500*l*.
Inspector of Schools, James Rule, 400*l*.
Third Inspector, G. Bourdillon, 300*l*.
Secretary, George Richardson, 300*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. R. Roe, 200*l*.
 And 3 Clerks: 1 at 100*l*., 1 at 90*l*., and 1 at 70*l*.

Defences

Commandant and Inspecting Field Officer, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Legge, 500*l*.
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Northern Division, L. C. A. Warner, 300*l*.
Col. Commanding Reserves, Colonel H. L. C. Bernard, 200*l*.
Staff Officer, 300*l*.
Staff Adjutant, Northern District, Capt. W. Hunt, 100*l*.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Chief Justice, W. L. Dobson, 1,500*l*.
Puisne Judge, Hon. W. R. Giblin, 1,200*l*.

Supreme Court.

Registrar of Deeds and Collector of Stamp Duties, and Registrar and Collector of Probate Duties, G. P. Adams, 600*l*.
Judges' Associate and Clerk of the Court, George Browne, 400*l*.
Clerk, Vernon Midwood, 300*l*.
 And 2 Clerks: 1 at 200*l*., 1 at 110*l*.
 1 Clerk to Registrar of Deeds, 160*l*.

Law Officers.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. Dodds, 900*l*.
Solicitor-General and Clerk of the Peace, R. P. Adams, 450*l*.
Secretary to Law Department, Frederick Stops, 500*l*.
Clerk, E. D. Dobbie, 350*l*.
 And 3 Clerks: 1 at 150*l*., and 2 at 70*l*.
Sheriff, Hobart (also Inspector of Police), John Swan, nil.
Under Sheriff, P. S. Seager, 325*l*.
 And 1 Clerk, at 160*l*.
Under Sheriff (Launceston), George Smith, 150*l*.

General Sessions, Court of Requests, and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston.

Recorder and Commissioner, John Whitefoord, 600*l*.
Clerk of the Peace, &c., George Smith, 200*l*.; and 1 clerk at 60*l*.

Lands Titles and Registrar of Deeds.

Recorder of Titles, &c., J. W. Whyte, 500*l*.
Solicitor to Lands Titles Commissioners, S. K. Chapman, 300*l*.
Chief Clerk and Draftsman, G. F. Farmer, 300*l*.
Accountant, R. F. Young, 175*l*.
Clerk and Draftsman, E. R. W. Castray, 200*l*.
Clerk and Junior Draftsman, 120*l*.
 3 Clerks: 1 at 160*l*., 1 at 135*l*., and 1 at 110*l*.
Launceston Branch, 2 clerks, 1 at 100*l*., and 1 at 80*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Tasmania, Right Rev. D. F. Sandford, LL.D.
Dean of Hobart,
Archdeacon (Hobart), A. Davenport, B.A.
Archdeacon (Launceston), F. Hales, B.A.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. D. Murphy, D.D.
Dean, Charles Woods
 (Three scheduled Clergymen receive "state aid," the remainder are supported by the congregations.)

Charitable Institutions.

Superintendent (New Town), John Withrington, 350l.
Superintendent Invalid Depot, Launceston, A. Jones, 150l.

Training School, Cascades.

Superintendent, J. Longmore, 195l.
Administrator of Charitable Grants, John O. Boyle, 400l.
Inspecting Officer, W. A. Calvey, 180l.
Inspecting Officer, G. Judge, 180l.
And clerk at 120l.
Surgeon Superintendent and Medical Officer, Cascades Hospital for Insane, &c., and C. D. Hospital, John Coverdale, 300l.
Superintendent (New Town Farm), J. Harding, 180l.

Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk.

Superintendent and Medical Officer, W. H. Macfarlane, 500l.
Assistant Medical Officer, G. F. Dinham, 300l.
Clerk and Storekeeper, J. B. Brownell, 225l., and clerk, 60l.
And 3 under keepers: 1 at 160l., 1 at 115l., and 1 at 90l.

General Hospital, Hobart.

House Surgeon, L. A. Holden, 350l.
Assistant House Surgeon, J. Lever, 250l.
Secretary, J. S. Morris, 225l.
Lady Superintendent (Nursing Staff), Mrs. Wilson, 150l.

General Hospital, Launceston.

House Surgeon, L. G. Thompson, 400l.
Secretary, T. Gladman, 50l.
House Steward, B. Tragitt, 150l.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Wane, 150l.

Medical and Vaccination Department.

Medical Officer for Gaols, and Health Officer, &c., C. E. Barnard, 400l., and 5 health officers.
Vaccinator (Southern Tasmania), C. N. J. Willes, 300l.
Ditto (Northern Tasmania), G. L. Davis, 300l.

Magistracy, District of Hobart.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, W. Tarleton, 600l.
Back Clerk, L. Reynolds, 375l.
Information Clerk, W. Wheeldon, 200l.

District of Kingborough.

Resident S. M. and Coroner, Kingston, E. Innes, 146l. 13s. 4d.

District of Franklin.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, H. J. Daldy, 300l.

District of Selby.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, H. T. A. Murray, 400l.
Back Clerk, Launceston, C. Spotswood, 300l.
Information Clerk, Launceston, R. Gibton, 180l.

District of George Town, Beaconsfield, and Lefroy.

Stipendiary Magistrate, A. K. Chapman, 350l.
Registrar, Court of Requests, Beaconsfield, 37l.
Ditto, Lefroy, 25l.

District of Ringarooma.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 225l.
Registrar's Court Requests, Scottsdale, 75l.
Ditto, ditto, Moorina, 25l.

District of Port Sorell.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, A. Young, 325l.
Resident Stipendiary Magistrate, P. C. Maxwell, 200l.
Police Clerk, H. W. Thomas, 160l.

District of Russell and Emu Bay

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, Circula Head, George Anderson, 150l.
Ditto, Burnie (Emu Bay), A. H. Boyd, 225

District of Portland.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, George's Bay, H. Dawson, 150l.; 1 Clerk at 50l.

District of Macquarie.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, W. H. Glover, 100l.

Police.

Inspector of Police (also Sheriff), John Swan, 500l.
Clerk, F. J. P. Norman, 250l.
Clerk at 70l.

District of Hobart.

Superintendent of Police, J. Propsting, 250l.

Police.

Superintendent of Police, Kingborough, R. J. Harris, 178l.
Ditto, Franklin, W. Ruddock, 173l.
" Selby, R. Armstrong, 200l.
" George Town, W. Hopkins, 173l. 5s.
" Port Sorell, R. Driscoll, 200l.
" Ringarooma, D. Nornnoyle, 173l. 5s.
" Russell and Emu Bay, H. Berresford, 173l. 5s.
" Portland, R. W. Stuart, 173l. 5s.
Sub-Inspector, Carnarvon, T. Ballanie, 126l.
" West Coast, F. Propsting, 134l. 10s. 1d.
Chief Constable, J. Wilson, 157l. 10s.

Gaol, Hobart.

Gaoler and Superintendent, H. G. Quodling, 350l.
Deputy Gaoler and Assistant, T. E. Oldham, 150l.
Clerk and Dispenser, at 150l.

Gaol, Launceston.

Gaoler, Superintendent, and Storekeeper, Alfred Jones, 200l.
Under Gaoler, W. Miller, 160l.
And 2 clerks at 110l., and 1 at 80l.

*Lands and Works Department.**Lands Branch.*

Minister of Lands and Works, Hon. N. J. Brown, 900l.
Deputy Surveyor-General, C. P. Sprent, 500l.
Minister's Secretary, T. R. Atkinson, 250l.
Chief Draftsman, A. Reid, 400l.
Draftsman, L. Hall, 275l.
Clerk and Draftsman, Launceston, F. J. Boothman, 250l.
Clerk, 30l.
2 Draftsmen at 250l., 1 at 200l., 1 at 150l., 1 at 140l., 1 at 100l., 1 at 80l., 1 at 60l.
2 Lithographers at 200l. and 2 Assistants.
Chief Clerk, F. Searl, 225l.
Cashier and Accountant, F. Lovett, 90l. (half salary).
2 Clerks at 150l.; 1 at 80l.
Engrossing Clerk, 140l.
Bailiff, 75l.

TRINIDAD.

History.

THE island of Trinidad lies to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3' and 10° 50' N. latitude, and 61° 39' and 62° of W. longitude from Greenwich. Its area is 1,754 square miles. It is separated from the continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco.

Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1496; and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the king of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island.

Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Rome de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere, by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the great preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On the 12th February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad.

The fleet was under the command of Rear-Admiral Harvey, and consisted of 18 vessels, carrying 760 guns. The military force, numbering in all 6,750 rank and file, was led by Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Abercrombie, Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish governor.

Trinidad was held for a few years as a military conquest, during which period it was governed by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Picton, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

The soil is varied, and extremely fertile, and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar and cacao, which are its staples. Coffee has of late been largely cultivated, and with great success, bidding fair to become a very considerable factor in the future exporting power of the colony. Tobacco of a superior quality is also largely grown.

The climate of Trinidad is healthy, and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions. The average rainfall for the past nineteen years has been 66.39 inches. The mean temperature during the same period was lowest at 76°-1 Fahr. in January, and highest at 79° Fahr. in September and October respectively.

The chief town and principal port of Trinidad

is Port of Spain (population 81,858), situated on a gently inclined plain, near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria.

The next town and port is San Fernando (population 6,335), about 30 miles south from Port of Spain.

The harbour is the finest in the West Indies.

A pitch lake, 90 acres in extent, is situated in the ward of La Brea, about 30 miles from Port of Spain; it is of considerable value, and yields a slight revenue to the island.

Of the total area of Trinidad, which is estimated at about 1,123,000 acres, the alienated acreage is given below, according to the last assessment:—

	Ares.
Cultivated in Sugar Cane	52,163
" Cacao and Coffee	25,188
" Ground Provisions	18,053
" Coconuts	2,767
Total in crop	98,171
	Ares.
Pasture	6,242
Uncultivated	190,997
Total alienated	295,410

The population of the island was ascertained by the Census of 1881 to be 153,128.

Communication between Port of Spain and San Fernando is maintained by means of the Gulf steamers which ply daily, calling at intermediate points, and by the newly opened railway. The Gulf steamers proceed on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, as far as Cedros, in the south-western part of the island, a total distance of sixty miles from Port of Spain.

Railways.

The railway from Port of Spain to Arima (16 miles) was opened in 1876. The Couva line (18 miles from the junction at St. Joseph, 24 miles in all from Port of Spain) was opened in 1880. An extension of $\frac{1}{2}$ miles was opened to Clayton's Bay on 1st January, 1881, and the further extension to San Fernando (7 miles), was opened on the 17th April, 1882. There are also, 7 miles of tramways or light railways, between San Fernando and Savana Grande, and as hort line at Chaguanas, used chiefly for the conveyance of sugar. These lines will no doubt become of greater importance when united with the main line.

The Guacarara Valley Extension Railway from San Fernand to Princes Town was opened in 1884.

Municipalities.

The towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando are under the jurisdiction of borough councils, the former consisting of fifteen elective members, the latter of seven.

One of the members is annually chosen mayor.

Postal Communications.

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, a branch office at San Fernando, and 27 out offices throughout the island.

The money order system has been established between the United Kingdom and the island and the neighbouring colonies, and orders are issued at the General Post Office and at the San Fernando office.

Trinidad has joined the Postal Union.

The number of steamers calling at Trinidad has

within the last few years increased considerably, the number per month being now 17, viz., 4 royal mail steamers, 2 royal mail cargo steamers, 2 of the steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 2 of the West India and Pacific Line, one of the Harrison Line, and 1 of Joseph Hoult's Line, from Liverpool; 4 of the London Direct Line steamers, 1 Clyde steamer, 2 of the Quebec and Gulf Line, and 3 of the Atlantic and West India Line from America, and 4 steamers running between the island and Venezuela. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by all these steamers.

Coolie Immigration.

Immigration from India is conducted under Government control. Under this head 41,526 $\frac{1}{2}$ was expended in 1883, besides the fixed establishment of the department, the cost of which is about 3,350 $\frac{1}{2}$. The number of Indian immigrants during each of the last three years was as follows:—

1882	...	...	...	2,629
1883	...	...	...	1,960
1884	...	...	...	3,147

Defence.

A volunteer corps was established in 1879, having 170 members in Port of Spain. There is also a Rifle Association.

The Police Force of the island consists of an inspector-commandant, two inspectors, one clerk, two sergeant-majors, 30 sergeants, 25 corporals, 25 lance corporals, and 320 constables. There is also a water police, with 2 coxswains and 8 policemen. The cost of the establishment is 28,285 $\frac{1}{2}$ annually.

Education.

Education has made considerable progress in Trinidad for some years past. The schools are of two kinds, one secular, and supported entirely by Government, the other denominational, aided only by the Government. For higher education there are the Queen's Royal College (secular), and its affiliated Roman Catholic institution, the College of the Immaculate Conception. Attached to these institutions are exhibitions or scholarships of the annual value of 150 $\frac{1}{2}$, each tenable for three years at some university in Great Britain or Ireland. Four of these exhibitions may be gained annually by such students of either College as pass the required examination. There were at the end of 1884 sixty students on the books of the Queen's Royal College, and one hundred and sixty-seven on those of the College of the Immaculate Conception.

From the Government primary schools to the Queen's Royal College there are annually open to competition three free admissions, each tenable for three years.

The primary schools are now one hundred and eight in number, fifty of which are secular schools supported entirely by Government, and fifty-eight denominational and assisted. The Government schools are generally well supplied with school requisites; their furniture is constructed on good models, and some of them are held in creditable buildings. Fees are exacted and paid with great regularity, the usual rates being three pence per head per week; at some schools the charge is two shillings per month, and at the Model Schools five shillings per month. There is a reduction when the fees are paid quarterly in advance, and reduced rates are charged for the second and third children in a family. In connexion with the Boys' Model School there is a Training College for male teachers, which admits twelve resident and seven non-resident

sewing silks, thread of all kinds, £ s. d.
 tassels, tapes, thimbles, wadding,
 whale-bone, worsted, for every 100L
 of value 4 0 0

Exemptions.

Goods of all kinds imported or taken out of bond
 for the use of the Governor or of Her Majesty's
 land or sea forces.

*Governors of the Colony during the Spanish Govern-
 ment and since the Island has appertained to
 Great Britain.*

Spanish Government.

11 Oct. 1735 Lieut.-Col. E. S. de Linany Vera.
 4 Dec. 1745 Don F. de la Monteras.
 19 June 1746 Don J. J. Salcedo.
 1752 Don F. Manclares.
 1757 Don P. de la Moneda.
 1760 Don J. San Juan.
 1762 Don J. A. Gil-Knight.
 1765 Don J. de Bruno.
 1766 Don J. de Flores.
 1773 Don J. de Dios Valdez.
 Nov. 1776 Don Manuel Falquez.
 Aug. 1779 Don M. de Salavaria.
 1 Sept. 1783 Don J. M. de Chacon.

British Governors and Administrators of the Government.

18 Feb. 1797 Sir Ralph Abercrombie.
 Apr. 1797 Brigadier-General Pictou.
 Jan. 1803 Colonel Fullerton
 to Brig.-General Pictou } Commissioners.
 20 July 1803 Commodore Hood
 20 July 1803 Brigadier-General Sir Thos. Hislop
 9 Jan. 1810 Lieut.-Colonel Tolly, 1 W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 25 Apr. 1811 Colonel Munro.
 14 June 1813 Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart.
 12 Apr. 1821 Lt.-Col. A. W. Young, 1st W.I. Regt.
 (acting).
 18 Feb. 1823 Sir R. J. Woodford.
 1 Apr. 1828 Major Capadose, 1st W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 18 Apr. 1828 Sir Charles F. Smith, R.E. (acting).
 26 July 1828 Colonel Farquharson (acting).
 10 Mar. 1829 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
 20 Nov. 1829 Lieut.-Col. Doherty 1st W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 15 Feb. 1830 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
 15 May 1830 Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 1st W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 3 June 1830 Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. F. Smith
 (acting).
 5 Dec. 1831 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
 9 June 1833 Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lieut.-
 Governor.
 8 Mar. 1833 Lieut.-Colonel Mein, 74th Regt.,
 (acting).
 24 Mar. 1839 Colonel Sir E. M. McGregor, Governor-
 General.
 28 Mar. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel Mein, 74th Regt.
 (acting).
 13 Apr. 1840 Col. Sir Henry Macleod, Governor
 11 Nov. 1840 Major Barlow, 24th Regt. (acting).
 14 Dec. 1840 Major Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-
 General (acting).
 25 Sept. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Chas. Chichester,
 81st Regt. (acting).
 9 May 1842 Col. Henry Macleod.
 29 June 1842 Major F. Fuller (acting).
 8 Aug. 1852 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Chas. Chichester
 (acting).
 3 May 1842 Col. Sir H. Macleod.

8 Feb. 1845 Lieut.-Col. E. C. Archer, 1st
 Quartermaster-General (acting). 150
 2 July 1845 Col. Sir H. Macleod. 120
 21 Apr. 1846 Lieut.-Col. Brown, 34th Regt. (50
 22 Apr. 1846 Lord Harris.
 12 June 1851 Lieutenant-Col. Ward, R. I
 11 Feb. 1853 Major Halliday, 36th Regt. . . 420
 25 Feb. 1853 Lord Harris.
 26 Jan. 1854 Maj. L. Bouchier, 69th Regt.
 10 Mar. 1854 Sir Charles Elliott, K.C. . . 450
 vernor. 100
 27 Oct. 1856 Lieut.-Colonel B. Brooks, 67th
 (acting). 50
 26 Jan. 1857 Robert William Keate, Governor.
 7 Apr. 1860 J. Walker, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.
 25 Mar. 1861 Major Holworthy, 14th Regiment
 (acting).
 May 1861 Robert W. Keate.
 5 July 1864 Major Thompson, 6th Regt., Ad.
 Government.
 6 Sept. 1864 Hon. J. H. T. Mauners-Sutton,
 Governor.
 24 Apr. 1866 E. E. Rushworth, D.C.L., Adminis-
 trator.
 7 Nov. 1866 Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
 8 Apr. 1868 Major Bostock, 16th Regt., Adm.
 the Government.
 20 Apr. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Governor.
 25 June 1868 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Administrator
 of the Government.
 21 Dec. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Governor.
 25 June 1870 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
 11 July 1872 W. H. Rennie, Esq., Administrator
 of the Government.
 21 May 1873 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
 27 Apr. 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator of the
 Government.
 2 May 1874 W. W. Cairns C.M.G., Governor.
 27 May 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator.
 20 Nov. 1874 Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G., Go-
 vernor.
 9 Dec. 1876 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminis-
 trator of Government.
 3 Feb. 1877 G. W. Desvoeux, C.M.G., Lieut.-
 Governor.
 2 Jan. 1878 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.,
 Governor.
 27 July 1880 W. R. Pyne, Administrator.
 27 Aug. 1880 William A. G. Young, C.M.G.,
 Administrator.
 2 Nov. 1880 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.,
 Governor.
 28 June 1882 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator.
 1 Sept. 1882 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.,
 Governor.
 28 Mar. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminis-
 trator.
 19 June 1884 Sir Frederick P. Barlee, K.C.M.G.,
 Lieut.-Governor.
 8 Aug. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminis-
 trator.
 24 Jan. 1885 Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., Go-
 vernor.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1875	£291,469	£282,294
1876	316,170	318,362
1877	310,337	312,586
1878	470,513	405,190
1879	419,885	369,351
1880	435,789	458,640
1881	464,968	500,423
1882	437,383	441,193
1883	458,344	464,430
1884	476,058	471,189

Public Debt of Trinidad.
 student includ. 080L. for railways.
 ters, 60L. secured on general revenue, but recover-
 teachers by the Colony from other parties.
 There is

Value of Imports and Exports.			
		Imports.	Exports.
The force in Er	1875	£1,507,794	£1,625,082
schools	1876	1,666,268	1,636,618
	1877	1,708,457	2,093,650
	1878	1,901,401	1,889,067
	1879	2,223,271	2,264,744
	1880	2,382,632	2,185,512
	1881	2,226,276	2,099,101
	1882	2,399,795	2,452,033
	1883	2,663,022	2,686,670
	1884	3,083,870	2,769,727

Population, Census, 1881, 153,128.

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, President.

J. S. Bushe, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.	} Officials.	
A. S. Gatty, Attorney-General.		
H. W. Chantrell, Auditor-General.		
M. M. Philip, Solicitor-General.		
C. Mitchell, Protector of Immigrants.		
J. E. Tanner, Director of Roads.	} Non Officials.	
Frederick Warner.		
Louis A. A. de Verteuil, M.D.		
J. de Boissière, M.D.		
L. Guiseppi.		
L. Agostini.		
T. A. Finlayson.		
Geo. L. Garcia.		
Geo. T. Fenwick.		

Clerk of Council, A. Colton Ross.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	£ 4,000
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, H. W. Grant	300

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G.	1,200
Confidential Clerk and Clerk of Council, A. C. Ross, 400L. to 600L.	600
2nd Clerk, J. Cunningham, 300L. to 400L.	
3rd " S. W. Knaggs, 200L. to 300L.	
4th " C. J. Rocks, 100L. to 200L.	
Clerical Assistant, F. St. C. Gray	50
1st Government Messenger, G. H. Simpson	120
2nd ditto, S. Isaacs	80

Receiver-General's Department.

Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton	700
1st Clerk (Accountant), G. F. Bowen, 350L. to 400	400
2nd " J. Brown, 300L. to	350
3rd " L. G. F. Pyne, 220L. to	250
4th " C. A. Pollonais, 150L. to	200
5th " Vacant, 100L. to	150
Accountant, Savings Bank, A. E. C. Ross, 300L. to 350L.	350
Clerk, M. Harding, 100L. to	150
Excise Officer, C. W. Langford, 300L. to	400

Locker, A. Telfer	150
Sub-Receiver (San Fernando), C. E. Mercier	400
Clerk (ditto), H. Brathwaite, 150L. to	200
Extra Clerk (San Fernando), T. C. Johnston	100
Ditto G. Von Weiller	100
Savings Bank Clerk (San Fernando), T. C. Johnston, 100L. to	150
Locker (San Fernando), J. R. Lewis, 100L. to	180

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, John Fanning, 700L. to 800L., and 100L. as Detaining Officer, under Merchant Shipping Ordinance.	
1st Clerk, C. Farnum, 300L. to	350
2nd " H. Wainwright, 200L. to	300
3rd " F. Gibbon, 100L. to	200
Landing Waiters and Lockers, 1st Class:—	
F. B. Fraser, 300L. to	340
A. Hart and J. Leotaud, 210L. to	300
Landing-Waiters, Lockers, and Tide Surveyors, 2nd Class:—	
S. J. Clarke, J. L. Sargeant, T. D. Tench, C. F. Rocks, W. H. White, F. McLeod, A. Leotaud, W. R. Browne, C. C. Elms, and P. Fahey, 100L. to	290

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, C. Mitchell	800
Sub-Protector and Inspector, H. C. Stone, 450L., and 100L. travelling allowance	550
Assistant Inspector, H. H. Pasea, 400L., and 150L. travelling allowance	550
1st Clerk, N. St. Hilaire, 250L. to	350
2nd " R. D. Baunatyne, 200L. to	250
3rd " H. W. Stone, 150L. to	200
4th " A. Montheil, 100L. to	150
5th " F. Mewa	80
Immigration Agent at Calcutta, Oliver W. Warner, 1,500L., and 500L. travelling allowance.	

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, H. W. Chantrell, 800L., and 50L. travelling allowance	£ 850
1st Clerk, E. Eckel, 300L. to	400
2nd " C. Flanagan, 250L. to	300
3rd " J. A. Redhead, 200L. to	250
4th " C. Pantin, 150L. to	200
5th " W. H. Gamble, 150L. to	200
6th " L. R. Fraser, 150L. to	200
7th " L. Hart, 100L. to	150
8th " J. F. Guthrie, 100L. to	150
9th " H. Chalmelle, 100L. to	150
10th " C. H. D. Hobson	100

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works and Surveys, J. E. Tanner, M.I.C.E., 1,200L., and 200L. allowance	1,400
Assistant Director of Public Works, Geo. W. Dickson, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., 800L., and 150L. allowance	950
1st Assistant Engineer, P. Stevens, 500L., and 150L. allowance	650
Extra Assistant, E. Maingot, 250L., and 50L. allowance	300
Draughtsman, A. B. Stollmeyer	250
Clerk to Director of Public Works, C. Garcia, 150L. to	200
Clerk to Assistant-Director of Public Works, L. Sorzano	100
2nd Clerk to Assistant Director of Public Works, G. P. Mitchell	75

	£		£
<i>Clerk, Northern Division, B. Norman</i>	80	<i>Draughtsman, T. Sorzano</i>	150
<i>Financial Assistant, R. F. Smith</i>	300	<i>Extra Draughtsman, T. Sorzano</i>	120
<i>1st Accountant, T. F. Eversley</i>	150	<i>T. B. Potter</i>	50
<i>Road Accountant, N. C. Nock</i>	125		
<i>2nd ditto, R. Salazar</i>	100	<i>Botanic Garden.</i>	
<i>Storekeeper, C. B. Mitford</i>	200	<i>Botanist, Henry Prestoe</i>	420
<i>Wharfinger, J. A. Giuseppe</i>	150		
<i>Paymaster, Northern Division, D. Basanta</i>	150	<i>Colonial Store.</i>	
<i>Assistant Paymaster, A. H. Daly</i>	100	<i>Colonial Storekeeper, O. FitzGerald</i>	450
<i>Paymaster, Southern Division, W. L. Knox</i>	150	<i>1st Clerk, C. Libert</i>	100
<i>Clerk, Southern Division, S. P. Knox</i>	100	<i>2nd „ C. F. Gibbon</i>	75
<i>Chief Road Officer, Southern Division, C. H. Rogers, 250l., and 150l. allowance</i>	400	<i>3rd „ G. FitzGerald</i>	50
<i>1st ditto, Northern Division, C. J. Massy</i>	125		
<i>2nd ditto, S. L. Agostini</i>	125	<i>Judicial Department.</i>	
<i>3rd ditto, G. Darmany</i>	120	<i>Chief Justice, Sir John Gorrie, Kt.</i>	1,800
<i>1st ditto, Southern Division, J. Aché, 200l., and 100l. allowance</i>	300	<i>Puisne Judges, H. Fitzgerald</i>	1,200
<i>Superintendent Transport Train, L. de Gannes</i>	350	<i>H. Court</i>	1,000
<i>Overseer, ditto, W. Pouchet, 150l.</i>		<i>Messenger, A. Barker</i>	110
<i>Capt. of Tug "Pelican," G. Harragin</i>	230	<i>Registrar of the Courts, W. Llewellyn Lewis</i>	600
<i>Overseer Water Works, T. Murrell</i>	180	<i>Chief Clerk to the Registrar and Clerk to the Judges, C. Stone</i>	300
		<i>2nd Clerk, E. Clarke</i>	250
<i>Railway Department.</i>		<i>3rd „ J. McVoran</i>	150
<i>General Superintendent, J. E. Tanner, M.I.C.E.</i>	300	<i>4th „ C. Munn</i>	100
<i>Clerk, Wm. Fahey</i>	250	<i>5th „ F. Collins</i>	70
<i>Traffic Manager, A. R. Gray</i>	550	<i>Attorney-General, A. S. Gatty, 1,000l., and 300l. for clerical assistance.</i>	
<i>Assistant ditto, F. J. Mahony</i>	310	<i>Clerks to the Attorney-General (allowance 300l.)</i>	
<i>Locomotive Superintendent, G. W. Ommaney</i>	500	<i>E. Duruty, O. Legros.</i>	
<i>Maintenance Engineer, F. Labastide</i>	300	<i>Solicitor-General, M. M. Philip</i>	200
		<i>Judge, Petty Civil Court, H. FitzGerald</i>	
<i>Registrar-General's Department.</i>		<i>1st Clerk, A. Fournier</i>	200
<i>Registrar-General, W. Llewellyn Lewis</i>	100	<i>2nd „ J. Smith</i>	100
<i>Clerk, Charles Phillips</i>	500	<i>Crown Solicitor, Leon O'Connor</i>	300
<i>2nd Clerk, H. L. O'Brien</i>	100	<i>Marshal, D. B. Horsford (with fees)</i>	300
<i>3rd „ W. M. Gooch</i>	50	<i>Official Assignee, W. L. Lewis, fees.</i>	
<i>Harbour Master's Department.</i>		<i>Stipendiary Justices.</i>	
<i>Harbour Master of the Island, G. W. Norman</i>	500	<i>Western District, Co. St. George, R. D. Mayne, 750l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	800
<i>Assistant ditto, R. Rochford</i>	250	<i>Eastern District, County St. George, L. M. Fraser</i>	600
<i>Harbour Master, San Fernando, C. E. Mercier</i>	100	<i>County Victoria, A. Child, 600l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	650
		<i>County Caroni, J. A. Harragin, 600l., and 100l. travelling allowance, 200l. personal allowance</i>	640
<i>Post Office Department.</i>		<i>Oropouche Savanna Grande, H. P. Hobson, 600l., and 75l. travelling allowance</i>	675
<i>Postmaster-General, J. A. Bulmer, 500l. and residence</i>	500	<i>Toco and Blanchisseuse, L. P. Pierre 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	450
<i>1st Clerk, A. S. Bowen, 200l. to</i>	250	<i>County of Mayaro, F. A. Ganteaume</i>	200
<i>2nd „ J. Norman, 150l. to</i>	200	<i>Cedros, A. C. Newsam, 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	450
<i>A. P. Graham, 100l. to</i>	150		
<i>R. Muir</i>	150		
<i>Clerk, T. McCarthy</i>	100		
<i>Ditto, J. A. Pierre, 100l. to</i>	150		
<i>Ditto, T. M. Ovid</i>	80		
<i>Post Master, San Fernando, J. C. Lewis</i>	350		
<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>		<i>Clerks of the Peace.</i>	
<i>Sub-Intendant Commissioner Northern Province, D. Wilson, 800l., and 200l. allowance</i>	1,000	<i>Town of Port of Spain, H. D. Huggins, 350l., and 30l. travelling allowance</i>	330
<i>Assistant to the Sub-Intendant and Commissioner, Northern Province, G. F. Bushe</i>	400	<i>Town of San Fernando, C. D. Ford, 250l. to</i>	300
<i>1st Clerk, F. Pantin</i>	200l. to 250	<i>County of St. George, Eastern District, M. Pasea, 200l. to</i>	250
<i>2nd „ H. F. Ganteaume</i>	100	<i>County Caroni, F. W. Corsbie, 200l. to</i>	200
<i>Clerical Assistant, T. B. Potter</i>	50	<i>Savana Grande, &c., George Eccles, 200l. to</i>	250
		<i>Assistant Clerk, Port of Spain, J. Mark, 100l. to</i>	150
<i>Survey Department.</i>		<i>2nd ditto, F. Sorzano</i>	100
<i>Engineer in Charge of Surveys, C. S. Cochrane, B.A., 500l., and 100l. allowance</i>	600	<i>3rd ditto, J. T. Rousseau</i>	100
<i>1st Assistant to Director of Surveys, H. de Lapeyrouse, 300l., and 100l. allowance, with fees</i>	400	<i>County of St. Patrick, S. J. Cazabon, 150l. to</i>	200
<i>2nd Assistant to Director of Surveys, J. E. Morvant, 350l., and 100l. allowance</i>	450	<i>San Fernando, J. E. Johnstone, 100l.</i>	150
<i>3rd Assistant to Director of Surveys, R. Kernahan, 200l., and 100l. allowance</i>	300	<i>Savana Grande, H. François</i>	100
		<i>Arima, E. Jobity</i>	120
		<i>Eastern District County of St. George R. S. Rowbottom</i>	100
		<i>County Caroni, E. C. Kerr</i>	

Wardens.

Northern Province.

<i>Commissioner and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, and Warden St. Ann's and Diego Martin, D. Wilson, 800l., and 200l. travelling allowance.</i>	
<i>Assistant to ditto, G. F. Bushe, 400l.</i>	
<i>Assistant Warden, St. Ann's, R. C. Johnston, 300l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	350
<i>Tacarigua, W. J. Gray, 350l. and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	400
<i>Arima, H. Harragin</i>	475
<i>Chaguana and Couva, W. L. La Croix, 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	450
<i>Mayaro, F. A. Ganteaume</i>	250
<i>Toco, L. P. Pierre</i>	200
<i>Montserrat, T. H. Warner, 400l., and 100l. allowance.</i>	500

Southern Province.

<i>Assistant Warden, Savana Grande, C. H. Warner, 350l., and 50l. allowance</i>	400
<i>Warden, Naparima, J. L. O'Connor, 550l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	600
<i>Assistant Warden, Cedros, A. C. Newsam, 175l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	225
<i>Clerk to Commissioner, S. Weston</i>	180

Ecclesiastical Establishment. *

Church of England.

<i>Rector of St. Paul, Rev. H. N. Huggins.</i>	
<i>St. Mary, Rev. H. Richards (Archdeacon).</i>	
<i>St. Philip and St. Peter, Rev. W. B. Laurie.</i>	
<i>Each rector has 350l. per annum, and 20l. for repairs.</i>	
<i>Island Curate of St. John and Christchurch, Rev. Dr. Horsford, 300l. and 100l. for rent.</i>	
<i>Assistant Curate of Holy Trinity (All Saints), Rev. L. A. Taitt, 100l. and 50l. for rent.</i>	
<i>Chaplain of Royal Gaol, 50l., } Rev. L. A. Taitt.</i>	
<i>Laudic Asylum, 20l. 6s. 8d. }</i>	
<i>San Fernando Hospital, Rev. H. N. Huggins, 20l.</i>	
<i>Catechist of St. Jude, Mr. T. G. Graham, 150l.</i>	

The following are not on the establishment :—

<i>Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. R. Rawle, M.A.</i>	
<i>Rector of Holy Trinity, The Bishop.</i>	
<i>Assistant Curates of Holy Trinity:—</i>	
<i>Rev. A. E. Smith.</i>	
<i>W. S. Doorly.</i>	
<i>Rector of St. Stephen, Rev. O. W. Darling.</i>	
<i>St. Andrew, Rev. H. M. Skinner.</i>	
<i>St. Luke, Rev. J. Turpin.</i>	
<i>Curate of St. Clement, Rev. A. Ramsden.</i>	
<i>St. Jude and St. Bartholomew, Rev. H. E. Gresham.</i>	
<i>St. Michael, Rev. J. B. Robinson.</i>	
<i>St. Thomas „ W. J. Hamilton.</i>	

Roman Catholic Church.

<i>Archbishop of Port of Spain, The Most Rev. £</i>	
<i>H. J. L. Gonin, D.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Rector, Port of Spain, Very Rev. F. Hilaire Berthet</i>	300
<i>Assistant Cures, ditto, Rev. A. Violette</i>	130
<i>Rev. T. T. Greenough</i>	130
<i>Rev. M. Forestier</i>	130

* The present Bishop is not paid from Public Funds. On the occurrence of vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Establishment, no new appointment is made by the Government.

<i>Cures, Arima, Rev. M. Daudier</i>	150
<i>Arouca, Rev. Dr. Maingot</i>	150
<i>Carenage, Rev. D. Poujade</i>	150
<i>Lower Caroni, Rev. — Dubois</i>	100
<i>Chaguana, Rev. M. Patron</i>	150
<i>Cedros, Rev. — Duffy</i>	150
<i>Couva, Rev. Grimes</i>	150
<i>Diego Martin, Rev. P. Cocquet</i>	150
<i>La Brea and Erin, Rev. — Noel</i>	150
<i>Mayaro, Rev. — Mailleux</i>	150
<i>Naparima, Rev. A. Violette</i>	150
<i>New Town, Rev. T. Montague</i>	150
<i>Oropouche and Siparia Rev. Mapé</i>	150
<i>Point-à-Pierre, Rev. J. B. Rabanit</i>	150
<i>San Juan,</i>	150
<i>St. Joseph, Rev. de Martini</i>	150
<i>Santa Cruz, Rev. Mr. Neff</i>	150
<i>Savana Grande, Rev. — Figari</i>	150
<i>St. Ann, Rev. O'Hanlon</i>	150
<i>Toco, Rev. L. De Giacomo</i>	150
<i>Assist. Cure, Naparima, Rev. R. P. Noel</i>	150
<i>Chaplain, Royal Gaol and Col. Hospital, Rev. A. Violette</i>	50
<i>Ditto, San Fernando Hospital,</i>	20

Educational Establishment.

<i>Principal of Queen's Royal College, W. Miles, B.A., 700l., and 112l. 10s. rent allowance 812l. 10s.</i>	10s.
<i>2nd Master, ditto, R. G. Bushe, B.A.</i>	500
<i>3rd ditto, ditto, C. Bishop</i>	400
<i>French Master, ditto, J. R. Marquez</i>	200
<i>Spanish ditto, ditto, J. R. Marquez</i>	50
<i>Professor of Chemistry, and Government Analyst, J. McCarthy</i>	600
<i>Principal of College of the Immaculate Conception (in connection with Royal College), The Rev. Père Browne</i>	500
<i>Inspector of Schools, R. L. Guppy, 500l., 100l. personal allowance, and 200l. travelling allowance</i>	800
<i>Assistant ditto, W. H. Robinson 250l., and 50l. allowance</i>	300
<i>Superintendent of Model School, J. H. Collens</i>	400
<i>Superintendent of Girls' Model School, Miss H. Buncle</i>	250

Medical Establishment.

<i>Surgeon-General and Medical Officer of Health, S. L. Crane</i>	1,000
<i>Chief Clerk, G. W. Norman, jun., 200l. to</i>	250
<i>2nd „ F. J. Fuller, 150l. to</i>	200
<i>3rd „ E. C. Hughes, 100l. to</i>	150
<i>4th „ J. E. Rawle, 75l. to</i>	100
<i>Medical Storekeeper, A. P. Scammarony</i>	100

Government Medical Officers.

<i>C. B. Pasley, Health Officer of Shipping, Inspector of Immigrants, Medical Attendant, Police Hospital, District Medical Officer, Northern District, Port of Spain</i>	500
<i>L. Fabien, Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain</i>	500
<i>J. H. Jenvey, District Medical Officer, Pointe-à-Pierre</i>	600
<i>E. J. Hammond, District Medical Officer, Savana Grande</i>	600
<i>T. Murray, jun., District Medical Officer, Tacarigua</i>	700
<i>J. A. De Wolf, District Medical Officer, St. Joseph</i>	400
<i>C. F. Knox, District Medical Officer, South Naparima, and Consulting Surgeon, San Fernando Hospital</i>	500

A. Woodlock, District Medical Officer, Couva.	£ 450
Robert Knaggs, District Medical Officer, Southern District, Port of Spain, District Medical Officer, Suburban District, Medical Superintendent, House Refuge	450
R. H. E. Knaggs, Resident Surgeon, San Fernando Hospital	500
F. A. De Verteuil, District Medical Officer, Arima 350 <i>l.</i> and quarters.	
B. N. Rake, District Medical Officer, Diego Martin, Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum	550
A. A. Boucaud, District Medical Officer, Oropouche	450
J. C. C. Cleaver, District Medical Officer, Cedros 400 <i>l.</i> and quarters.	
H. M. Alston, District Medical Officer, Chaguanas, Medical Visitor, Convict Dépôt, Chaguanas	450
G. R. Percy, District Medical Officer, Montserrat	450
R. C. Bennett, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	350
J. W. Eakin, District Medical Officer, North Naparima, District Medical Officer, San Fernando, Health Officer of Shipping, San Fernando	450
E. J. Read, Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	500
J. G. Gravely, District Medical Officer, Mayaro	450
G. S. Secombe, Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Medical Officer, Royal Gaol.	£ 600
J. B. E. Joseph, Supernumerary Government Medical Officer	300
E. A. G. Doyle, ditto	300
J. H. Zepéro.	
P. J. de Montbrun.	

NOTE.—Government Medical Officers are allowed private practice when in charge of districts.

Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.

Dispenser, J. B. Inniss	200
Assistant ditto, J. Poyer	100
Clerk, B. C. Besson	150
Assistant to ditto, J. Meehan	75
Steward, J. A. Morgan	150
Matron, Mrs. E. McCabe.	150
Superintendent of Nurses, Mrs. M. A. E. Spooner	125
Night ditto, Mrs. S. L. C. Stanley	100

San Fernando Hospital.

Dispenser, J. E. Samuels	150
Clerk, H. L. Knaggs	50
Steward, S. E. De Barry	75
Matron, Mrs. M. Pointouski	90

Lunatic Asylum, Belmont.

Head Attendant, Chas. Bizzell	175
Teacher and Clerk, A. P. Scamarony	62 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Steward and Dispenser, J. E. Boland	62 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>

Leper Asylum, Cocorite.

Resident Superintendent, Rev. Mother J. Guinand	200
Dispenser, Sister M. Cartier	75

House of Refuge, St. Clair.

Resident Superintendent, Mrs. M. T. Darwent	175
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Public Health Department.

Sanitary Inspector, Port of Spain, C. F. Gibbon	300
Ditto, San Fernando, R. H. Fitzsimons	100

The Wardens are Sanitary Inspectors for their respective ward unions, and the District Medical Officers are Health Officers for their districts.

Police and Gaols.

Inspector Commandant, and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Captain A. W. Baker	700
Captain, Volunteer Fire Brigade, Captain A. W. Baker	200
Inspector of Police (San Fernando), Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Supervisor R. Fitzsimons, 525 <i>l.</i> , and fees	525
Inspector of Police and Supervisor (Port of Spain), A. D. P. Owen, 420 <i>l.</i> , house allowance 75 <i>l.</i>	495
Inspector of Prisons, L. M. Fraser, 100 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> allowance	150
Inspector of Industrial Schools, Government Printer, H. J. Clark	50
Superintendent of Prisons, and Keeper of Royal Gaol, O. Harley, 400 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	37
Clerk of Royal Gaol, G. F. Bourne	500
Assistant ditto	180
Teacher, G. F. Bourne	120
Superintendent of Government Pastures and Examiner of Animals, J. B. White, 500 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> allowance for horse	50
	550

Consuls.

Spain, F. J. Scott.	
Italy, F. J. Scott.	
Venezuela, Federico Fortique.	
Portugal, D. Montbrun.	
Brazil, D. Montbrun.	
France, L. Agostini.	
Germany, Hugo Hoffmann.	
U.S. America, John Towler.	
Denmark, August Schöner.	
Sweden and Norway, August Schöner.	
Netherlands, Lucien François Ambard.	
Columbia, Isaac Pereira.	
U.S. America, Vice-Consul J. H. Archer.	

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands were formerly included, for purposes of government, among the Bahama group, from which they were separated in 1848 by Act of the Bahama Legislature. The following is an extract from that Act:—"The Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, together with the small islands and Cays immediately adjacent thereto, and which, together with the said Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, are commonly known and designated as 'The Turks Islands,' and the Islands and Cays, commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands,' together with all the banks and Cays situate, lying, and being to the eastward of the said Turks Islands and Caicos Islands, and comprised within, or deemed part of, or appertaining to Your Majesty's Bahama Islands, shall cease to be component parts of the Bahama Government," &c.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37' W. long. The area of these islands is 169 square miles.

On the 1st of January, 1874, this Colony was

annexed to Jamaica, by Order in Council, under an Imperial Act, 36 Viet., cap. 6. There is a Legislative Board consisting of the Chief Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure, and other matters of a purely local character, are regulated by this Board; but all laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands, take effect there.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows :—

	s.	d.
Alcohol and spirits of wine, per gallon	4	0
Ale, beer, porter, perry, and cider, per gallon	0	2
Bay rum and bay water, per gallon	1	0
Biscuits and bread, per 100 lbs.	1	0
Butter, per 100 lbs.	8	4
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	6	3
Cigars, per 1,000	10	0
Drugs and medicines, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Flour, wheat, per barrel	8	9
Hats, bonnets, and caps, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Hardware and cutlery, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Lard, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Leather, unmanufactured, and all manufactures thereof, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Lumber, yellow or pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	9	0
Ditto, other than yellow or pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	6	0
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Oil, mineral, per gallon	0	1
Oil, all other, per gallon	0	6
Paints, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Rice, per 100 lbs.	1	0
Shingles, Cypress, per 1,000	2	0
Ditto, all other, per 1,000	1	0
Soap, per 100 lbs.	3	0
Spirits and cordials of all kinds, per gallon	4	6
Starch, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs.	8	4
Ditto, muscovado and all others, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Tea, per lb.	0	6
Textile fabrics of all materials and descriptions, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Tinned provisions of all kinds, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Tobacco, manufactured other than cigars, per 100 lbs.	8	4
Ditto, unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Wine, per gallon	1	0
and 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Hulls and materials, including boats of vessels wrecked, derelict, stranded, or condemned, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
All other articles not enumerated, free.		
Royalty on salt, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		

Revenue and Expenditure.

1875	£7,722	£7,620
1876	8,596	7,599
1877	6,298	6,305
1878	6,594	6,340
1879	6,334	6,089
1880	7,084	6,252
1881	7,559	6,498
1882	7,506	6,685
1883	10,017	8,019
1884	10,473	7,978

Population by Census of 1861, 1871, and 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723
1881	2,232	2,500	4,732

Value of Imports and Exports.

1875	£23,340	£26,364
1876	23,857	31,566
1877	21,790	22,185
1878	19,368	26,910
1879	21,939	17,942
1880	24,729	24,753
1881	27,054	25,615
1882	26,882	23,331
1883	24,558	32,986
1884	26,623	34,035

Civil Establishment.

The Commissioner, H. M. Jackson, 500l.
The Assistant Commissioner at Grand Turk, and Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c.—J. M. Rae, 250l.
The Accountant and Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Department), J. C. Crisson, 225l.
The Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Department), Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, and Clerk to the Legislative Board, W. N. Rigby, 120l.
The Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cray, J. W. Baker, 200l.
The Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, C. P. Stammers, 150l., and 10l. boat allowance.
The Government Medical Officer, D. B. Bascome, 200l.
The Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Anderson, 500l.
Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Rae.
Resident Magistrate, Kew, L. S. Leslie, 150l., and 50l. boat allowance.

The Legislative Board.

H. M. Jackson, President	} <i>Ex-officio Members.</i>
of the Board,	
J. M. Rae.	
D. B. Bascome.	C. R. Hinson.
J. D. Murphy.	A. W. Harriott.

Consuls.

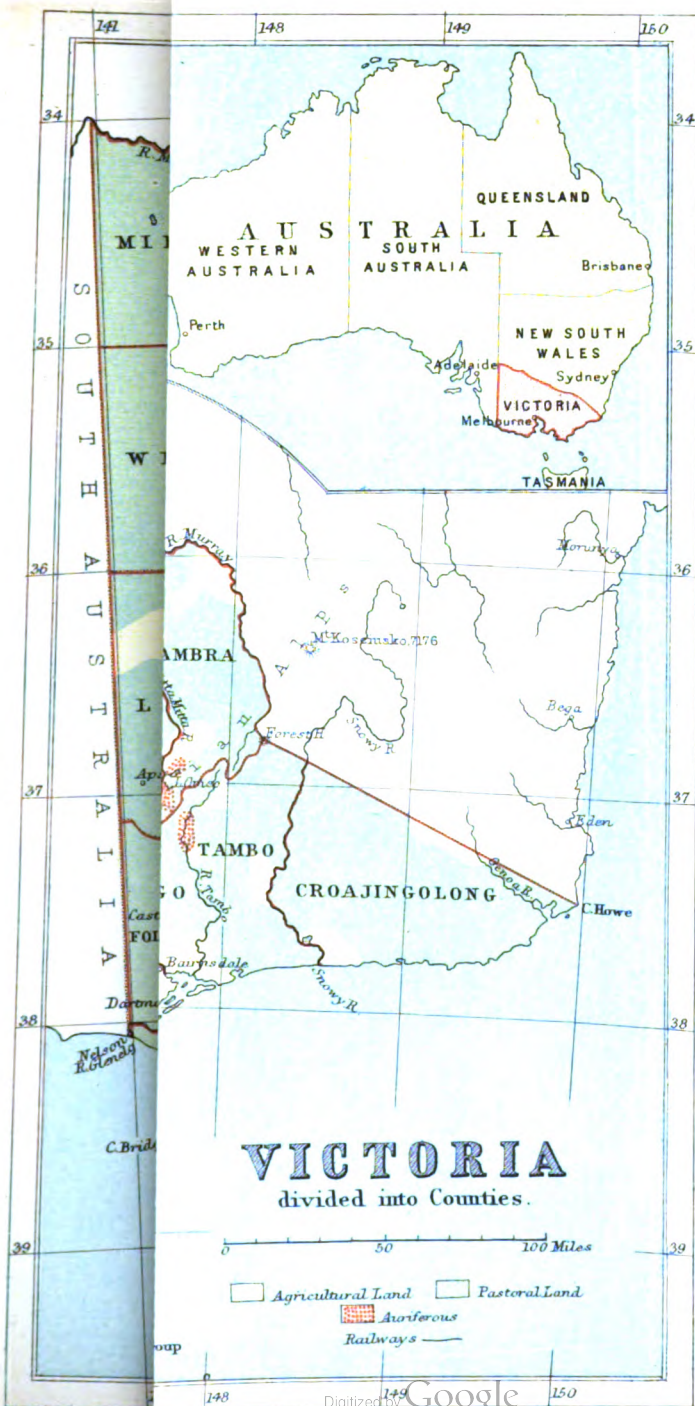
United States of America, N. K. Sawyere; J. W. Darrell, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, C. R. Hinson.
Dominica, J. F. Hutchings.
Haiti, C. G. Moore.
Denmark, J. D. Murphy.
France, S. F. Regby, Commercial Agent.
Spain, G. J. Gibbs.

VICTORIA.

Position.

Victoria, the most populous of the Australasian colonies, is situated at the south-east of the Continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 300 miles. Its extent of coastline is nearly 700 miles.

Victoria was separated from New South Wales



annexed to Jamaica, by Order in Council, under an Imperial Act, 36 Vict., cap. 6. There is a Legislative Board consisting of the Chief Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure, and other matters of a purely local character, are regulated by this Board; but all laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands, take effect there.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows :—

	s.	d.
Alcohol and spirits of wine, per gallon	4	0
Alc, beer, porter, perry, and cider, per gallon	0	2
Bay rum and bay water, per gallon	1	0
Biscuits and bread, per 100 lbs.	1	0
Butter, per 100 lbs.	8	4
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	6	3
Cigars, per 1,000	10	0
Drugs and medicines, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Flour, wheat, per barrel	8	9
Hats, bonnets, and caps, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Hardware and cutlery, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Lard, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Leather, unmanufactured, and all manufactures thereof, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Lumber, yellow or pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	9	0
Ditto, other than yellow or pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	6	0
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Oil, mineral, per gallon	0	1
Oil, all other, per gallon	0	6
Paints, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Rice, per 100 lbs.	1	0
Shingles, Cypress, per 1,000	2	0
Ditto, all other, per 1,000	1	0
Soap, per 100 lbs.	3	0
Spirits and cordials of all kinds, per gallon	4	6
Starch, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs.	8	4
Ditto, muscovado and all others, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Tea, per lb.	0	6
Textile fabrics of all materials and descriptions, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Tinned provisions of all kinds, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Tobacco, manufactured other than cigars, per 100 lbs.	8	4
Ditto, unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Wine, per gallon	1	0
and 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Hulls and materials, including boats of vessels wrecked, derelict, stranded, or condemned, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
All other articles not enumerated, free.		
Royalty on salt, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£7,722	£7,620
1875	£7,722	£7,620
1876	8,596	7,599
1877	6,298	6,305
1878	6,594	6,340
1879	6,334	6,089
1880	7,084	6,252
1881	7,559	6,498
1882	7,506	6,685
1883	10,017	8,019
1884	10,473	7,978

Population by Census of 1861, 1871, and 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723
1881	2,282	2,500	4,782

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£23,340	£26,364
1875	£23,340	£26,364
1876	23,857	31,566
1877	21,790	22,185
1878	19,368	26,910
1879	21,939	17,942
1880	24,729	24,753
1881	27,054	25,615
1882	26,882	23,331
1883	24,558	32,986
1884	26,623	34,035

Civil Establishment.

The Commissioner, H. M. Jackson, 500*l*.
 The Assistant Commissioner at Grand Turk, and Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c.—J. M. Rae, 250*l*.
 The Accountant and Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Department), J. C. Crisson, 225*l*.
 The Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Department), Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, and Clerk to the Legislative Board, W. N. Rigby, 120*l*.
 The Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cray, J. W. Baker, 200*l*.
 The Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, C. P. Stamers, 150*l*., and 10*l*. boat allowance.
 The Government Medical Officer, D. B. Bascome, 200*l*.
 The Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Anderson, 500*l*.
 Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Rae.
 Resident Magistrate, Kew, L. S. Leslie, 150*l*., and 50*l*. boat allowance.

The Legislative Board.

H. M. Jackson, President
 of the Board,
 J. M. Rae. } Ex-officio Members.
 D. B. Bascome. C. R. Hinson.
 J. D. Murphy. A. W. Harriott.

Consuls.

United States of America, N. K. Sawyere; J. W. Darrell, Vice-Consul.
 Sweden and Norway, C. R. Hinson.
 Dominica, J. F. Hutchings.
 Hayti, C. G. Moore.
 Denmark, J. D. Murphy.
 France, S. F. Regby, Commercial Agent.
 Spain, G. J. Gibbs.

VICTORIA.

Position.

Victoria, the most populous of the Australasian colonies, is situated at the south-east of the Continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 300 miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 700 miles.

Victoria was separated from New South Wales

in 1851. It is bounded on the west by the Colony of South Australia, the dividing line being the 141st meridian. On the north and north-east it is bounded by the Colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and a direct line from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in lat. 39° 8' S., long. 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, lat. 34° 2' S., long. 141° E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in lat. 37° 31' S., long. 149° 59' E.; the most westerly part is the whole western frontier, which lies upon the meridian 141° E. (as has been already stated), and extends from lat. 34° 2' S. to lat. 38° 4' S., or about 280 miles.

Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, is distant from Sydney by sea about 570 miles, and by land 574 miles; from Adelaide by sea 482 miles, and by land 575 miles. Sydney and Melbourne are now connected by railway. Steam postal communication with England, *via* Ceylon and Suez, is maintained fortnightly by the subsidized steamers of the P. and O. Company. Mails are also carried by the lines of steamers belonging to the Orient, Pacific, British India, and Messageries Maritimes (French) Companies.

Area.

The area of Victoria is, according to the most recent computation, 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia contains 2,944,628 square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,140 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. Over a series of years the mean temperature at Melbourne was 57° 6", the mean atmospheric pressure at 91·3 feet above the sea level was 29·93 inches; rain falls on the average upon 136 days in the year, the mean annual rainfall being 25·65 inches.

Industry.

Wheat produced in Victoria, in 1884-85, was 10,433,136 bushels; oats, 4,392,695 bushels; potatoes, 161,119 tons; hay, 371,046 tons. The Victorian wool produced in 1883 amounted to about 65,330,000 lbs., valued at 4,148,300*l*.

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery (1851) to the end of the year 1884, is estimated at 52,992,768 ozs., which at 4*l*. per oz. gives the value as 211,971,072*l*.

The number of acres under cultivation in 1884-85 was 2,323,493.

According to the returns of 1884-5, there are 293,846 horses in the colony; 1,287,945 horned cattle; 10,637,412 sheep; and 234,347 pigs.

Victoria, as a manufacturing country, occupies a pre-eminent position in the Australasian group. The manufactories and works returned in 1883 num-

bered 2,612, the hands employed therein numbered 45,698; and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, amounted to 8,519,486*l*.

There are 1,663 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation; also 39 miles in course of construction.

There are 4,020 miles of telegraph lines open, and 8,055 miles of wire.

Stage-coaches run to all parts of the Colony where railway communication is not available.

Melbourne, the capital, is the most populous city in Australasia, having, with its suburbs, in 1885, an estimated population of 325,000. The first settlers established themselves on the site of the present city so recently as in 1835.

Government.

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Council, or Upper House of Parliament, consisting of 42 members elected for fourteen Provinces, and an Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of 86 members returned by 55 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55).

One of the Members of Council returned for each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every two years, so that the tenure of seats is six years. The Governor has no power to dissolve the Council. The property qualification of Members is possession of freehold property of an annual value of 100*l*. The property qualification of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 10*l*. per annum, or occupation of freehold or leasehold property of not less than a 25*l*. annual rating. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. The functions of this House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, or they may not be altered.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and manhood suffrage exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is under ordinary circumstances three years, but it may be dissolved by the Governor at any time. Vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856.

All Members of the Legislative Assembly, except such as are in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 300*l*. a year "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament." The Members of the Legislative Council are not paid.

Municipal Government.

A very complete system of local self-government exists in Victoria. The municipal bodies are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the second shires. The whole extend over 83,147 square miles, or nineteen-twentieths of the whole Colony. Each district is a body cor-

porate, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The governing body is a Council, the Members of which are elected by the ratepayers. Rates may be levied on all land within a municipality except that used for public purposes, for such amount between 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* in the £ (the common rate is 1*s.*), and as may be decided upon by the Municipal Council. In 1884 there were 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 120 shires. The number of ratepayers was 226,960; the annual value of the rateable property was assessed at 8,098,814*l.*, representing a value in fee simple of 103,795,832*l.*; the total income (including 372,202*l.* received from Government) was 1,129,168*l.*, and the expenditure was 1,211,209*l.*

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

Import Duties.

Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

	£	s.	d.
Cards, playing, per doz. packs	0	3	0
Stationery, manufactured, including account books, printed cheques, bill-heads, and other printed or ruled paper, blotting pads, sketch blocks, manifold writers, albums, and all kinds of jewel, dressing, and writing cases (excepting pens, penholders, pencils, pencilcases, and slates), 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Musical instruments (including second hand), being pianofortes, organs, and all parts thereof, and harmoniums, including pianoforte actions made up (except action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys), 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
* Pipes, smoking, wooden, per gross	0	12	0
" " clay, meerschaum, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Fireworks, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Clocks, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Watches, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Dynamite, per lb.	0	0	4
Fuze, per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity	0	0	1½
Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes, not otherwise specified, per lb.	0	0	5
Lithofracteur, per lb.	0	0	4
Powder, blasting, per lb.	0	0	1
" sporting (except fine powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 lbs. weight each), per lb.	0	0	3
Shot, per lb.	0	0	1
Agricultural implements,† 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Boilers (land and marine), brushware (except artists' brushes), machinery not otherwise enumerated (except machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, sewing and printing machines and presses, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wire-cloth and felts, and machines for telegraphic purposes, and engines of which gas is the direct motive power), 25 per cent. ad valorem.			

Axles:—

Common dray, with linchpins, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Common nut and others not enumerated—			
Up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, per arm	£	s.	d.
Above 1½ inch, ditto, per arm	0	3	0
Above 1½ inch, ditto, per arm	0	4	6
Mail patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, per arm	0	4	6
Above 1½ inch, per arm	0	7	0
Other patent axles, with brass caps, per arm	0	10	0
Carriages (including second-hand) and carts*:			
All carts and waggons without springs, and spring carts and spring drays with two wheels, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Tilburys, dog carts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each	10	0	0
Express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, and single or double-seated waggons, and four-wheeled buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, each	15	0	0
Hansom safety cabs, single and double-seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops, each	20	0	0
Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passengers, each	40	0	0
Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, and other carriages not otherwise enumerated, each	50	0	0
[NOTE.—Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 5 of <i>Duties of Customs Act</i> , 1883.]			
Saddle-trees, riding, per doz.	1	0	0
" harness, per doz.	0	10	0
Saddles and harness and whips of any description, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Bricks, fire, per 1,000	1	0	0
Doors, wooden, each	0	5	0
Window sashes, per pair	0	2	0
Furniture, including second-hand furniture,† 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Springs, sofa, chair, and other furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.			
Acid, acetic, per pint or lb.	0	0	3
" muriatic, per cwt.	0	5	0
" nitric, per cwt.	0	5	0
" sulphuric	0	5	0
Alkali, soda, crystals, per ton	2	0	0
Blacking, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Drugs:—			
Acid, carbolic, per gallon	0	0	6
" pure, per lb.	0	0	6
" oxalic, per lb.	0	0	2
" picric, per lb.	0	0	3
Aloes, per cwt.	0	12	0
Ammonia, carbonate of, per lb.	0	0	2
" liquid, per lb.	0	0	2
Cannabis indica, per lb.	0	0	1
Chlorodyne, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Cocculus indicus, per cwt.	0	1	6
Cuba amara, per cwt.	0	1	6
Gelatine, per lb.	0	0	6

* See also under "Woodenware."

† See also Metals, also Exemption List.

	£	s.	d.
Glycerine—pure, per lb.	0	0	8
" crude, per lb.	0	0	1
Grains of paradise or guinea grains, per cwt.	0	2	0
Morphia, per oz.	0	1	6
Nitrate of silver, per oz.	0	0	6
Nux vomica, per cwt.	0	1	6
Potassium, bromide of, per lb.	0	0	8
" iodide of, per lb.	0	0	10
Quassia, per ton	2	0	0
Strychnine, per oz.	0	1	0
Ink—printing, coloured, per lb.	0	0	6
Matches and vests:—			
Wooden matches—			
For every gross of boxes containing in each box—			
100 matches or under	0	0	6
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches	0	1	0
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 matches or part thereof, additional	0	0	6
Wax vests—			
For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box—			
100 vests or under	0	1	8
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vests	0	2	6
And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vests or part thereof, addi- tional	0	1	8
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes con- taining in each box—			
100 vests or under	0	1	0
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vests	0	2	0
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 vests or part thereof additional	0	1	0
Medicines, including chlorodyne, patent or called patent, not containing spirits, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively, per lb.	1	0	0
Paints ground in oil, per ton	2	0	0
" mixed ready for use, per ton	4	0	0
Seidlitz powders, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Spirits, methylated, per liquid gallon	0	1	0
Washing and baking powders, 20 per cent. ad valorem			

Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Carpeting and druggeting, 20 per cent. ad valorem	
Dress piece goods, containing wool, 7½ per cent. ad valorem.	
Woollen blankets or blanketing, rugs and rugging, 20 per cent. ad valorem,	
Woollen piece goods, being vestings, trouserings, coatings, and shirtings, containing wool; broadcloths, witneys, naps, and flannels, 15 per cent. ad valorem.	
Silks:—	
All manufactures containing silk (except pongees, hatters' silk plush, umbrella silk, silk for flour dress- ing, silk fags, oil silk, fringes, tassels	

	£	s.	d.
and gimp for furniture, reps, damasks and other material for covering furni- ture), 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Silks in the piece known as pongees, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Tents and tarpaulins, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Drapery and haberdashery (<i>see Orders</i> 15, 16, and 19).			
Articles of apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (<i>except hosiery</i>), 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Articles of artificial human hair manu- factured, viz.: head dresses, hair plaits, hair plait stems, side pads, chignons, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Bonnets (<i>except</i> straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed), 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Boots and shoes—present English sizes to be the standard (<i>except</i> children's, Nos. 0-8), viz.: Men's No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs	1	18	0
Youths', Nos. 2-5, per dozen pairs	1	1	0
Boys', Nos. 7-1, per dozen pairs	0	17	6
Women's, No. 3 and upwards	0	19	6
Girls', Nos. 11-2, per dozen pairs	0	16	0
" Nos. 7-10, per dozen pairs	0	11	6
Children's—Nos. 4-6 and slippers, per dozen pairs	0	6	0
Women's "lasting" and "stuff" boots, per dozen pairs	0	18	0
Goloshes of all kinds, per dozen pairs	0	4	0
Slippers—men's, women's, and chil- dren's, from No. 7 and upwards	0	9	0
Frilling and ruffling, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Gloves, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Hats, as under, that is to say:— Hats (<i>except</i> straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed), not other- wise enumerated, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Boys', youths', and men's, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified), per dozen	1	10	0
Dress hats per dozen	2	8	0
Boys' and youths' felt hats, in sizes up to and including 6½ per dozen	0	8	0
Men's felt hats and women's un- trimmed felt of any size, and pith hats per dozen	0	15	0
Caps, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Hosiery (<i>except</i> of cotton, linen, and elastic stockings for surgical purposes, or otherwise specified), 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Plaittings of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Ruchings, 25 per cent. ad valorem,			
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades:— Parasols and sunshades (plain) up to 18½ inches in length of ribs, includ- ing covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woollen, or other material not otherwise specified, each	0	0	6

* Hosiery means stockings, socks, and other machines or hand knit covering for the feet or legs, and no other articles.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Umbrellas over 18½ inches, fancy parasols or sunshades under 18½ inches in length of ribs, including covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woollen, or other material not otherwise specified, each . . .	0	1	0	Grain and pulse—undressed, imported into any warehouse and dressed therein, per 100 lbs. . .	0	4	0
Umbrellas over 18½ inches in length of ribs of silk or silk mixtures, and parasols and sunshades of all sizes of similar materials, including covers made up wholly or in part, each . . .	0	2	6	" of every kind not otherwise enumerated, per 100 lbs. . .	0	2	0
Bags and sacks—corn and flour, per dozen . . .	0	1	0	" of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured, per 100 lbs. . .	0	2	0
Bags and sacks—woolpacks per dozen . . .	0	7	0	Jams, per lb. or pint . . .	0	0	2
" —all other (except gunnies and sugar mats), per dozen . . .	0	0	6	Jellies, per lb. or pint . . .	0	0	2
Cordage, viz.:—				Macaroni, per lb. . .	0	0	2
Coir rope, per cwt. . .	0	5	0	Maizena, per lb. . .	0	0	2
Hempen and other cordage (except of galvanized and other iron and steel cordage), including all housing and seizing lines and spun yarn, per cwt. . .	0	11	3	Molasses (except unrefined molasses), per cwt. . .	0	3	0
White lines and other descriptions of cordage not otherwise specified (except coir yarn), per cwt. . .	1	8	0	*Nuts (except cocoanuts), per lb. . .	0	0	2
Felt hoods, pullover hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats, per dozen . . .	0	5	0	Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. . .	0	6	0
Jute piece goods:—				Onions, per ton . . .	1	0	0
Not exceeding 3 feet in width, per yard . . .	0	0	0½	Paddy, per 100 lbs. . .	0	2	0
Exceeding 3 feet in width, per yard . . .	0	0	0½	Potatoes, per ton . . .	0	10	0
Mats, 25 per cent. ad valorem				Sugar, per cwt. . .	0	3	0
Matting of all kinds, 20 per cent. ad valorem				" candy, per lb. . .	0	0	2
Oilcloths and other floor cloths, 20 per cent. ad valorem				Vegetables—dried, or preserved, per pint or lb. . .	0	0	2
Twine (except sewing or seaming of hemp, cotton, or flax) per lb. . .	0	0	1½	Vegetables, salted, dried, or preserved in brine, per cwt. . .	0	5	0
Class III.—Food, Drinks, &c.				Vermicelli, per lb. . .	0	0	2
Bacon, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Aerated or mineral waters, 10 per cent. ad valorem†			
Butter, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Ale, porter, spruce and other beer, cider and perry, for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles† . . .	0	0	9
Cheese . . .	0	0	2	Ale, porter, spruce and other beer, cider and perry, in wood or in bottles, containing an imperial quart or pint respectively, per gallon† . . .	0	0	9
Fish (see Meats). . .	0	0	2	Coffee, per lb. . .	0	0	3
Hams, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Chicory, per lb. . .	0	0	3
Honey, per pint or lb. . .	0	0	2	Cider and perry (see Ale). . .			
Meats and fish—preserved, not salted, dried, or preserved in brine, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Cocoa and chocolate, per lb. . .	0	0	3
Meats, potted, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Hops, per lb. . .	0	0	6
Provisions, — including vegetables—salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated), per cwt. . .	0	5	0	Mustard, per lb. . .	0	0	2
Almonds, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Oilmen's stores (except essential oils and essences not containing alcohol), packed in bottles, jars, canisters, or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Arrowroot, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Ditto, not otherwise enumerated (except isinglass uncut), 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Biscuits, per lb. . .	0	0	2	Pickles, quarts, per dozen* . . .	0	2	9
Confectionery, comfits, succades, sweetmeats, per lb. . .	0	0	2	" pints,* . . .	0	1	9
Flour—corn or maize, per lb. . .	0	0	2	" ½-pints and smaller sizes, per dozen* . . .	0	1	0
Fruit—green (except olives), per bushel . . .	0	0	9	Perfumery, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Fruits and vegetables—Dried or preserved, per pint or lb. . .	0	0	2	Salt (except rock salt), per ton . . .	1	0	0
Fruits boiled, per pint or lb. . .	0	0	2	Spices, ground, per lb. . .	0	0	2
Grain and pulse—barley, pearl and Scotch, per 100 lbs. . .	0	5	0	Spirits or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon† . .	0	12	0
Grain and pulse—maize, per 100 lbs. . .	0	1	0	* Exclusive of duty on bottles.			
" malt, per bushel . . .	0	3	0	† Or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, or 24s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.			
" rice* per 100 lbs. . .	0	6	0				

* See also Exemption List.

	£	s.	d.
Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin), per gallon*	0	12	0
Spirits—methylated (see Order 14). perfumed, per gallon	1	4	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	3
Tobacco (except sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption):— Manufactured, per lb. Unmanufactured, per lb. Cigars, per lb. Snuff, per lb.	0	3	0
	0	1	0
	0	6	0
	0	3	0
Vinegar, not being acetic acid or crude vinegar, aromatic or raspberry, per gallon	0	0	6
Wine—sparkling, per gallon†	0	8	0
" other, per gallon†	0	6	0

Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.

Candles, per lb.	0	0	2
Combs, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Glue, per lb.	0	0	2
Grease—Antifriction, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Hair, curled, per lb.	0	0	2
Leather— Calf and kid, 7½ per cent. ad valorem Patent and coloured fancy leathers, 10 per cent. ad valorem All other leathers (except crust or rough-tanned hog-skins, calf and goat, and shumach-tanned sheep), 20 per cent. ad valorem Cut into shapes, including elastic-side uppers and Wellington legs, clogs, and pattens, 20 per cent. ad valorem Leatherware, or articles made up of leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, including whips of any description, and trunks and portmantaus, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Stearine, per lb.	0	0	2
Soap—perfumed and toilet, per lb.	0	0	4
" other, per lb.	0	0	2
Blue, per lb.	0	0	2
Corks, cut, per lb.	0	0	4
Paper, note, letter, writing, fancy, and blotting, with cut edges, per lb.	0	0	2
Paper, uncut, blotting, surface, drawing, and other papers (except printing and writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, paper-			

* See also Exemption List post.

† Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. 825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.

	£	s.	d.
hangings, cardboard, and millboard) per cwt.	0	4	0
Paper bags, per cwt.	0	10	0
Paper and cardboard boxes (not containing goods ordinarily imported therein), 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Seeds, canary, 10 per cent. ad valorem, Starch, per lb.	0	0	2
Timber, dressed or planed, per 100 superficial feet	0	1	6
Timber, hardwood, undressed (except undressed logs of any length of the size of 9 inches square or larger), per 100 superficial feet	0	1	9
Timber, laths, per 1,000	0	1	9
Ditto, shingles, per 1,000	0	0	9
Ditto, palings, per 100	0	0	9
Ditto, rough spokes and felloes (except hickory) and sawn pickets, per 100	0	0	6
Varnish, including lithographic, per gallon	0	2	0
Wickerware, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Woodenware, including bellows, picture frames, and wooden hames, turnery, (except billiard balls in the rough), staves, shaped or dressed, and casks, and finished timber not otherwise enumerated (except artists' materials, engravers' boxwood, shafts and poles in the rough, ash oars, gilt mouldings, and beadings used in the manufacture of picture frames of wood or other materials, but not ornamental composition mouldings in the white not gilt), 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Oil and paste—furniture, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Oils—animal and vegetable, other than black, coconut, cod, or palm,* per gallon	0	0	6
" mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., colza and olive, in bulk, per gallon	0	0	6
" including castor or cod liver when refined or for medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart, quarts per dozen	0	2	0
Ditto, pints per dozen	0	1	0
Ditto, ½-pints and smaller sizes, per dozen	0	0	6

Class V.—Minerals and Metals.

Coal and charcoal, ground*, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Bottles, glass or stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), wine, ale, porter, or other beer, and bottles containing aerated or mineral waters, per dozen	0	0	6
Bottles containing pickles, per dozen	0	0	3
Brownware and tiles, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Chinaware and porcelain (except photographic and telegraphic materials), per cubic foot	0	2	6
Earthenware (except photographic and telegraphic materials), per cubic foot	0	1	4

* See also Exemption List.

	£	s.	d.
Glassware (<i>except</i> locket, brooch, and watch glasses, and optical, surgical and scientific instruments, and photographic and telegraphic materials):—			
Glass bottles for aerated waters and medicines, per cubic foot	0	0	6
Chimneys, shades, and globes, and all other glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground, per cubic foot	0	1	0
Glass shades and globes, and other glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground, per cubic foot	0	2	6
Marble and stone—wrought (<i>except</i> slate slabs not wholly manufactured, lithographic stones, and stones for milling and grinding purposes), 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Gold leaf, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
„ plate of, per oz. troy	0	8	0
Jewellery (<i>except</i> cameos and precious stones unset), viz.:—			
Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, per dwt. troy	0	4	0
All other jewellery of gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, not otherwise specified, per dwt. troy	0	8	0
Chains of gold, unfinished (<i>except</i> machine-made chains for fringes), per dwt. troy	0	1	0
All other jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Silver leaf, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
„ plate of, per oz. troy	0	2	0
Copperware, not otherwise enumerated, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Lead—sheet and piping, per cwt.	0	2	6
Metals, manufacturers of (<i>excepting</i> steel cranks and tires in the rough, and patent roller bushes for block making: Metal ware, plated and mixed (<i>except</i> door handles, locks, shaft tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings, and plated hames, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Nails—iron, except for trunks and grindery, per cwt.	0	8	0
„ horseshoe, per cwt.	0	12	0
Pipes, cast iron, flanged, spigot, and faucet, knees and elbows, the ton	2	0	0
Types—brass, typeholders, ornamental rolls and line fillets, for bookbinders, 10 per cent. ad valorem			

Class VI.—Live Animals.

Cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months, except working bullocks in teams, each	0	5	0
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and fillies not in saddle or harness, each	0	5	0
Sheep, whether rams, ewes, wethers, or lambs, each	0	0	0
Pigs, each	0	2	0

Exemptions.

Works of art; * all surgical instruments appliances; agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders; all carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by an order from time to time approve; * all minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of saddlery; ships' fittings; furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger which has been in such passenger's own use, up to 50*l.* in value, and which is not imported for sale; * all minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of apparel, boots and shoes, hats, umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades, olives, fresh; rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein; spirits mixed with essential oils, so as to be unfit for human consumption, to be used in the manufacture of soap, provided the mixing is performed in the presence of an officer of Customs; charcoal (animal), ground; candle nuts; oil, black; oil, cocconut; oil, cod; oil, palm; all packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated; all packages, second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported; goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government; passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage.

Export Duty.

Scrap iron, rate of duty, per ton 3 0 0

Excise.

	£	s.	d.
Spirits distilled in Victoria:—			
From malt, grain, roots, grapes, or wine, per gallon *	0	8	0
From sugar, treacle, or molasses, or from wort wash or spent wash with which sugar, treacle, or molasses has been made or mixed, or from beer or ale, per gallon *	0	10	0
Tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consumption, per lb.	0	1	0

Governors of Victoria.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe†	30 Sept., 1839 ... 15 July, 1851 ...	5 May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8 May, 1854 ...	22 June, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B.	22 June, 1854 ...	31 Dec., 1855
Major - General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1 Jan., 1856 ...	28 Dec., 1856

* Provided that such surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the Government Gazette.

* Provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the Government Gazette.

* Such duties on spirits respectively shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

† At the point of the dates given, Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip, at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

Governors of Victoria—continued.

Name.	Date of Assump- tion of Office.	Date of Re- tirement from Office.
Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	26 Dec., 1856...	10 Sept., 1863
Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11 Sept., 1863...	7 May, 1866
Commander-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7 May, 1866...	15 Aug., 1866.
Right Hon. John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	15 Aug., 1866...	2 Mar., 1873.
William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3 Mar., 1873...	19 Mar., 1873
George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31 Mar., 1873...	22 Feb., 1879
Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting)	3 Jan., 1875...	10 Jan., 1875
William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11 Jan., 1875...	14 Jan., 1875
Most Hon. George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27 Feb., 1879...	9 April, 1884
William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	10 April, 1884...	14 July, 1884
Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.	15 July, 1884...	Still in office

Ministries in Victoria.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assump- tion of Office.	Date of Re- tirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines	28 Nov., 1855...	11 Mar., 1857
2. John O'Shanassy	11 Mar., 1857...	29 April, 1857
3. William Clark Haines	29 April, 1857...	10 Mar., 1858
4. John O'Shanassy	10 Mar., 1858...	27 Oct., 1859
5. William Nicholson	27 Oct., 1859...	26 Nov., 1860
6. Richard Heales	26 Nov., 1860...	14 Nov., 1861
7. John O'Shanassy	14 Nov., 1861...	27 June, 1863
8. James McCulloch	27 June, 1863...	6 May, 1868
9. Charles Sladen	6 May, 1868...	11 July, 1868
10. James McCulloch	11 July, 1868...	20 Sept., 1869
11. John Alexander Mac Pherson	20 Sept., 1869...	9 April, 1870
12. James McCulloch	9 April, 1870...	19 June, 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19 June, 1871...	10 June, 1872
14. James Goodall Francis	10 June, 1872...	31 July, 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31 July, 1874...	7 Aug., 1875
16. Graham Berry	7 Aug., 1875...	20 Oct., 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20 Oct., 1875...	21 May, 1877
18. Graham Berry	21 May, 1877...	5 Mar., 1880
19. James Service	5 Mar., 1880...	3 Aug., 1880
20. Graham Berry	3 Aug., 1880...	9 July, 1881
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Bart.	9 July, 1881...	8 Mar., 1883
22. James Service	8 Mar., 1883...	

POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1885.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 26, 1836	142	85	177
Mar. 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738
Mar. 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879
Mar. 2, 1851	46,302	31,143	77,345
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,328
April 3, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,522
April 5, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
June 30, 1885 (estimated)	517,726	466,677	973,403

Imports and Exports, 1874-84.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Total Value	Value per head of the Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1874	16,953,985	21 16 0	15,441,109	19 17 2
1875	16,685,874	21 3 11	14,766,974	18 15 1
1876	15,053,354	19 14 4	14,196,487	17 16 6
1877	16,62,304	20 4 9	15,157,687	18 14 11
1878	16,161,880	19 13 6	14,925,707	18 3 5
1879	15,035,538	18 0 7	12,454,170	14 18 8
1880	14,556,894	17 2 5	15,954,559	18 15 3
1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,253,103	18 14 1
1882	15,748,081	21 0 1	16,193,579	18 3 5
1883	17,743,846	19 6 10	16,398,863	17 17 7
1884	18,201,633	20 5 11	16,050,465	16 19 4

Population, Revenue, Expenditure, 1873-4 to 1884-5.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.	Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1873-4	772,039	4,106,790	5 6 5	4,177,3	5 8 3
1874-5	783,274	4,236,423	5 8 2	4,311,12	5 10 3
1875-6	791,399	4,335,156	5 9 4	4,313	5 15 7
1876-7	801,717	4,723,877	5 17 10	4,358,096	5 8 9
1877-8	815,494	4,504,413	5 10 6	4,634,349	5 13 8
1878-9	827,439	4,621,520	5 11 8	4,833,379	5 16 10
1879-80	840,620	4,621,262	5 9 11	4,875,029	5 16 0
1880-81	860,067	5,186,011	6 0 7	5,108,642	5 18 10
1881-2	880,280	5,392,362	6 7 1	5,145,764	5 16 11
1882-3	901,646	5,611,253	6 4 1	5,651,886	6 4 11
1883-4	930,940	5,934,687	6 7 6	5,715,293	6 2 9
1884-5	960,000	6,290,653	6 11 0	6,212,517	6 9 5

Public Debt of Victoria on the 30th June, 1885,
31,531,607L

Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry
Brougham Loch, K.C.B., 10,000L.
Private Secretary, Captain J. W. Traill.
Aide-de-Camp, Viscount Castlerosse.
Clerk, T. Brisbane.

Cabinet.

Premier and Treasurer, The Hon. James Service.
Chief Secretary, The Hon. Graham Berry.
Attorney-General,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, The Hon.
George David Langridge.
Postmaster-General, The Hon. James Campbell.
Minister of Mines and Agriculture, The Hon. Jonas
Felix Leven.
President of the Board of Land and Works, and
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, The
Hon. Albert Lee Tucker.
Minister of Railways and Public Instruction, The
Hon. Duncan Gillies.
Solicitor-General and Minister of Public Works, The
Hon. Alfred Deakin.
Minister of Defence, The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel
F. T. Sargood, C.M.G.
Portfolio without Office, The Hon. Nathan Thornley.
Clerk to the Executive Council, R. Wadsworth, Esq.,
900L.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

N.B.—Members of the Legislative Council, Ministers of the Crown, ex-Ministers, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly take the title of "Honourable."

Legislative Council.

Forty-two Members, fourteen Provinces, 107,914 Electors.

President, The Hon. James MacBain, 1,000*l*.

Chairman of Committees, The Hon. Frank Stanley Dobson, LL.D., 400*l*.

Province.	No. of Electors.	Name.	Retires.
Gippsland	5,714	McOulloch, Wm....	1890
		Dougharty, John	
		George	1888
		Pearson, William	1886
Melbourne	18,870	Lorimer, James ...	1890
		Hearn, William	
		Edward, LL.D.	1888
		Ham, Cornelius J.	1886
Nelson	4,472	Williamson, James	1888
		Wettenhall, Hol-	
		ford Highlord ...	1886
		Bromell, Thomas	1890
Northern	6,903	Robertson, Francis	1888
		Sterry, David	
		Chaplin	1886
		Winter William, J.	1890
North Central...	5,448	Fitzgerald, Nicho-	
		las	1890
		Stanbridge, William	
		Edward	1886
North-Eastern	7,625	Zeal, Wm. Austin	1888
		Brown, Frederick	1886
		Hanna, Patrick ...	1888
		Wallace, John Al-	
North-Western	9,155	ston	1890
		Bell, James	1888
		Coutts, David	1886
		Young, George ...	1890
North Yarra ...	9,267	Beaver, Francis	
		Edis	1888
		Beaney, Jas. Geo.	
		M.D., F.R.C.S.	1890
South Yarra ...	11,626	Meares, George,	
		C.M.G.	1886
		Graham, James ...	1886
		MacBain, James ...	1888
Southern	7,220	Sargood, Lieut-	
		Col. Frederick	
		Thomas,	1890
		Clarke, Sir William	
South-Eastern	6,880	John, Bart.	1888
		Melville, Donald...	1886
		Henty, Thomas ...	1890
		Balfour, James ...	1890
South-Western	6,052	Dobson, Frank	
		Stanley, LL.D.	1888
		Buchanan, James	1886
		Jenner, Caleb	
Wellington	7,366	Joshua	1888
		Russell, Philip....	1890
		Ormond, Francis	1886
		Campbell, James...	1888
Western	6,316	Belcher, George	
		Frederick	1886
		Cuthbert, Henry...	1890
		Cumming, Thomas	
		Forrist	1890
		Ross, William	1888
		Thornley, Nathan	1886

Legislative Assembly.

Twelfth Parliament, elected 22nd February, 1883; opened 27th February, 1883. Second Session opened 3rd July, 1883; Third Session opened 10th June, 1884.

Eighty-six Members, returned by fifty-five Districts, containing 190,447 Electors, including 17,391 non-ratepayers.

Speaker, The Hon. Peter Lalor, 1,500*l*.

Chairman of Committees, Thomas Cooper, 800*l*.

Constituencies.	Members.
Ararat	McLellan, The Hon. W.
Avoca	Bourchier, G. E.
	Langdon, T.
Ballarat East	James, J.
	Russell, J.
	Bell, H.
Ballarat West	Fincham, G. R.
	Smith, The Hon. Lieut.
	Col. W. C.
Barwon	Levien, The Hon. J. F.
Belfast	Madden, J. J.
Benambra	Wallace, P. B.
Boroondara	Walker, W. F.
Bourke East	Harper, R.
Bourke Boroughs East	Pearson, The Hon. C. H.
Bourke South	Keys, J.
Bourke West	Deakin, The Hon. A.
	Staughton, S. T.
Brighton	Bent, The Hon. T.
Carlton	Gardiner, J.
Castlemaine	Patterson, The Hon. J. F.
	Service, The Hon. J.
Collingwood	Langridge, The Hon. G. F.
	Mirams, J.
	Cooper, T.
Creswick	Richardson, The Hon. R.
	Wheeler, J. H.
Dalhousie	Duffy, The Hon. J. G.
Delatite	Graves, The Hon. J. H.
Dundas	Officer, C. M.
Emerald Hill	Gaunson, The Hon. D.
	Nimmo, J.
Evelyn	Cameron, E. H.
Fitzroy	Reid, The Hon. R. D.
	Tucker, The Hon. A. L.
Footscray	Clark, W. McG.
	Berry, The Hon. G.
Geelong	Cunningham, G.
	Connor, J. H.
	Harris, A.
Gippsland North . . .	McLean, A.
Gippsland South . . .	Mason, F. C.
Grant	Lalor, The Hon. P.
	Raes, J.
Grenville	Davies, D. M.
	Young, A.
Kara Kara	Dow, J. L.
Kilmore and Anglesey	Hunt, T.
Kyneton Boroughs . .	Young, The Hon. C.
	Moore, T.
Mandurang	Highatt, J. M.
	Yeo, C.
Maldon	McIntyre, J.
Maryborough & Talbot	Bowman, R.
	Fink, B. J.
Melbourne East . . .	Coppin, G.
	Zox, E. L.
Melbourne North . . .	Laurens, J.
	Rose, J. M.
Melbourne West . . .	MacMahon, The Hon. Sir
	C., Kt.
	Orkney, J.

Constituencies.

Members.

Moirs	{ Graham, G.
Mornington	{ Hall, G. W.
Normanby	{ Gibb, J.
Ovens	{ Shiels, W.
Polwarth & S. Grenville	{ Billson, G.
Portland	{ Kerferd, The Hon. G. B.
Richmond	{ Robertson, W.
Ripon and Hampden	{ Wrixon, The Hon. H. J.
Rodney	{ Bosisto, J.
Sandhurst	{ Smith, C.
Sandridge	{ Uren, W. H.
Stawell	{ Gillies, The Hon. D.
St. Kilda	{ Shackell, J.
Villiers & Heytesbury	{ Burrowes, The Hon. R.
Warrnambool	{ Mackay, The Hon. A.
Williamstown	{ Quick, J., LL.D.
Wimmera	{ Derham, F. T.
	{ Woods, The Hon. J.
	{ Davies, M. H.
	{ Harris, J.
	{ Anderson, W.
	{ Toohey, J.
	{ Murray, J.
	{ Clark, The Hon. A. T.
	{ Baker, R.
	{ Madden, The Hon. W.

Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

Legislative Council:—

Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Parliaments,
John Barker, 1,000*l.*

Clerk Assistant, C. L. Comyns, 820*l.*

Legislative Assembly:—

Clerk of the Assembly, G. H. Jenkins, 1,000*l.*

Clerk Assistant, Edward Carlie, 800*l.*

Sergeant-at-Arms, W. G. Palmer, 450*l.*

Library:—

Librarian, J. Farrell, 542*l.*

Government Shorthand Writer, G. Bell, 610*l.*

Assistant do. H. E. Wade, 577*l.*

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Premier's Department.

Premier and Treasurer, The Hon. James Service, 1,800*l.*

Secretary, Premier's Department (also Private Secretary), E. J. Thomas, 610*l.*

Chief Clerk, W. Sewell, 595*l.*

Public Service Board.

Chairman, J. M. Templeton, 1,500*l.*

Members, M. H. Irving and T. Couchman, 1,500*l.* each.

Chief Secretary's Division.

Chief Secretary, The Hon. Graham Berry, 1,800*l.*

Under-Secretary, T. R. Wilson, 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, H. Moors, 650*l.*

Friendly Societies:—

Registrar and Certifying Barrister, J. B. Gregory, 400*l.*

Statistical Department.

Government Statist, H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., 800*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. A. Hendren, 600*l.*

Actuary for Friendly Societies, E. F. Owen, 458*l.*

Police.

Chief Commissioner, H. M. Chomley, 900*l.*

Chief Clerk, W. Robertson, 544*l.*

Penal Department.

Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, W. G. Brett, 900*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Stone, 579*l.*

Governor of Melbourne Gaol, P. Dwyer, 893*l.*

Medical.

Government Medical Officer, A. Shiels, M.D., 750*l.*

President Central Board of Health, A. P. Akshurst, 850*l.*

Secretary, J. W. Colville, 485*l.*

Hospitals for the Insane.

Melbourne.

Inspector of Asylums and Superintendent of Yarra Bend, T. T. Dick, M.D., 900*l.*

Kew.

Medical Superintendent, J. V. McCreery, L.R.C.S.I., 670*l.*

Ararat.

Medical Superintendent, W. Armstrong, M.D., 500*l.*

Beechworth.

Medical Superintendent, F. P. Deshon, M.R.C.S.E., 500*l.*

Sunbury.

Medical Superintendent, W. L. Watkins, L.R.C.S., 500*l.*

Melbourne Public Library.

Librarian, T. F. Bride, LL.D., 780*l.*

Industrial Museum.

Superintendent, J. C. Newbery, C.M.G., 850*l.* (with fees).

National Museum.

Director and Palaeontologist, acting also as Zoologist, F. McCoy, F.R.S., 800*l.* (also University Professor, 1,000*l.*)

Observatory.

Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., &c., 800*l.*

Chief Assistant, E. J. White, 650*l.*

Government Botanist.

Government Botanist, Baron Sir F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., 800*l.*

Commissioners of Audit.

Commissioners, C. H. Symonds, 1,000*l.*

F. Jones, on leave of absence, with 450*l.* allowance.

T. W. Jackson, 1,000*l.*

Senior Clerk, E. C. Symonds, 600*l.*

Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines.

Chairman, The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

General Inspector and Secretary, A. M. A. Pago, 600*l.*

Inspector of Stock.

Chief Inspector, E. M. Curr, 750*l.*

Their Honours the Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir W. F. Stawell, 3,500*l.* (on leave).

Acting Chief Justice, His Hon. R. Molesworth.

Puisne Judges,

R. Molesworth, 3,000*l.*

G. Higinbotham, 3,000*l.*

H. Williams, 3,000*l.*

E. D. Holroyd, 3,000*l.*

G. B. Kerferd, 3,000*l.*

Division of the Crown Law Officers.

Attorney-General, 1,650l.
Solicitor General, The Hon. Alfred Deakin, 1,500l.
Secretary to the Law Department, B. C. Harriman, 1,000l.
Parliamentary Draughtsman, J. A. Gurner, 650l.

Prosecutors for the Queen.

Melbourne, A. W. Chomley, 1,000l.

At Courts of Assize:—

C. A. Smyth, 600l.
 J. T. T. Smith, 600l.

At Courts of General Sessions:—

W. S. Garnett, 600l.
 W. E. Johnston, 600l.
 F. L. Smyth, 600l.

Crown Solicitor, R. A. Sutherland, 1,000l.

Chief Clerk for Criminal Business, J. J. Normoyle, 610l.

Ditto Civil Business, J. F. Poole, 562l.

Prothonotary, W. P. Firebrace, 800l.

Master in Equity.

Master, T. P. Webb, 1,100l.

Chief Clerk, J. W. Fosbery, 720l.

Master in Lunacy.

Master,

Court of Insolvency.

Judge, W. B. Noel, 1,500l.

Chief Clerk, C. P. Williams, 403l.

The Sheriff.

Sheriff, Melbourne, R. Rede, 1,000l.

Deputy Sheriff, &c., G. Lynch, 600l.

Sheriff's Ballarat, W. H. Anderson, 800l.

" *Beechworth and Castlemaine*, L. Ellis, 800l.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, *Registrar of the Supreme Court*, and *Registrar of Titles*, R. Gibbs, 840l.

Senior Dep. Registrar-General and Assistant Registrar of Titles, H. Krone, 610l.

Ditto, *Ditto*, J. Goode, 559l.

Clerk in Charge of Dealings under Transfers of Lands Statute, H. C. A. Harrison, 579l.

Registrar of Copyrights and Clerk of Patents, J. Hicks, 610l.

Office of Titles.

Commissioner of Titles,

Examiners of Titles, E. Sandford, 800l.
 E. G. Snowden, 700l.
 E. Bardwell, 700l.
 H. R. Fuge, 700l.
 M. A'Beckett, 650l.
 C. L. Perry, 610l.
 D. C. Rees, 559l.

Chief Draftsman, W. K. Andrews, 412l.

County Courts, *Courts of Insolvency*, *Courts of Mines*, and *General Sessions*.

Judges of County Courts, *Courts of Mines*, *Courts of Insolvency*, and *Chairmen of General Sessions:—*

T. S. Cope, 1,800l. (*Acting Puisne Judge*).
 Hon. R. Le Poer Trench
 H. Molesworth
 J. F. Nolan
 Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M.G.
 F. Quinlan

1,500l. each.

Clerks of Courts:—

G. F. Bartrop, 610l.
 J. J. O'Meara, 600l.
 G. W. Campbell, 485l.
 J. S. Cooper, 485l.
 C. L. Dobbin, 485l.
 J. Drury, 485l.

J. A. Mulligan, 485l.
 G. W. F. Patterson, 485l.
 R. C. Morgan, 448l.
 R. E. Johns, 430l.
 E. C. Bell, 412l.

Police Magistrates and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria.

Metropolitan, F. Call, 850l.

J. A. Panton, 800l.

Country Districts, 650l. each, with forage and travelling allowances:—

J. H. Alley. G. Webster.
 C. W. Carr. A. Wyatt.
 W. H. Foster. F. A. Hare.
 T. D. S. Heron. C. H. Nicolson.
 A. W. Howitt. G. D. McCormick.
 C. Shuter. F. K. Orme.
 B. Smith. G. L. Hutchinson.
 J. G. Taylor. R. Strickland.
 J. C. Thomson. Staveley, H. C.

Coroners.

All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at the respective places at which they are stationed.

Melbourne, S. C. Candler, 650l.
 R. Youl, 600l.

Treasurer's Division.

Treasurer, The Hon. J. Service, 1,800l.

Under Treasurer, E. S. Symonds, 1,000l.

Accountant to the Treasurer, R. Gudemann, 800l.

Chief Clerk, W. R. Stephen, 650l.

Assistant Accountant, H. F. Eaton, 625l.

Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne, J. Hall (on leave), 670l.

Government Printer.

Government Printer, J. Ferres, 800l.

Superintendent, R. S. Brain, 500l.

Accountant, H. M. Boom, 485l.

Division of the Defences.

Minister of Defence, The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Sargood, C.M.G., 1,500l.

Secretary, Major-General M. F. Downes, C.M.G., 1,000l.

Paymaster, J. A. Thompson, 360l.

Military Forces.

Commandant, Colonel T. R. Disney, R.A., 1,000l.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg, 800l.

Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Colonel Walker, 700l.

Ditto, ditto, Major Fellows, 700l.

Commanding Engineer, Major Rhodes, 700l.

Naval Forces.

Commandant, Captain A. B. Thomas, R.N., 800l.

Commander, R. M. Collins, 400l.

Lieutenant, The Hon. P. Hely Hutchinson, R.N., 400l.

Crown Lands and Survey Division.

President of the Board of Land and Works, and *Commissioner Crown Lands and Survey* The Hon. A. L. Tucker, 1,400l.

Surveyor-General, A. J. Skene, 1,000l.

Assistant Surveyor General, A. Black, 800l.

District Surveyors:—

M. Callanan, 550l.
 T. Nixon, 550l.
 T. W. Pinninger, 550l.
 S. K. Vickery, 550l.
 T. Thompson, 440l.

*Administrative Branch.**Secretary for Lands, A. Morrah, 900l.**Chief Clerk, J. L. Lewis, 600l.**Accountant, J. W. Skene, 485l.**Department of Agriculture.**Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. F. Leven (paid as Minister of Mines).**Secretary of ditto, D. Martin, 545l.**Land Tax Commission.**Chief Commissioner. His Honor Judge R. Le Poer Trench.**Commissioner, His Honor Judge Noel, and (vacant) Commissioner of Titles.**Registrar, A. Morrah (paid as Secretary for Lands).**Chief Clerk, J. Macpherson, 534l.**Public Works Division.**Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. A. Deakin, (paid as Solicitor-General).**Secretary, C. Le Cren, 900l.**Accountant, H. Brotherton, 600l.**Professional Staff.**Inspector-General of Public Works, &c., W. H. Steel, 1,000l.**Engineer, R. G. Ford, 800l.**Architects, C. Barrett, 670l., and P. Kerr, 600l.**Travelling Superintending Inspectors of Works, Wm. Finlay, 600l.; P. Finlay, 485l.**Melbourne Water Supply Branch.**Secretary and Treasurer, C. Le Cren. (See "Public Works.")**Accountant, F. B. Force, 560l.**Chief Engineer, W. H. Steel. (See "Public Works.")**Superintending Engineer, W. Davidson, 670l.**Mining Division.**Minister of Mines, Hon. J. F. Leven, 1,400l.**Secretary for Mines, Chief Inspector of Mines, and Chief Mining Surveyor, C. W. Langtree (acting), 900l.**Chief Clerk, G. Lane, 562l.**Accountant, R. C. Carr, paid as Accountant to Victorian Water Supply.**Victorian Water Supply.**Minister of Water Supply, Hon. Alfred Deakin.**Secretary, ditto, C. Le Cren (paid as Secretary for Public Works.)**Accountant, ditto, R. C. Carr, 405l.**Commissioner of Trade and Customs Division.**Commissioner, The Hon. G. D. Langridge, 1,400l.**Secretary, A. W. Musgrove, 900l.**Inspector of Accounts, H. J. Leplastrier, 670l.**Landing Surveyor, J. Macfarlane, 670l.**Ditto, M. F. Gordon, 550l.**Port and Harbours' Department.**Engineer for Harbours and Navigation, A. Wilson, 820l.**Secretary Steam Navigation Board, J. G. McKie, 440l.**Distilleries and Excise.**Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Breweries and Excise, H. T. Hammond, 650l.**Mercantile Marine.**Superintendent, R. D. Espinasse, 890l.**Melbourne Harbour Trust.**Secretary, G. A. Mouritz, 900l.**Harbour Master, R. Fullarton, 700l.**Resident Engineer, J. Brady, 750l.**Postmaster General's Division.**Postmaster-General, The Hon. J. Campbell, 1,400l.**Deputy Postmaster-General and Secretary, S. W. McGowan, 1,000l.**Inspectors, G. S. Caldwell, 575l.; G. Smibert, 500l., and C. M. Maplestone, 875l.**Comptroller of Stamps, J. H. Gibbs, 610l.**Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk, J. Smibert, 670l.**Telegraph Manager, T. R. James, 720l.**Comptroller of Savings Banks and Money Order Branch, W. Galbraith, 800l.**Superintendent Mail Branch, T. E. Slack, 559l.**Examiner (Money Order and Savings Banks), E. R. Elliott, 600l.**Assistant Controller of Stamps, H. Palmer, 485l.**Accountant, W. Morkham, 500l.**Education Division.**Minister of Education, The Hon. D. Gillies (paid as Minister of Railways).**Secretary, G. W. Brown, 1,000l.**Chief Clerk, W. H. Handfield, 650l.**Accountant, J. Bagge, 595l.**Architect, H. R. Bastow, 610l.**Inspection Branch.**Inspector-General, J. Main, 775l.**Assistant ditto, T. Brodribb, 700l.**Senior Inspector, C. A. Topp, Melb., 650l.**Inspectors, J. Baldwin, 610l.**C. Tynan, Melb., 542l.**A. C. Curlewias, Melb., 542l.**S. J. Swindley, 542l.**R. Craig, Melb., 533l.**J. Holland, Melb., 516l.**W. M. Gamble, 516l.**A. Stewart, 516l.**R. Cox, 516l.**H. Shelton, Melb., 500l.**S. Summons, Melb., 430l.**R. Philp, 412l.**J. Dennant, 412l.**R. F. Russell, 412l.**T. R. Hepburn, 412l.**S. Ware, 412l.**T. H. Rennie, 350l.**J. Robertson, 350l.**C. H. Campbell, 325l.**F. C. Eddy, 325l.**H. F. Rix, 325l.**J. E. Laing, 310l.**P. Carmichael, 300l.**A. Dean, 250l.**Railways Division.**Minister of Railways, The Hon. D. Gillies, 1,650l.**Commissioners, R. Speight (Chairman), 3,000l.; and**A. J. Agg and R. Ford, 1,500l. each.**Secretary, P. P. Labertouche, 1,000l.**Chief Clerk, G. W. Lilly, 700l.**Accountant, G. T. A. Lavater, 900l.**Sub-Accountant, R. G. Kent, 700l.**General Traffic Manager, J. Anderson, 1,400l.**Engineer-in-Chief.**Engineer-in-Chief, R. Watson, 1,400l.**Engineer for Existing Lines, W. H. Greene, 1,200l.**Engineer of Maintenance, J. Lunt, 800l.*

Engineer of Surveys, G. C. Darbyshire, 1,000l.
Locomotive Superintendent, S. Miris, 950l.

London Agency.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom
 (Office, 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster,
 S.W.), Robert Murray Smith, C.M.G., 2,500l.
Secretary, J. Cashel Hoey, 750l.

Consuls.

Austro-Hungarian, Consul, C. Pinschof.
Belgium, Consul-General for all the Australian
 Colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji,
 G. Beckx, Consul, J. Renard.
Brazil, Consul, J. B. Were, C.M.G.
Chile, Consul-General, W. H. Eldrell, Sydney.
 Consul, J. B. Were.
Denmark, Consul-General, J. B. Were, C.M.G.
 Vice-Consul, F. W. Were. Vice-Consul (at
 Geelong), G. F. Belcher, M.L.C.
France, Consul, Eugene Ortolan. Consul, M. de
 Louvieres. Vice-Consul, E. A. Pesoli.
German Empire, Consul-General, Dr. R. Krauel.
 Consul, W. A. Brahe.
Hawaii, Consul-General, E. O. Smith, Sydney.
 Consul, G. N. Oakley.
Italy, Consul for all the Australian Colonies, New
 Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, M. Giovanni
 Branchi.
Japan, Consul-General, A. Marks.
Liberia, Consul-General, R. L. Litton.
Netherlands, Consul-General for all the Australian
 Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania, Jonkheer
 Daniel Ploos Van Amstel.
Peru, Consul Pfaff. Vice-Consul (*ad interim*), Dr.
 J. F. Ryan.
Peruvian Consul-General in the Polynesian Islands,
 Don Manuel José Palacios.
Portugal, Consul-General, J. B. Were, C.M.G.
 Consul (with general jurisdiction over all the
 Australian Colonies and Tasmania), T. C. N.
 Cooper.
Russia, Consul, Jas. Danyon.
San Salvador, Consul-General, Senor E. Bonnard.
Spain, Vice-Consul, W. Strachan.
Sweden and Norway, Consul, J. B. Were, C.M.G.
 Vice-Consul (for Melbourne), A. B. Were. Vice-
 Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.
Swiss Confederation, G. de Pury.
United States, Consul-General for all the Australian
 Colonies, Tasmania, and New Zealand, James
 M. Morgan. Vice-Consul General, J. K. Smyth.
Venezuela, Consul, S. M. Gibbs.

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.

(SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.)

See Map.

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, and bounded on the north by a river of the same name. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 18° 18' W. long. The peninsula is 18 miles in length by 12 in breadth, with an area of 800 square miles. Sierra Leone was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs. Four years afterwards a charter was granted to a Company under the name of "The Sierra Leone Company." In 1800 a grant of the peninsula was made to the Company by Letters

Patent, and a Court of Directors of the Company was empowered to appoint a Governor and Council, the former having power to enact laws; this state of things lasted 7 years, when the colony was transferred back to the Crown.

In 1862 a large tract of country called Sherbro was handed over by treaty to the Colony. In 1879 further territory was acquired in the Scarcees River to the north of the peninsula. In 1884 the seaboard of the Sulymah and Gallinas Chiefs as far as the Mannah River was also annexed. These additions have largely increased the size of the colony; the total area is now estimated to be about 8,000 square miles.

By a Charter issued on May 27, 1863, an Executive Council was created, composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council, and "such other Person or Persons as We, by any Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, may from time to time hereafter nominate and appoint to be members of the said Legislative Council."

In 1865, it was decided that a Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa should be established, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone. This change was effected by a Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1866, which revoked and determined the former commissions issued in respect of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and constituted on the West Coast of Africa one Government-in-Chief, to be called the Government of the West Africa Settlements, and to comprise the four settlements aforesaid. Within each of the four said settlements a Legislative Council was established.

Within the settlement of Sierra Leone, an Executive Council was established for the purpose of advising and assisting the Governor-General.

By a new Charter, dated the 24th of July, 1874, so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, was revoked as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos, under the Government-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements; and those settlements were erected into a distinct government.

The government of Sierra Leone and the Gambia continued during the remainder of the year 1874 to be administered under the Charter of 19th February, 1866. That Charter was then revoked by a new one, &c., dated 17th of December, 1874, which erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New letters patent have since been issued, dated 17th June, 1885, providing for the continuance of the Government on the same lines with some minor differences. There is an executive council at Sierra Leone, and the power of pardon and suspension is given to the Governor-in-Chief.

Tariff.

The following is a statement of the Customs Tariff of the settlement of Sierra Leone:—

Import Duties.	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon . . .	0	0	6
Do. in bottles, quarts, per dozen . . .	0	1	0
Do. do. pints, do.	0	0	6
Cigars, cigarettes, and all manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Cartridges, rifle ball, per 100	0	5	0
Gunpowder, per barrel of 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Guns, trade flintlock, each	0	2	6
„ percussion, each	0	4	0
„ rifle muzzle loader, each	0	5	0
„ breech loading, single or double barrelled, each	0	10	0
Guns, breech-loading rifle, each	1	0	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	0	6
Brandy, per gallon	0	2	0
Cordials, per gallon	0	2	0
Geneva, per gallon	0	2	0
Rum, per gallon	0	2	0
Whiskey and other spirits, per gallon.	0	2	0
Wine, except claret, per gallon	0	1	6
Claret, per gallon	0	0	6
Kerosine oil, per gallon.	0	0	6

Export Duties.

Ground nuts in shells, per cwt.	0	0	8
„ „ decorticated, per cwt.	0	0	2
Palm kernels, per cwt.	0	0	2
Benni seed, per cwt.	0	0	2
Cola nuts, per cwt.	0	5	0
Palm oil, per imperial gallon.	0	0	1
Gum copal, per cwt.	0	2	0
Hides, each	0	0	2

The distance from— Miles.

Freetown to Bathurst (Gambia)	477
Bathurst to Madeira	1,176
Madeira to Liverpool	1,425

Freetown to Liverpool.	8,078
„ to Cape Coast	913
„ to Lagos	1,228

Steamers leave Liverpool for Madeira and Freetown every Saturday, and the average length of passage is 7 days to Madeira, and 8 or 9 days from Madeira to Freetown. Every third week one of the steamers of the British and African Steam Navigation Company touches at Bathurst, Gambia. The steamers that go to Bathurst are the only ones that call at Goree, the French settlement about 95 miles from Gambia. The homeward bound steamers perform the same route as the outward bound ones. A contract has been entered into for the establishment of telegraphic communication with England, and the cable is already laid as far as Conakry, 80 miles north of Freetown.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1875	£58,378	£67,111
1876	56,389	64,706
1877	56,320	52,248
1878	63,125	58,256
1879	71,877	57,802
1880	72,558	68,128
1881	65,415	66,859
1882	62,485	59,737
1883	62,413	78,216
1884	73,096	82,259

Public Debt.

Harbour Work Debentures	1871	£25,000
Redeemable in 1896-8	1873	25,000
Due to Imperial Government on account of 38,000 <i>l.</i> advanced in 1877 in aid of the Local Revenue	1884	8,000
		£58,000

Value of Imports and Exports.

1875	£328,011	£350,202
1876	272,606	297,036
1877	868,442	888,530
1878	524,418	891,646
1879	409,643	891,080
1880	445,858	875,985
1881	874,876	885,862
1882	898,815	420,017
1883	483,581	442,373
1884	464,081	877,055

Tonnage of Vessels trading in Ports in the Settlement.

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1875	148,181 Tons	141,282 Tons
1876	141,332	136,076
1877	141,374	144,002
1878	165,596	164,459
1879	190,019	190,754
1880	199,557	201,726
1881	165,575	160,225
1882	242,065	260,355
1883	195,688	191,604
1884	185,217	197,108

The climate of Sierra Leone is unhealthy, especially for Europeans. The seasons are divided into wet and dry; the former commencing in June, and lasting till November. The beginning and ending of the wet season are the most sickly periods of the year.

The rain-fall during the past four years has averaged over 135 inches in Freetown.

Population of each Sex and Colour in the years 1871 and 1881.

	White.		Coloured.		Total.		
	Males.	Fmales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	76	81	18,455	18,327	18,531	18,558	37,039
1881	237	34	30,964	29,511	31,201	29,345	60,546

Sierra Leone possesses a college at Fourah Bay, which is affiliated to Durham University, a spacious cathedral, and churches and schools of almost every known religious denomination.

The head-quarters of Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, consisting of four companies of a West India Regiment, are stationed at Sierra Leone. There is also an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy.

Governors-in-Chief, West Africa Settlements.

1865	Col. Blackall.
1868	Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872	John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. (acting).
1873	Robert W. Keate.
1878	George Berkeley, C.M.G.
1874	C. H. Kortright.
1877	Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
1881	Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.
1884	Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

President, the Governor-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice.
The Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding the Forces.
The Queen's Advocate.

Legislative Council.

1. *President*, The Governor.
 2. The Chief Justice.
 3. The Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
 4. The Officer Commanding the Forces.
 5. The Queen's Advocate.
 6. Syble Boyle,
 7. Samuel Lewis,
 8. T. J. Sawyerr,
- } *Unofficial Members.*
- Clerk of Legislative Council*, Jacob W. Lewis, 100*l*.

Civil Establishment.

- Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of W. Africa Settlements*, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l*. (of which 1,000*l*. personal), and 500*l*. allowances.
- Aide-de-Camp* (vacant), 150*l*.
- Governor's Clerk*, J. W. Lewis, 160*l*.

Secretariat and Treasury.

- Colonial Secretary and Treasurer*, T. Risely Griffith, 800*l*. (and quarters).
- Assistant Colonial Secretaries and Treasurers*, Capt. H. F. Richmond, 600*l*., E. J. Cameron, Major A. M. Festing, A. N. Daniel, and W. W. Hull (acting), 400*l*. each.

Clerks, Secretarial Branch.

- Enoch Faulkner, 150*l*.; J. E. Dawson, 100*l*.; J. C. E. Parkes, 80*l*.

Clerks, Treasury Branch.

- M. A. Potts, 240*l*.; B. M. Brown, 150*l*.; J. J. Wellington, 100*l*.
- Clerk to Savings Bank*, J. H. Spaine, 80*l*.

Aborigines Branch.

- Government Interpreter*, T. G. Lawson, 350*l*.
- Arabic Writer*, Mohammed Sanusi, 60*l*.
- Clerk*, J. B. Prigg, 54*l*. 15*s*.

Harbour Master and Boat Establishment.

- Harbour Master*, A. B. Hanson (deputy), 100*l*.
- Clerk to ditto*, J. H. Kelson, 40*l*.

Printing Department.

- Government Printer*, S. H. John, 100*l*.
- Journeymen*, J. A. Wise, 36*l*.

Surveyor's Department.

- Colonial Surveyor, Commissioner of Roads, and Superintendent of Public Works*, R. E. Pownall, 500*l*., and travelling allowance, 136*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.
- Clerk to Surveyor*, W. B. Campbell, 150*l*.
- Inspectors of Works and Roads*, W. E. Inniss, 130*l*.; G. B. Craig, 120*l*.
- Extra Clerk at 50*l**, Michael French.
- Storekeeper*, J. A. Fitzjohn, 54*l*. 15*s*.

Customs Department, Freetown.

- Collector of Customs*, M. V. D. Stuart, 500*l*., and fees, averaging 200*l*.
- In-door Officers—*
- Chief Clerk*, J. F. Brown, 350*l*.
- Clerk*, J. W. Cole, 200*l*.
- Ditto*, J. S. Front, 100*l*.
- Out-door Officers—*
- Landing Surveyor*, A. B. Hanson, 300*l*.
- Landing Waiter*, C. W. Edwin, 150*l*.
- Ditto*, F. J. Davies, 75*l*.
- Ditto*, N. J. Spain, 75*l*., and H. N. Carrol, 50*l*.
- 2 Tide-waiters*, at 50*l*. each.
- 3 Warehousemen*, at 50*l*. each.
- Petroleum Warehouse Keeper*, James H. Coker, 60*l*.

Post Office, at Freetown.

- Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent*, J. H. Spaine, 200*l*.
- 1st Clerk and Accountant*, Isaac S. Johnson, 90*l*.
- 2nd „*, J. B. Sawyer, 60*l*.
- 2 Sorters*, at 40*l*. and 25*l*. each.
- 1 Mail Carrier*, at 25*l*.

Lighthouse.

- Superintendent*, The Deputy Harbour Master (acting).
- Lighthouse Keeper*, S. Johnson, 40*l*.
- Assistant ditto*, at 31*l*. 10*s*.

Audit Office.

- Auditor-General of W. Africa Settlements*, J. C. Gore, 600*l*.
- Clerk to ditto*, G. W. Cole, 150*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

- Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court*, F. F. Pinkett, 1,500*l*.
- Clerk to ditto*, S. T. Nicol, 75*l*.
- Queen's Advocate*, J. K. Donaldson, 750*l*.
- Clerk to ditto*, W. A. Valantin, 75*l*.
- Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court*, Daniel Carrol, 250*l*.
- Registrar-General*, J. K. Donaldson.
- Clerks to ditto*, F. A. Jones, 80*l*.; R. M. Shephard, 60*l*.; W. S. Saunders, 50*l*.
- Sheriff and Proctor-Marshal*, John Meheux, 400*l*.
- Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court* (vacant), fees.
- Marshal of ditto*, John Meheux, fees.
- Coroner, Freetown*, E. Adolphus, 60*l*.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

- Bishop of Sierra Leone*, The Right. Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D., 3,000*l*. from West Africa Settlements, 200*l*. from Gold Coast Colony, and 400*l*. from Bishop's fund.
- Assistant Chaplain*, Rev. John Campbell, 150*l*.
- Organist*, V. King, 40*l*.
- Clerk*, E. W. Cole, 25*l*.

Board of Education.

- His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, President.*
- His Honour the Chief Justice.*
- The Honourable the Officer Commanding the Troops.*
- „ „ *Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.*
- „ „ *Queen's Advocate.*
- Hon. Samuel Lewis, B.L.
- Rev. Thomas Truscott.
- Rev. J. Claudius May, F.R.G.S.
- Rev. D. G. Williams.
- Clerk to Board*, Jacob W. Lewis.

Educational Establishment.

- Inspector of Schools*, The Rev. M. Sunter, M.A., 700*l*. (300*l*. from West Africa Settlements, and 400*l*. from Gold Coast Colony).
- Assistant ditto*, M. J. Marke, 160*l*.
- Head Master, Government Practising School*, T. S. Wilson, 100*l*.
- Master*, J. H. Spencer, 36*l*.
- Schoolmistress*, Mary A. Macauley, 80*l*.
- Ditto*, at 20*l*.
- Ditto*, at 18*l*.

Medical Establishment, Freetown.

- Colonial Surgeon*, D. P. Ross, M.D. Edin., 500*l*., travelling allowance, 91*l*. 6*s*.
- Assistants ditto* (vacant), S. J. Cole, M.B. (acting), 350*l*., travelling allowance, 91*l*. 6*s*.; Wm. Renner, M.R.C.S., 250*l*., and house allowance, 45*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

General Hospital.

Medical Clerk and Storekeeper, D. Cole, 120*l.* and quarters.
Compounder, R. Spencer, 70*l.* and quarters.
Dressers, Apprentices, Wardkeepers, Nurses, Gatekeeper, Landresses, Labourers, and Messenger, 21 in all.

Sanitary Department.

Inspector of Health, A. Revington, 200*l.*
Clerk to ditto, T. M. Cole, 50*l.*

Police Establishment.

Police Magistrate, Edwin Adolphus, 500*l.*
Clerk of Police, I. H. Campbell, 170*l.*
Inspector-General of Police, Captain F. C. Halkett, 400*l.*, and travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*
Inspector, A. Revington, 50*l.*
1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Orderly Room Clerk, 14 Sergeants, 14 Corporals, 325 Privates.

Gaol Establishment, Freetown.

Keeper of Freetown Gaol, Robert Wade, 250*l.*, and quarters.
Under Gaoler, S. J. Thomas, 100*l.*, and quarters.

*Rural Districts.**1st Eastern.*

Manager, E. Adolphus, travelling allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Coroner, The Coroner for Freetown, 20*l.*
Medical, 1 Dresser, at 36*l.*
Registrar, Rev. G. J. Macauley, fees.

2nd Eastern.

Manager, W. M. Huggins (acting), 350*l.*, and travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.* and quarters.
Clerk, M. J. W. Rocks, 30*l.*
Coroner, The Manager, 20*l.*
Medical, 1 Dresser, at 50*l.*
Ditto, at 36*l.*
Registrar, M. J. W. Rocks, fees.

Western District.

Manager, J. M. Metzger, 250*l.*, and rent 40*l.*
Clerk, J. B. McCormack, 30*l.*
Coroner, the Manager, 20*l.*
Gaol, 1 Gaoler and 1 Overseer.
Medical, 2 Dressers, at 50*l.* each.
District Registrar, The Manager, fees.

Mountain District.

Manager, E. Adolphus, travelling allowance, 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Coroner, the Coroner for Freetown, 20*l.*
Medical, 1 Dresser, at 36*l.*
Registrar, Rev. J. Robbin, fees.

Sherbro.

Civil Commandant, C. H. H. Moseley, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* lodging allowance.
Clerks to Commandant, W. H. Hughes, 100*l.*; S. W. Adams, 50*l.*
Sub-Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. J. P. Elliott, 350*l.*, and fees.
Two Landing Waiters, at 75*l.* each.
One Tide Waiter, at 50*l.*
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, J. D. Macauley, 150*l.*
Postmaster, H. R. Williams, 100*l.*
Hailiff, F. B. Bucknor, 36*l.*
Coroner, the Commandant, 20*l.*
Gaol, 1 Gaoler, 2 Overseers.
Medical, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, M. L. Jarrett, M.R.O.S., 250*l.*
Registrar, M. L. Jarrett, fees.

Isles de Los.

Sub-Collector of Customs, Officer in charge, J. A. Cline, 75*l.*
Schoolmaster, F. J. Smart, 86*l.*, and rent, 7*l.* 4*s.*
Registrar, The Officer in Charge, fees.

Kikonkeh (mouth of the Scarcies River).

Officer in Charge, E. C. Coomber, 50*l.*, and allowances, 54*l.* 15*s.*

Sulymah.

Examining Officer (vacant), 150*l.*
Assistant Ditto, Z. E. T. Williams, 75*l.*

Lavanah.

Assistant Examining Officer, J. A. Songo Davies, 75*l.*

Manoh Salijah.

Assistant Examining Officers, L. J. E. Roques, 75*l.*, C. T. Mannah, 75*l.*

Back Papelle.

Officer in Charge, U. J. Lawrence, 75*l.*

Consuls.

France, Victor Barest, Vice-Consul.
Germany, Ernst Vohsen.
Italy, L. Bicaise.
Belgium, L. Bicaise.
The Netherlands, L. Bicaise.
Portugal, Philip Lemberg.
Spain, L. Bicaise, Vice-Consul.
United States, Judson A. Lewis.
" " Julian M. Burnett, Vice-Consul.
Liberia, Moses S. Boyle.

THE GAMBIA.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water over the bar of the river at low water. The town of Bathurst, 13° 24' N. lat., 16° 36' W. long., is situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a-half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is covered by a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The settlement on the River Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary's, British Combo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island. McCarthy's Island is situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and is 187 miles distant from the latter. It forms the line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the *upper* and *lower* river.

The principal productions of the settlement and of the adjoining districts are ground nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, and a corn called kous. Of these, however, only ground nuts, hides, and beeswax are exported. With the exception of the weaving of cotton into native cloths called pagns, there are no manufacturing industries worth the name in the country.

In the early part of the year 1881 an expedition (The Upper Gambia Expedition), under the com-

mand of Dr. Gouldsbury, Administrator of the Gambia, set out from the settlement for the purpose of examining the upper river, with a view of ascertaining its capabilities as a highway for trade between the coast and the interior, and also with the object of reaching Timbo, the capital of the extensive Futa Jallon country, and from thence returning to the coast at Sierra Leone.

The upper portion of the River Gambia was found to be extremely winding, and in many parts obstructed by rocks, sand banks, and shallows, and the country on either bank appeared to be totally destitute of inhabitants.

The expedition in its course crossed over the Gambia, the Grey River (a tributary of the Gambia), the Rio Grande, and the Senegal, and for several weeks travelled through a very hilly country, and along paths that were very rugged and steep. None of the countries traversed by the expedition were thickly, or even moderately populated, and the largest town met with (Toobah) numbered only about 800 huts. Timbo itself was found to be a rather insignificant town, having neither the extent, population, nor wealth ascribed to it by popular belief.

Taking into consideration the limited population, the great distances, the difficult roads, the frequency of native wars, the absence of industrial habits amongst the people, Dr. Gouldsbury came to the conclusion that but little increase of trade with the interior was to be anticipated, at least for a great number of years to come.

Treaties were made with several chiefs, and with the King of Futa Jallon, and the expedition was well received everywhere.

The expeditionary party arrived at Sierra Leone in the latter end of April, having taken exactly three months to accomplish the journey, and having travelled over a distance of about 1,000 miles.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants of Exeter to trade in the Gambia, and in 1618 a Company was formed for the purpose of carrying on the trade. It was not successful, and another established two years later experienced a like want of success.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition, it appears that the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company. The general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary's by British merchants from Senegal.

The Administrator of the Gambia exercises no jurisdiction over the population surrounding the British settlements.

The settlement was at first subject to the Government of Sierra Leone. In 1843 it was created an independent colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. It became a portion of the government of West Africa Settlements by the charter of 19th February, 1866, and continues to be so under the charter of the 19th December, 1874.

The distances of the principal districts and British settlements are as follows:—

	Miles.
From Sierra Leone to the Gambia	500
" Senegal to the Gambia	180
" St. Mary's to St. James's Island. . . .	17
" St. James's to Elephant Island. . . .	80
" Elephant to Deer Island	45
"	142
" St. Mary's to Barraconda Falls	800
" Barraconda to Fort St. Joseph	152

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff, regulated by Ordinance 10 of 1888, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Upon all spirits or strong waters, except brandy, not being sweetened or mixed, per proof gallon	0	1	6
Upon all liquours, absinthe, cordial, or sweetened spirits, or sweetened strong waters, or spirit mixed with sweetened waters, per imperial gallon	0	2	0
Upon brandies without reference to strength, per imperial gallon	0	3	0
Upon tobacco unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	3
Upon tobacco manufactured and cigars, per lb.	0	2	0
Upon wines without reference to strength, except claret in bulk, per imperial gallon	0	1	0
Upon claret in bulk, per imperial gallon	0	0	9
Upon malt-liquors, per imperial gallon	0	0	9
Upon colah nuts, per pound	0	0	1
Upon sugar, per pound	0	0	1
Upon gunpowder, per pound	0	0	1
Upon breech-loading guns and rifles	1	0	0
Upon other fire-arms	0	4	0
Upon kerosine oil, per imperial gallon	0	0	3
Upon salt per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, net weight	0	5	0

There is further charged and paid an export duty at the rate of six shillings and eightpence per ton of 2,240 lbs. net weight, on groundnuts exported from the said settlement.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	22,700	22,468
1876	19,786	21,489
1877	19,254	18,728
1878	26,546	18,876
1879	28,505	20,674
1880	23,341	18,361
1881	24,088	19,840
1882	26,625	19,721
1883	28,952	28,878
1884	24,958	29,482

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	142,754	147,465
1876	89,356	86,216
1877	98,088	125,057
1878	147,441	204,299
1879	190,167	207,364
1880	191,580	188,983
1881	160,628	140,423
1882	173,889	254,711
1883	198,919	208,120
1884	212,121	199,482

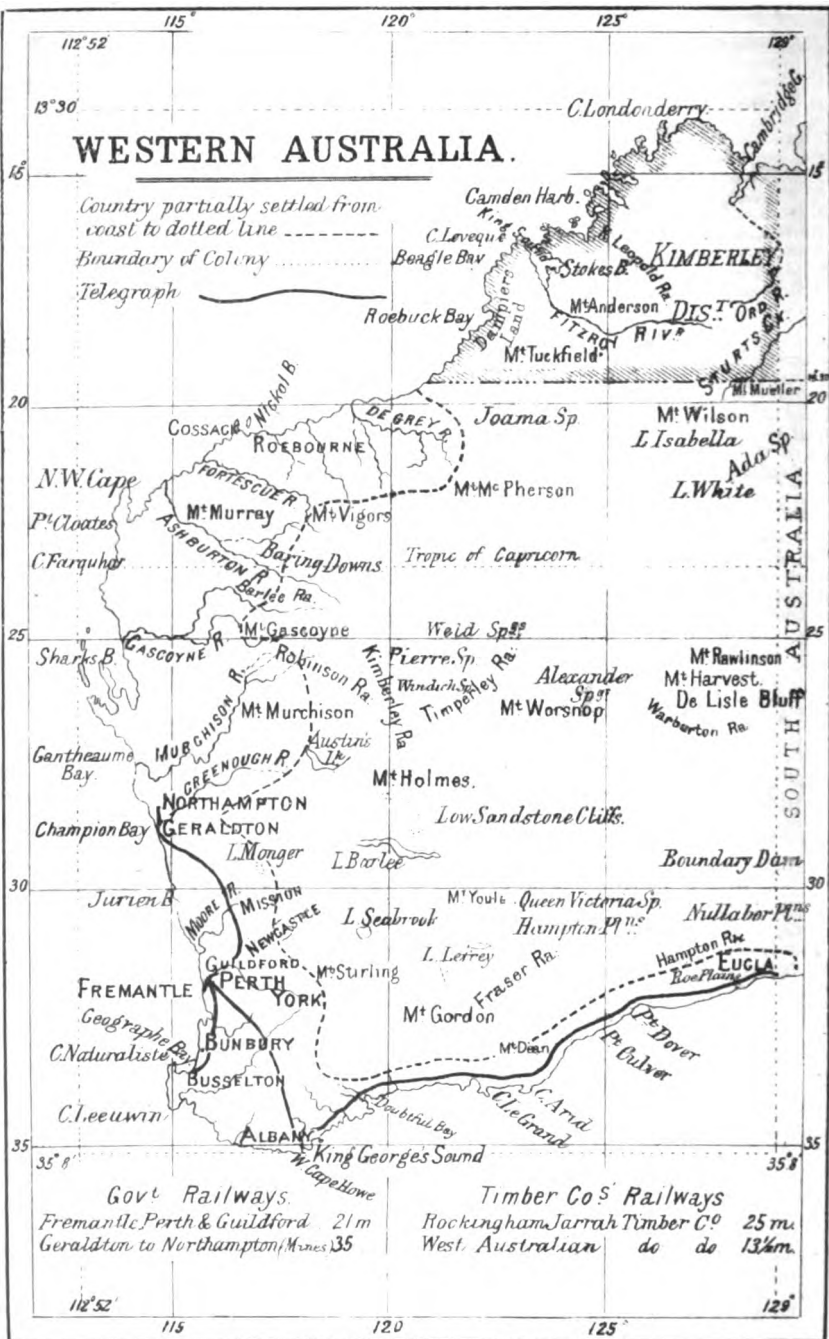
Detail of Population and Dwellings in the year 1881.

Dwelling.	Districts.			Sex.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Stone.	Frame.	Wattle.				
86	86	1141	Bathurst ..	2780	3348	6,128
3	4	1047	British Combo ..	1632	1425	3,057
39	13	2401	Barra, Ceded Mile ..	2289	1758	4,047
5	5	216	M'Carthy's Island ..	504	404	908
Total			{ Total Population of the Settlements on the River Gambia. }			
133	106	2805		7215	6985	14,150

Country partially settled from
coast to dotted line -----
Boundary of Colony
Telegraph —————

Boundary of Colony

Telegraph



Harrison & Sons, 14th St. Martins Lane W.C.

Governors.

1843 H. P. Seagram.
 1843 E. Norcott.
 1844 C. FitzGerald.
 1847 R. G. McDonnell.
 1852 A. E. Kennedy.
 1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.
 1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
 1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G.
 1871 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
 1873 C. H. Kortright, C.M.G.
 1875 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
 1877 V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
 1884 C. A. Moloney C.M.G.
 1886 J. S. Hay.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator, *President*.
 The Treasurer.
 The Collector of Customs. } *Ex-officio Members*.
 The Chief Magistrate.
 Unofficial Member, James Topp.
Ditto, J. D. Richards.
 Clerk to Legislative Council, Capt. W. P. Roche

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, J. S. Hay, 1,800*l*.
 Government Secretary, Capt. W. P. Roche, 200*l*.
 Governor's Clerk, Robt. H. Syrett, 160*l*.
 Second Clerk, " "
 Arabic Writer and General Interpreter, M. A. Savage, 50*l*.

Government Printing Office.

Composer, J. J. Coker, 75*l*.
 Assistant ditto, C. W. Thomas, 24*l*.

Treasury and Post Office.

Treasurer, and Postmaster, Gilbert T. Carter, 700*l*.
 (100*l*. personal).
 First Clerk, S. D. A. Coker, 110*l*.
 Assistant Clerk, A. J. Nicol, 65*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, C. J. Blackburn, 450*l*., and fees.
 Clerk, S. J. Auber, 120*l*.
 Tide Surveyor and Quarantine Officer, J. Dougan, 200*l*.
 Landing Waiter and Locker, W. J. Davis, 90*l*.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, J. H. Brady, 500*l*., and allowance for forage, 2*s*. 3*d*. a day, and quarters, or in lieu rent at 60*l*. per annum.
 Foreman of Works, G. J. Joiner, 72*l*.
 Storekeeper and Clerk, T. J. Carew, 40*l*.

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, Thomas H. Spillsbury 400*l*., and 2*s*. 3*d*. per day forage allowance.
 Assistant ditto, Dr. W. Allan, 300*l*., and forage allowances of 2*s*. 3*d*. per day.
 Dispenser, S. W. Dawson, 100*l*., and residence.

Queen's Advocate's Department.

Queen's Advocate, Colonial Registrar, and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, J. R. Maxwell, 550*l*.
 Clerk, H. J. Aigle, 50*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Magistrate, Francis Smith, 600*l*., and fees.
 Clerk of Courts, W. C. Cates, 150*l*.
 Coroner, Hon. James Topp, fees only.
 Sheriff, Hon. James Topp, 150*l*. per ann.

Police and Gaols.

Superintendent of Police, Capt. W. P. Roche, 200*l*. and forage allowances of 2*s*. 3*d*. per diem.
 Gaoler, R. Hamelberg, 100*l*.

Managers of Districts.

McCarthy's Island, E. A. M. Smith, 250*l*., residence, and forage allowance of 2*s*. 3*d*. per diem.
 British Combo, J. H. Fiuden, 100*l*., and forage allowance of 2*s*. 3*d*. per diem.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Colonial Chaplain, Rev. George Nicol, 450*l*., and 2*s*. 3*d*. per day forage allowance.
 Clerk and Organist, C. B. D. Nicol, 20*l*.
 Keeper of Cemetery, M. B. Mason, 25*l*.

Government Vessels (Steam Launch).

Engineer and Master, W. Carew, 144*l*.
 Head Fireman, J. Carew, 48*l*.

Consuls.

Belgium, J. Topp, Vice-Consul.
 United States, H. C. Goddard, Vice-Consul.
 France, E. Vellegrin, Consular-Agent.
 Spain and Portugal, A. Dubois, Vice-Consul *ad interim*.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the Australian continent west of the 129th degree of E. longitude.

The city of Perth, the capital, is in lat. 31° 57' S., long. 115° 52' E.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829.

The Government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

There is a Legislative Council of 24 members, of whom 4 are official, 4 nominated, and 16 elected.

There are 13 electoral districts, the two principal towns, Perth and Fremantle, and the Northern District, returning two members each, and the remainder one member each.

The qualification for the franchise is a freehold estate of 100*l*., or a household tenancy of 10*l*. annual value, or the possession of a pastoral lease or licence of the same annual value.

The total area of the colony is, in round numbers, a million square miles. Of this immense tract, 2,700 square miles only have been alienated from the Crown, while 250,000 square miles are leased for pastoral purposes. No less than 747,300 square miles are still unoccupied, and in great part unexplored. At present, the whole of the coast line of the colony, a length of 3,000 miles, from Eucla in the south to Cambridge Gulf in the north, may be said to be more or less settled, for a distance inland varying from one hundred to, in some places, three hundred miles, though a considerable portion of the land taken up, especially in the Kimberley and Eucla districts, has not yet been stocked or occupied. The total population of the colony is as yet only 33,000 souls, excluding the aboriginal natives.

North of Champion Bay, the rural lands are only held on lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes, but Geraldton is the centre of a fertile and flourishing agricultural district. In the south-west corner of the colony are situated the older settlements; indeed, it is only recently that colonisation has pushed to the north and east. South of the 30th parallel of latitude, the whole face of the country is covered by dense forests, or more open timber, or smaller trees and thickets. The principal mountains are the Stirling and the Darling ranges in the south, the Hamersley range, near Roebourne, and the Leopold range in the Kimberley district. There are hilly and undulating tracts, but the landscape is generally of a level nature. In the neighbourhood of York, Newcastle, and the other centres of the southern part of the colony, there is a considerable extent of farms and cultivation. The total cultivated area is about 80,000 acres, and, beyond this, the traveler's way lies for the most part through forests, varied by open sand plains covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and beauty. Western Australia is famed for its "bush flowers."

The principal industry, as in the case of the other Australian colonies, is wool-growing. Sheep (of which there are 1,550,000) are depastured in all parts of the colony. The northern districts are particularly favourable for stock of all kinds, and they are free from the "poison plant," which has proved such a hindrance to stock-farming in the south. As far north as Geraldton, the climate, and the tracts of good soil, are well adapted for nearly all English garden and orchard produce and cereals; and the vine, orange, fig, and other fruits of the south of Europe flourish luxuriantly. A considerable quantity of wine is made, and this industry may one day assume large proportions.

A great part of the forests of the south is heavy timber country. West Australian "Jarrah" wood is well known throughout the world for its extraordinary durability, and is in great demand for railway sleepers, piles for bridges, and harbour works, &c. There is a large and increasing export of this timber, and the forests are worked by several companies enjoying concessions from the Government. Some of these companies have constructed lines of railway of their own, as much as 20 miles in length, and carry on their operations on a considerable scale. But there is scope for a far larger industry. Sandalwood is still abundant, and is exported to Singapore and China. A species of Eucalyptus in the southern forests, known as the "Karri," attains a gigantic size and height (sometimes nearly 300 feet), and wide tracts of these great trees are now being worked, and their timber is reported to be equal to "Jarrah."

At Sharks Bay and on the north-west coast, a fleet of about 100 schooners and cutters are employed on the pearling banks. The export of pearls and pearl shell amounts to about 25,000/ per annum.

Lead and copper mines are worked in the Champion Bay district. The former are most productive, but the industry has been affected by the decline in the price of the ore. Some rich lodes of copper have been lately opened. Gold exists in various parts of the colony. Some excellent specimens have been recently discovered in the Kimberley district, and it seems likely that a good field will soon be found there.

The colony possesses at present two lines of Government Railways; a line (90 miles) connecting the chief port, Fremantle, with the capital, Perth, and with Guildford and York; and a line (34 miles)

from Geraldton to Northampton, in the Champion Bay Mining district. In addition to these, large schemes for the construction of several hundred miles of railways on the land grant method have been initiated and are in progress.

The chief towns of the colony are connected by an extensive telegraph system, which joins with the continental lines at Kucila, on the South Australian border. It may be said that every centre of population, as far north as Roebourne within the tropics, has, or will shortly have, its telegraph office. There are 2,335 miles of telegraph lines now open.

Every effort is being made by the Government to invite immigrants to the colony; and considerable sums are being spent to provide free passages for a desirable class of colonists.

The climate of Western Australia, though hot towards the north, is one of the finest and healthiest in the world. The death-rate is extremely low, and old age appears almost a matter of course. Nothing can exceed the charm of the light clear air; and bright sunny days extend over nine months of the year. In fact, the climate of the greater part of the colony surpasses in health-giving excellence that of the most favoured spots of southern Europe. A hot wind, for a few hours now and then in the summer months, is the only disagreeable feature. The winter rains are neither bleak nor excessive.

Western Australia is one of the few remaining parts of the Empire in which there is still ample, almost boundless, scope for enterprise and settlement. It has lately taken a remarkable stride forward, and is now coming much into notice as a field for capital and immigrants. The colony has had, and still has, its drawbacks: but most of these are being fast surmounted, as its immense territory and varied resources become more known and developed, both by private enterprise and by the energetic prosecution of public works by the Government, and as wealthier and more settled colonies fill up towards the level of old communities.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff regulated by 46 Vic., cap. v. is as follows:—

Specific Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Bacon, hams, and tongues, per lb.	0	0	3
Beer, cider, and perry, per gallon	0	1	0
Blasting powder, per lb.	0	0	0½
Bran and pollard, per ton	0	10	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Candles, per lb.	0	0	1
Cement, per barrel	0	2	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	3
Cigars and snuff, per lb.	0	5	0
Cocoa, chocolate, chicory, coffee, roast or ground, per lb.	0	0	3
Coffee, raw, per lb.	0	0	2
Confectionery, per lb.	0	0	4
Corn:			
Oats, per bushel (40 lbs.),	0	0	4
Wheat, per bushel (60 lbs.),	0	0	4
Barley, per bushel (50 lbs.),	0	0	4
Maize, per bushel (60 lbs.),	0	0	4
Flour per ton (2,000 lbs.),	1	0	0
Fruit, dried, not including dates, per lb.	0	0	3
Galvanized iron, corrugated sheet, per ton	2	0	0
Ginger, per lb.	0	0	3
Gunny, bran, and ore bags, per doz.	0	0	6
Hay and chaff, per ton	0	12	6

	£	s.	d.
Hops, per lb.	0	0	4
Iron wire for fencing, standards, &c., per cwt.	0	1	0
Iron, hoop, per cwt.	0	1	0
Iron gates, hurdles, and staples, and bars for fencing, per cwt.	0	1	0
Lead, sheet, pig, and piping, per cwt.	0	2	6
Malt, per bushel	0	2	0
Oatmeal, per ton	1	10	0
Oil, fish and vegetable, except salad in bottle, per gallon	0	0	6
Oils, mineral and turpentine; and methy- lated spirit and other spirits rendered unfit for human consumption, per gallon	0	0	6
Onions, per ton	0	10	0
Pepper, per lb.	0	0	8
Potatoes, per ton	0	10	0
Rice, per cwt.	0	2	0
Sacks, corn and flour, per doz.	0	1	0
Sago, per lb.	0	0	1
Salt, except rock, per ton.	1	0	0
Shot, per cwt.	0	5	0
Soap, not toilet, per cwt.	0	2	6
Soda, crystal, per ton	2	0	0
Spices, per lb.	0	0	8
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only, for each and every imperial gal- lon of such spirits, cordials, or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydro- meter, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon, per gallon	0	15	0
Spirits of wine, rectified, not being for medicinal purposes, per gallon	1	0	0
Sporting powder, per lb.	0	0	4
Sugar, molasses, and treacle, per cwt.	0	4	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	3	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco for sheepwash, per lb.	0	0	8
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	6
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	0	6	0
Wine, except sparkling, per gallon	0	4	0
Wool bales, each	0	0	4

On the undermentioned goods, wares, articles, merchandise, or things imported into the colony, a duty of 10 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Alkali, anchors, boats, bottles, stone and glass; imported empty, bricks, fire; casks, empty, chains, cables, copper, sheet, copper rod, cordage, dynamite and fuses, hides, iron tanks, ironwork for railways and tramways, pictures, prints, and statuary, pitch and tar, preserved mutton and beef, pumps, metal piping, hose, and other apparatus for raising water, salt beef and pork, sulphur, telegraphic instruments, wire, insulators, tools, twine and canvas.

On the undermentioned goods, wares, articles, merchandise, or things imported into the colony, a duty of 5 per cent. according to the value of the same:—

Brewery and distilling plant, disinfectants, drainage pipes and tiles, earth closets, engine packing, felt sheathing, forges, anvils, bellows, gas, and iron water pipes, iron, pig, iron bar and bolts, iron,

sheet and plate, galvanized sheeting, plain, iron wire netting, machinery other than agricultural, machinery (agricultural) consisting of ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, rollers, horse rakes (parts of), reaping and mowing machines, machines for sowing seed by horse-power, moulding boards, and plough shares, metal sheathing, and nails, mill stones, oakum, patent materials for wool scouring, printing presses and type, resin, smelting material, staves and hoops for casks, steam engines and parts of, steel, unworked, bar, blister, shear, or cast, tin, block, plate, and foil, weigh bridges, wire cloth for quartz crushing machinery, work for patent slips and docks, zinc, sheet.

On all goods, wares, articles of merchandise, or things imported into this colony and not otherwise enumerated, a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according to the value of the same.

Goods Free of Duty.

Animals live, books, printed, not being account including music and charts, coal, coke and fuel, fire engines, ice, immigrants' tools and instruments of trade, not exceeding 10*l.* in value, machinery for boring for water and coal, musical instruments and parts of, for places of worship, coloured glass for church windows, and band instruments for volunteer force, outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods, personal baggage of passengers and immigrants (not including vehicles, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods and furniture other than cabin furniture), which is imported with and by passengers bona fide for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale, plants, seeds, and bulbs, provisions and stores, military or naval, required for Her Majesty's service, rock salt, specimens of natural history, antique curiosities, specie, bullion, and coin, uniforms and appointments, military, naval, and civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony, for their own purpose.

Governors of Western Australia.

Captain James Stirling, Lieutenant-Governor, from the 1st June, 1829, to September, 1832.

Captain Irwin, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1832, to September, 1833.

Captain Daniel, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1833, till May 11, 1834, when Captain Beete became acting Lieutenant-Governor, and continued to administer the Government until 24th May, 1834.

Sir James (formerly Captain) Stirling, Governor, from August, 1834, to December, 1838.

John Hutt, Esq., Governor, from January 2, 1839, to December, 1845.

Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, Governor, from February, 1840, to February, 1847.

Lieut.-Colonel (formerly Captain) Irwin, Governor, from February, 1847, to July, 1848.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald, Governor, from August, 1848, to June, 1855.

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., Governor, from June, 1855, to February 17, 1862.

Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from 17 to 27 February, 1862.

John Stephen Hampton, Esq., Governor, from February 27, 1862, to November, 1868.

Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from Nov., 1868, to 30th September, 1869.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., Governor, from 30th September, 1869, to December, 1874.

William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., Governor, 11th January, 1875
 Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Harvest, Administrator, from 28th August, 1877, to November 1877.
 Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor from November, 1877 to April, 1880.
 Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, K.O.M.G., Governor, April, 1880.
 Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Esq., Administrator from 14th February, 1883, to 2nd June, 1883.
 Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor, 2nd June, 1883.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	157,775	189,203
1876	162,189	179,484
1877	165,412	182,959
1878	163,344	198,243
1879	196,315	195,812
1880	180,049	204,337
1881	254,813	197,386
1882	250,372	203,451
1883	284,364	240,566
1884	290,319	291,307

Public Debt, 765,000*l*.

Total Population in 1884.

Males, 18,623. Females, 14,835. Total, 32,958.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	349,840	391,217
1876	386,036	397,292
1877	362,706	373,351
1878	379,049	428,491
1879	407,299	447,983
1880	353,669	499,183
1881	404,831	502,769
1882	508,755	583,055
1883	516,846	447,010
1884	521,167	405,698

Executive Council.

Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 M. Fraser, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
 A. P. Hensman, Attorney-General.
 Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer.
 John Forrest, C.M.G., Surveyor-General.
 J. A. Wright, M.I.C.E., Director of Works and Engineer-in-Chief.
 The Hon. J. G. H. Amhurst, Clerk.

Legislative Council.

Official Members:—

The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Director of Works and Engineer-in-Chief.
 The Surveyor-General.

Nominated Members:—J. G. Lee-Steele; W. T. Loton; T. Burgess; and G. Randell.

Elected Members:—M. Brown; S. Burt; H. Brockman; C. Crowther; Sir T. C. Campbell; McKenzie Grant; C. Harper; Sir Luke S. Leake; G. Layman; W. E. Marnion; S. H. Parker; W. S. Pearce; G. Shenton; H. W. Venn; E. H. Wittenoom; A. McKee.

Speaker, Sir Luke S. Leake, 200*l*.

Chairman of Committees, Sir T. C. Campbell, 150*l*.

Clerk of Council, Godfrey Knight, 125*l*.

Assistant do. E. G. S. Hare, 50*l*.

Sergeant-at-Arms, H. P. Hillas, 50*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l*, and 13*3*/₄ forage allowance.
 Private Secretary, The Hon. J. G. H. Amhurst, 300*l*.
 A.D.C., Captain A. Alison, 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade, 120*l*.
 Clerk, A. H. Williams, 180*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, M. Fraser, C.M.G., 900*l*.
 Assistant Colonial Secretary, G. B. Phillips, 500*l*.
 Registrar, G. F. Eliot, 275*l*.
 Corresponding Clerk, M. A. C. Fraser, 225*l*.
 Assistant Registrar, S. H. Wright, 160*l*.
 Clerk, C. J. Lee-Steele, 75*l*.
 Office Keeper, H. P. Hillas, 100*l*.
 Messenger, J. Morgan, 60*l*.

Government Residents.

Northern District, E. H. Laurence.
 Victoria ditto, George Eliot.
 Plantagenet ditto, R. C. Loftie.
 Kimberley ditto, R. Fairbairn.

Treasury Department.

Colonial Treasurer, A. O. Grady Lefroy, C.M.G., 650*l*.
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. S. Eliot, 375*l*.
 Book-keeper, R. C. Hare, 300*l*.
 2nd Clerk, F. L. Hussey, 275*l*.
 Probation Clerks, F. Hussey, 80*l*.
 S. Randell, 80*l*.
 Clerk and Accountant, Geraldine, R. Eliot, 100*l*.
 Deputy Treasurers, George Eliot.
 R. C. Loftie.
 E. H. Laurence.
 R. Fairbairn.

Audit Department.

Auditor-General, E. L. Courthope, 450*l*.
 Chief Clerk and Examiner, F. Spencer, 325*l*.
 2nd Clerk, C. Pether, 185*l*.
 3rd " T. Angove, 110*l*.
 Clerk and Examiner, J. Mitchell, 185*l*.

Land and Survey Department.

Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, John Forrest, C.M.G., 600*l*, and allowance 150*l*.
 Staff-Surveyor, C. D. Price, 360*l*, and allowance 150*l*.
 Ditto, H. S. Ranford, 300*l*, and allowance 150*l*.
 Ditto, H. S. Johnston, 300*l*, and allowance 150*l*.
 Inspector of Plans and Surveys, J. S. Brooking, 330*l*.
 Chief Draftsman and Custodian of Plans, G. Vincent, 330*l*.
 6 Draftsmen (salaries from 320*l*. to 120*l*.), 1,430*l*.
 2 Temporary Draftsmen, 216*l*.
 Photo-lithographer, J. Hope, 230*l*.
 Photo-lithographic Printer and Assistant, W. Caporn, 140*l*.
 Meteorological Reporter, M. A. C. Fraser, 75*l*.
 28 Meteorological Observers (salaries from 18*l*. to 4*l*.), 219.
 Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, R. C. Clifton, 300*l*.
 Accountant, G. F. Glyde, 275*l*.
 2nd Clerk, C. Spencer, 200*l*.
 3rd " John Laurence, 110*l*.
 Messenger, W. Graves, 70*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Receiver of Wreck, L. W. Clifton, 480l. (allowed quarters).
Sub-Collectors, Champion Bay, George Eliot.
Bunbury, T. H. Lovegrove (acting).
Bussellton, J. S. Harris.
Albany, R. C. Loftis.
Roxbourne, E. H. Lawrence.
Kimberley, R. Fairbairn.
Chief Clerk and Gauger, Fremantle, E. T. Troode, 350l.
Clerk, Fremantle, N. Knight, 200l.
Landing Waiter, ditto, W. McNee, 170l.
Assistant ditto, ditto, J. O'Connor, 140l.
" A " Store Officer, E. Haghe, 135l.
Clerk, Fremantle, E. S. P. Troode, 180l.
Ciniper and Warehouse Keeper, Fremantle, W. Brown, 185l.
Landing Waiter, Albany (also Clerk), W. Finlay, 200l.
Assistant ditto, W. J. Finlay, 75l.
Landing Waiter, Bunbury, W. Simpson, 80l.
Ditto, Vasse, A. Pries, 80l.
Tidewater, Champion Bay, M. Commerford, 100l.
Assistant ditto, P. H. Duffield, 85l.
Tidewater, North District, R. B. Martin, 140l.

Works and Railways Department.

Director of Works and Engineer-in-Chief, J. A. Wright, 800l.
Superintendent of Works, G. T. Poole, 500l.
General Manager of Railways and Maintenance Engineer, C. T. Mason, 550l.
Inspector of Works, J. J. Harwood, 800l.
Chief Clerk, J. Hillman, 300l.
Clerk, O. P. Stables, 150l.
Surveyor, T. B. Barrett, 180l., and allowance.
Draftsman, F. Birch, 200l.
Accountant, Works and Railways, A. F. Thomson, 300l.
Bookkeeper, Carl Fuchs, 150l.
1 Probation Clerk, H. Sherlock, 100l.

EASTERN RAILWAY.

Construction.

Resident Engineer, H. E. Parry, 450l., and allowances.
Inspector, J. H. Keaden, 180l., and allowances.

Maintenance and Traffic Branch.

Traffic Manager, G. Roberts, 300l.
Locomotive Foreman, J. Clough, 225l., and 25l. allowances.
Inspector of Permanent Ways, J. Hayden, 150l., and 52l. allowances.
Station Masters, Good Clerks, Guards, Porters, &c., 5,409l.
Wages of Gangers, Labourers, Gatekeepers, &c., 5,499l.

Locomotive and Waggon Branch.

Wages, Mechanics, Drivers, &c., 8,681l.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Maintenance and Traffic Branch.

Traffic Manager, H. Spalding, 150l.
Inspector of Permanent Ways, W. Tapscott, 150l.
Wages of Gangers, Labourers, &c., 1,056l.
Clerk, Guard, Porter, &c., 282l.

Locomotive and Waggon Branch.

Wages, Mechanics, Drivers, &c., 1,041l.

Postal and Telegraph Department.

Postmaster-General and General Superintendent of Telegraphs, A. Helmich, 600l.
Superintendent of Telegraphs (vacant). allowance 100l.
Chief Clerk, R. A. Sholl, 825l.
2nd " A. P. Curtis, 250l.
3rd " W. Kennedy, 270l.
4th " E. Ashton, 250l.
5th " S. Howlett, 180l.
6th " H. Smith, 140l.
7th " G. Grundy, 140l.
8th " W. P. Horgan, 100l.
9th " A. G. Brady, 70l.
Four Letter Carriers, 240l.
Messenger, 35l.
Telegraph Clerk, H. E. Clay, 200l.
Chief Operator and Instructor, F. A. Bailey, 200l.
Telegraph Operator and Instructor, E. W. Snook, 180l.
Four Assistant Operators, 390l.
Three Telegraph Messengers, 95l.
Two Telegraph Linemen and Two Assistants, 840l.
120 District Postmasters, Telegraphists, Messengers, Letter Carriers, and Linemen, 6,760l.

Land Titles Department.

Commissioner, J. C. H. James, 600l.
Registrar of Titles and Deeds, F. A. Moseley, 350l.
Clerk, A. Glyde, 100l.

Storekeeper's Department.

Government Storekeeper, W. A. Stone.
Assistant Storekeeper, T. Flynn.
Clerk, John Dunne.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, and Superintendent of Vaccination, A. R. Waylen, 450l., and allowance 50l.
Resident Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, S. Stephens, 200l., and quarters.
Colonial Surgeon, Fremantle, H. C. Barnett, 325l.
Health Officer, Fremantle, J. W. Hope, 50l.
Visiting Medical Officer, Rottnest, J. W. Hope, 100l.
District Medical Officers—
North District, J. A. O'Meehan, 200l.
Victoria District, C. B. Elliott, 100l.
Greenough District, Jos. King, 100l.
York District, J. R. M. Thompson, 100l.
Toodyay District, W. Mayhew, 100l.
Seac District, N. W. Holmes, 100l.
Bunbury District, T. H. Lovegrove, 100l.
Bussellton District, C. S. Bompas, 100l.
Albany District, C. Rogers, 140l.
Williams District, J. C. Rosselloty, 100l.
Blackwood District, T. H. Lovegrove.
Kimberley (vacant), 100l.
Gascoyne (vacant), 100l.
Northampton (vacant), 100l.
Murray, R. J. Lepper, 100l.
Two Matrons, 5 Nurses, 8 Warders, 11 Orderlies, 3 cooks, 1 messenger, at Colonial Hospital, Perth.
Lunatic Asylums, Fremantle, and seven District Hospitals, Medicines, &c., 1,308l.

Harbour and Light Department.

Harbourmaster, Fremantle, G. A. Forsyth, 260l., and quarters.
Harbourmaster and Pilot, Albany, G. T. Butcher, 250l.
Pilots, Fremantle, F. Wemyss, 150l.
Rottnest, S. G. Butcher, 175l., and quarters.
Assistant Pilot, Albany, A. Thompson, 125l.

Boats' Crews, Fremantle, eight men, 600l.

Rottnest, six men, 410l.

Albany, six men, 452l.

Lighthouse Keepers—

Arthur's Head, Fremantle, W. J. Efford, 90l.

Rottnest, N. Rickers, 90l.

Point King, Albany, S. Mitchell, 90l.

Breaksea Island, W. Linfield, 90l.

Point Moore, Champion Bay, J. Tattersall, 90l.

Bluff Lights, do. J. Wright, 80l.

Irwin, E. Smyth, 36l.

Bunbury, J. Sinclair, 15l.

Vasse, L. Sinclair, 15l.

Cossack, E. Martin, 36l.

Four Assistant Light Keepers, 286l.

Quarantine Establishment, King George's Sound,

Caretaker, D. Wimbridge, 72l.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, A. C. Onslow, 1,000l.

Puise Judge, E. A. Stone, 750l.

Attorney-General, A. P. Hensman, 600l., with private practice.

Crown Solicitor, Geo. Leake, 300l.

Registrar, and Master of Supreme Court, &c., James Cowan, 375l.

Sheriff, James Roe, 400l.

Associate to Chief Justice, W. H. James, 90l.

Associate to Puise Judge, G. C. Knight, 90l.

Clerk to Attorney-General, T. Howell, 125l.

Crown Solicitor, S. J. Chipper, 100l.

Clerk to Registrar of Supreme Court, G. A. A. Clifton, 120l.

Bailiff and Head Constable, J. J. Glover, 120l.

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions:—

North District, E. H. Lawrence, 475l., and allowance 50l.

Victoria District, G. Eliot, 535l., and allowance with quarters, 100l.

Southern District, R. C. Loftie, 510l., and allowances 100l.

Wellington District, T. H. Lovegrove (acting), 350l., and allowance 50l.

Police Magistrate—Perth and Swan, G. W. Leake, Q.C., 500l., and allowance 25l.

Sussex District, J. S. Harris (temporary), 815l., and allowance 50l.

Murray District, R. J. Lepper, 155l., and allowance 50l.

Williams District, J. C. Rosselloty, 170l., and allowance 50l.

Fremantle District, J. G. Slade, 475l.

Toodyay District, O. Burt, 315l., and allowance 50l.

York District, W. Cowan, 350l., and allowance 50l.

Gascoyne, C. D. V. Foss, 300l., and allowance 125l.

Kimberley, R. Fairbairn, 500l., and 75l. allowance.

Blackwood District, T. H. Lovegrove, 100l.

Clerks to Magistrates—

North District, C. Sholl, 135l.

Victoria District, W. D. Cowan, 185l.

Greenough District, C. Cooper, 110l.

York District, R. Hardman, 150l.

Toodyay District, W. R. Piesse, 150l.

Swan District, W. Brown, 112l.

Perth District, John Adam, 200l.

Fremantle District, G. S. Compton, 175l.

Wellington District, G. R. Teede, 135l.

Sussex District, A. R. Pries, 135l.

Platagenet District, H. M. Thomas, 210l.

Williams District, A. W. Piesse, 55l.

Kimberley District, H. Swote, 160l.

Carnarvon District, H. G. Wright, 125l.

Messenger, Supreme Court, Caretakers, District Court Houses, &c., 274l.

Defences.

Inspecting Field Officer, Lt.-Col. E. F. Angelo, 300l.

Drill Instructor, J. A. Campbell, 150l.

Police Department.

Superintendent, M. S. Smith, 400l.

Inspectors—

Northern District, T. Rowe, 275l.

Bunbury and Vasse, ditto, F. A. Hare, 250l.

Albany and Perth, ditto, W. C. Lawrence, 190l.

Chief Clerk, P. Kelly, 250l.

Clerk, D. B. Ord, 160l.

9 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 101 Constables, 38 Native

Constables, 8 Detectives, and 1 Farrier, 14,093l.

2 Water Police Constables, 220l.

Drill Instructor, 10l.

Messenger, M. Downes, 50l.

Gaol Department.

Visiting Surgeon, A. R. Waylen, 62l. 10s.

Gaolers, Perth, A. Woodbridge, 175l.

Geraldton, W. Ward, 110l.

Fremantle, C. J. McMullen, 60l.

Albany, J. McGovern, 110l.

Rorbourne, W. Burnaby, 115l.

York, J. H. Monger, 10l.

Bunbury, W. G. Gerring, 10l.

Newcastle, W. Lavery, 10l.

Vasse, J. McKay, 10l.

Assistant Gaoler, Perth, W. Wiggett, 130l.

Clerk, A. Woodbridge, 100l.

3 Matrons and 11 Warders, &c., 1,334l.

Rottnest Prison Department.

Superintendent, W. H. Timperley, 300l., table allowance, and quarters.

Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, 100l.

Clerk and Superintendent of Salt Works, A. H. Courder6t, 140l.

School Teacher, S. N. Walcott, 75l.

Officer in Charge of Reformatory, J. Watson, 120l.

One Chief Warder and six Assistant Warders, and Prison Guards, 1,775l.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, R. Pether, 350l. and quarters.

Clerk, A. Curtis, 140l.

Compositors, 2 Pressmen, 1 Bookbinder, and 7 Apprentices, &c., 1,556l.

Inspectors of Sheep Department.

Champion Bay District, Joshua Mills, 150l., and allowance 100l.

Gascoyne District, R. Miller, 150l., and allowance 100l.

Irwin District, J. F. Morrell, 150l., and allowance 100l.

Central District, J. M. Craig, 150l., and allowance 100l.

South-west District, J. Logue, jun., 150l., and allowance 100l.

South-east District, R. Warburton, 150l., and allowance 100l.

Kimberley, A. H. Morrison, 150l., and allowance, 100l.

Fremantle, Assistant Inspector, N. E. Knight, 12l.

East of Central District, Thos. Adams, 50l.

Educational Department.

Secretary to Central Board, C. H. Clifton, 220*l*.
Inspector of Schools, W. Adkinson, 300*l*, and allowance 100*l*.
Assistant Inspector of Schools, S. Gardiner, 225*l*, and 50*l*. allowance.

Poor Relief Department.

Superintendent of Poor Houses and Charitable Institutions, W. Dale, 250*l*. and 75*l*. allowance. *Matron, Serrant, Master, Cook, and Orderly*, 241*l*.

Convict Department.

Superintendent of Convicts, John F. Stone, 425*l*, and quarters.

Clerks, T. Sherwood, 219*l*. 12*s*.

E. S. Porter, 200*l*. 12*s*.

A. H. Lochee, 160*l*. 12*s*.

Surgeon, J. W. Hope, 475*l*. and quarters
Compounder, 126*l*. and quarters.

Chaplains, Church of England.

C. G. Nicolay, 175*l*. and quarters.

D. G. Watkins, 100*l*.

J. Brown, 60*l*.

G. H. Sweeting, 100*l*.

P. Lynch, 100*l*.

S. Brown, 100*l*.

H. Lawrence, 100*l*.

J. Withers, 100*l*.

W. W. Johnson, 100*l*.

R. H. Purnell,

Chaplains, Roman Catholics.

B. Delany, 225*l*.

M. Gibney, 77*l*.

A. I. Lecaille, 71*l*.

P. Gibney, 33*l*.

H. Brady, 33*l*.

I. Bertram, 33*l*.

J. O'Reilly, 33*l*.

F. Marten, 33*l*.

T. Dooley, 68*l*.

Bishop, M. Griver, 53*l*.

Water Police.

Superintendent, M. S. Smith, 100*l*
Coxswain, and six Constables.

Clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of Perth, W.A.

Bishop, Right Rev. H. H. Parry, D.D.

Dean, Very Rev. Joseph Gegg.

Archdeacon, Ven. James Brown.

Perth, (vacant).

Perth Mission Church, Rev. J. Allen.

Busselton, Rev. H. W. Brown.

Northam, (vacant).

Dongarra, Rev. W. Tait.

Fork, Rev. E. Williams.

Albany, Rev. W. W. Johnson.

Greenough, Rev. J. T. Walton.

Geraldton, Rev. H. Lawrence.

Becclesley, Rev. F. Lynch.

Fremantle, Chaplain to Prison, Rev. C. G. Nicolay.

Norrcastle, Rev. T. H. Freil.

Gingin, Rev. T. E. Pritchett.

Guildford, Rev. G. Sweeting.

Fremantle, Rev. D. G. Watkins.

Bunbury, Rev. R. H. Purnell.

Pajarrah, Rev. R. Alderson.

Rochourne, (vacant).

William, Rev. J. Withers.

Consuls.

Denmark, S. Burt, Vice-Consul.

United States of America, F. B. Dymes, Consular Agent.

Holland, W. E. Marmion.

Italy, E. Solomon, Consular Agent.

France, W. F. Samson, Consular Agent.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

GRENADA.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' N. lat., and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 76,538 acres, with a population, by the Census of 1881, of 42,403 souls. It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and between it and the latter island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, partly attached to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,913 acres, and a population of 5,154 souls.

The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and abounds in streams and is mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, 7 miles from St. George, and Lake Antoine are among the most remarkable natural curiosities. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John. The chief productions of Grenada are cocoa, spices, and sugar, and those of Carriacou are cotton, ground provisions and live-stock.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was named Ascension. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the Colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it was surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. Major-General Edward Mathew was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Grenada and of Carriacou, and from that date to this time the government of Grenada has been confined within these limits. In 1787 St. George's was made a free port.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation.

In 1854 an Act was passed regulating the election of members of Assembly. The House of Assembly was to consist of 26 members, of whom 4 were returned for the town of St. George, 7 by the united parishes of St. George and St. John, 6 by the united

parishes of St. Patrick and St. Mark, 6 by the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. David, and 3 by Carriacou.

The Assembly was elected for seven years.

Under an Act dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members selected by the Crown from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. During the continuance of this Act the executive functions of the Legislative Council ceased, and were exercised by the new Council. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

The constitution was re-modelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 Members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members received each a salary of 100*l.* a-year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vic., c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and a new Legislative Council has been established by the Queen, consisting of the Governor for the time being, and such persons, not fewer than three, as Her Majesty may designate by instructions or warrant.

On the 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting anew the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, under which Grenada was made the head-quarters of the group comprising Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia. The Executive Council of Grenada consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, and such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint from time to time. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and such other official members as Her Majesty may appoint, and of such unofficial members, not exceeding five, as Her Majesty may appoint.

Tariff.

The following is the Customs Tariff:—

Import Tariff.

Ordinance No. 8, July, 1881.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	1
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
„ wax, sperm or composition, per 100 lb.	0	10	0
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	1

Flour, wheaten, per barrel	0	4	0
„ other kinds, per barrel	0	2	0
Fish, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Salmon, pickled or preserved, per lb.	0	0	1
Mackerel and other descriptions, per barrel	0	2	0
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	0	6
Grain, viz.:—Corn, oats, maize, beans and peas, per bushel	0	0	6
Barley, per 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1
Live stock:—			
Asses, each	0	6	0
Cows, bulls, and oxen, each	0	12	0
Calves, each	0	6	0
Dogs, each	0	10	0
Goats, each	0	1	0
Horses, each	1	5	0
Mules, each	0	12	6
Sheep, each	0	2	0
Swine, and hogs, each	0	2	0
Meat, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Meal—corn, oil and oat, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Malt, cider, and perry per gallon	0	0	6
„ in bottles per dozen quarts	0	1	0
Matches, per gross	0	2	0
Molasses, per gallon	0	0	3
Oils, viz.:—			
Olive, sperm, lard, per gallon	0	1	0
All other kinds, per gallon	0	0	9
Opium, per lb.	0	10	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Spirits, viz.:—			
Gin, brandy, rum, whiskey, or any other kind of imported spirits, or strong waters, per proof gallon, according to Sykes' Hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any and for each and every degree of strength greater or less than the strength of proof	0	5	0
Sweetened spirits, bitters, liqueurs, and cordials, the liquid gallon	0	5	0
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	4	0
Tobacco and snuff, per lb.	0	1	0
Long cigars, per lb.	0	2	0
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	0	4	0
Wood, viz.:—Pitch pine, white, yellow, spruce, and all other descriptions or lumber, per 1,000 feet superficial	0	10	0
Staves, per 1,000	0	6	0
Shooks and packs, per bundle	0	0	6
Shingles, per 1,000	0	3	0
Wines, viz.:—			
All wines except sparkling wines, per gallon	0	2	0
Ditto in bottles, per dozen quarts	0	4	0
Champagne, moselle, and other sparkling wines, per dozen quarts	0	8	0

And after the above rates for any greater or less quantity of every such article.

Unmanufactured tobacco shall not be imported except in packages of not less than fifty pounds nett weight, and in ships of not less than ten tons burden.

Under Ordinance No. 13 of 1884, dated 26th November, 1884.

Articles of any sort not above specifically mentioned, and not contained in the list of exemptions

from duty given in Ordinance No. 8 of 1881, shall pay a duty of 5*l*. per cent. ad valorem.

Table of Exemptions.

Under Ordinances No. 8, dated 25th July, 1881, and 11 of 1882.

Coal, coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and vegetable, manures, straw, ice, fresh fish, printed books and papers, plants of all kinds, works of art not imported for sale, tombstones, old furniture, being personal effects of passengers arriving, any articles for the use of Her Majesty's Service or for the use of the Government of Grenada, and any articles imported for the use of the Governor as provided by "The Governor's Duty Exemption Ordinance, 1880."

Export Duties.

Ordinances 4 of 1878, and 4 of 1882.

	£	s.	d.
Molasses, per puncheon (100 gals)	0	4	0
Rum	0	4	0
Cocoa, per bag (160 lbs.)	0	1	4
Spices, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Sugar, per hogshead (not exceeding 1,800 lbs.)	0	4	0
" per tierce (not exceeding 1,000 lbs.)	0	2	0
" per barrel (not exceeding 250 lbs.)	0	0	6

List of Governors, and Lieut.-Governors, who have administered the Government of Grenada, since the cession of the Colony in 1763.

- 1764 Brig.-General Robert Melville, Capt.-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Southern Caribbee Islands of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.
- 1768 Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Sen., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent.
- 1771 Brig.-General W. Leybourne, Governor.
- 1775 William Young, Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.
- 1776 Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney, K.B., Governor.
- 1784 Lieut.-General Edward Matthew, Governor.
- 1789 to } Samuel Williams, Esq., President.
- 1793 }
1793 Ninian Home, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1796 Alexander Houstoun, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1797 Col. Chas. Green, Governor.
- 1802 George Vere Hobart, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1803 Major-General W. D. McLean Clephane, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1805 Brig.-General F. Maitland, Governor.
- 1808 to } A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
- 1809 }
1810 Major-General F. Maitland, Governor.
- 1810 to } A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
- 1811 }
1812 Colonel R. Ainslie, Vice-Governor.
- 1813 Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, Governor.
- 1816 Major-General Phineas Riall, Governor.
- 1817 to } Andrew Houstoun, Esq., President.
- 1819 }
1821 Major-General Phineas Riall.
- 1821 to } George Paterson, Esq., President.
- 1825 }
1826 Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Governor.
- 1831 to } Felix Palmer, Esq., President.
- 1832 }

- 1833 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B. Lieut.-Governor.
- 1835 Major-General J. H. Mair, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1836 Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Doyle, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1846 Ker B. Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1853 Robert W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1857 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1864 Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1871 Edward Laborde, Esq., Administrator.
- 1871 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1874 Edward Laborde, Esq., Administrator.
- 1875 C. C. Graham, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1877 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1878 Thomas Kerr, Esq., Administrator.
- 1879 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1881 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.
- 1881 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1882 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.
- 1882 Roger T. Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator.
- 1883 } Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator.
- 1884 }
1885 Walter J. Sendall, Esq., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

Population, Dec. 31, 1884, 45,495.

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	118,385	171,831
1876	114,860	178,583
1877	127,204	145,906
1878	130,688	149,208
1879	156,532	149,426
1880	138,619	171,727
1881	131,985	194,279
1882	136,374	184,221
1883	135,265	193,524
1884	153,421	212,870

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	29,442	27,553
1876	26,286	26,723
1877	29,084	29,581
1878	34,078	27,405
1879	36,034	36,645
1880	36,088	38,060
1881	37,176	39,396
1882	45,101	43,663
1883	43,883	46,976
1884	51,488	45,260

*Public Debt, 5,000*l*.*

Executive Council.

The Officer administering the Government.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.

Legislative Council.

The Officer administering the Government.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Colonial Surgeon, Paulin Orgias, M.D.

Unofficial Members, F. Batt, James Mill, C. M. Browne, G. W. Williamson, and F. Harford, Esquires.
Clerk of the Councils, Marcus de la Poer Beresford, 150*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-in-Chief, Windward Islands, Walter J. Sendall, Esq., 2,500*l*.
Private Secretary, Cecil F. Holder, A.D.C., Captain, late 14th Hussars.
Chief Clerk in the Governor's Office, C. G. West, 200*l*.
Second Clerk, W. W. Rattray, 100*l*.
Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Captain Irwin C. Maling, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, C. H. Collymore, 180*l*., and fees as District Registrar.
Treasurer and Manager of Savings' Bank, F. M. Chadwick, 500*l*. and fees.
Auditor, D. G. Garraway, 300*l*., and 50*l*. for Savings' Bank (J. Semper, acting).
Clerk, A. Comissiong, 50*l*. (provisional).
Chief Clerk, Treasury, E. J. McEwen, 230*l*.
Second ditto, B. J. G. Munro, 200*l*. (provisional).
Revenue Officers—

St. George's, J. G. Wells, 150*l*. (provisional).

J. H. Astley Berkeley, 150*l*.

E. H. Moore, 120*l*. and 30*l*.

St. Andrew's, W. E. Haynes, 220*l*.

H. H. Joudon, 120*l*. and 30*l*. (provisional).

St. Patrick's, A. Webster, 200*l*.

St. John's and St. Mark's, S. W. M. Roche, 120*l*. and 30*l*.

Carriacou, H. B. Isaacs, 200*l*. and boat.

Warehouse Keeper, St. George's, Loftus H. Otway, 100*l*. (provisional).

Harbour Master and Revenue Officer, St. George's, T. L. Smith, 150*l*. and boat allowance.

Postmaster, John Griffith, 250*l*.

Colonial Engineer (vacant), and 100*l*. travelling allowance.

Medical Officers—

Colonial Surgeon, P. Orgias, M.D., 400*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.

Parish of St. George, and Asylum, P. F. McLeod, M.D., 400*l*., and quarters.

St. John and St. Mark, G. L. Latour, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 300*l*.

St. David, L. A. Cantin, M.R.C.S.E., 300*l*.

St. Andrew, William Lang, M.D., 300*l*.

St. Patrick, J. H. L. Bennett, M.R.C.S., Eng., 300*l*.

House Surgeon, Colony Hospital, E. F. Hatton, M.B., M.R.C.S., Edinb., 250*l*., and quarters.

Health Officer, Carriacou, Leonard Archer, M.B., C.M., Edin., 300*l*.

Protector of Immigrants, R. Jukes Hughes, (Commander, retired, R.N.) acting, 300*l*., and 100*l*. allowance.

Gavler, Thomas Haynes, acting, 150*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Gresham, 800*l*.

Attorney-General, and Admiralty Advocate, H. R. Pierson Schooles, 400*l*., and private practice.

Colonial Registrar, Geo. A. Dillon, 350*l*.

Clerk, J. A. Harbin, 100*l*.

Second Clerk, A. E. Roche, 50*l*.

Prorog Marshal, and Marshal in Vice-Admiralty, Edward Drayton, provisional, 400*l*., and allowance, 50*l*.

Clerk, G. A. Jackson, 80*l*.

Police Magistrates and Coroners: South-west District, A. Kingdon, 400*l*., and 125*l*. allowances (W. Low, acting).

Northern District, L. B. Otway, 300*l*., and 25*l*. allowance.

Eastern District, J. P. G. Munro, 300*l*., and 25*l*. allowance.

Western District, S. E. Roche, 300*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.

Inspector of Police and Sanitary Inspector, R. T. Wright, 300*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.

Inspector of Schools and Secretary to Education Board, E. W. Begrie, 350*l*., allowance 50*l*.
Librarian, Joseph Roberts, 50*l*.

Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church.

Bishop, The Bishop of Barbados (Dr. Bree)

Rectors, The Rev. H. Hutson.

Rev. W. M. Springer.

Rev. C. Arthur.

Rev. G. A. Gentile, 264*l*. } paid by Govern-

Curate, Rev. G. W. Branch, 200*l*. } ment.

Roman Catholic Church.

The Very Rev. Canon Petretto.

The Rev. Abbé P. Trouette.

" " N. Rivero.

" " M. Espinosa.

" " Farelly.

" " A. Müller.

Wesleyan.

The Rev. J. C. Johnson.

The Rev. E. F. M. Thomas.

Presbyterian.

The Rev. J. Muir.

ST. VINCENT.

The Island of St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from the mainland.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the bottom of an extensive bay, at the southwestern extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of 5,593 souls.

St. Vincent, though exhibiting some features in common with the other islands, is favourably distinguished from many of them by an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes, of which portions are cultivated for sugar-cane. Its most striking peculiarity is its "Souffrière," or volcanic mountain, celebrated for the violence of its eruption in 1812. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands. The Caribs continued sole masters of St. Vincent until the year 1675, when a number of savages of a different race were discovered on it. These received the appellation of "Black Caribs," to distinguish them from the aborigines, to whom the name of "Yellow Caribs" was given.

In 1722 George I. made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 8,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l*.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the Island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. It took place on the 10th of October of that year, and extended its ravages chiefly to St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Martinique. The plantations were destroyed, the houses thrown down, and the loss of human life in the four islands has been computed at upwards of 20,000 souls. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but then the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the Zebra sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British head-quarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. The success which had attended the British arms in the reduction of St. Lucia inspired the inhabitants of St. Vincent with hopes of a speedy deliverance, and they were not disappointed. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the Island of Rattan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs,

to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

The planters who survived this protracted and desolating war found the Colony at its close in a sad state of destitution; and an application for relief to the Imperial Parliament by means of a loan, was favourably entertained. About this time Mr. Seaton resigned his post of Governor, and was succeeded by Mr. William Bentinck, who arrived in June, 1802. The new Governor was authorized to grant occupancies of the Carib lands, during the King's pleasure, to all those who had been engaged in the late war; and this was followed in 1804 by an Act declaring that the Caribs had forfeited all claim to their lands under the treaty of 1773, and these were consequently vested in the Crown.

In 1809, Sir Charles Brisbane was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, in which post he continued till his death, in 1829. During his administration an impetus was given to agriculture and trade which soon raised the Colony to an unexampled degree of prosperity.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first cargo of Coolie labourers in 1861. There are about 500 of these immigrants at present located on different plantations in the island.

There are seventeen churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, three Roman Catholic, eleven Wesleyan, and one Presbyterian, churches.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Council acted in the double capacity of a Privy Council and a Legislative Council. The Governor presided in the former, and the senior member, with the title of President, on whom also devolved the temporary administration of the Government on the death or absence of the Governor in the latter.

The Assembly was originally composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1843 the number of Representatives was increased to twenty-five, but by an Act of 1850 it was reduced to nineteen, as it originally stood.

In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor, and composed of three members, one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Committee held office during pleasure. Their duties were to advise and assist the Governor in the administration of the finances, and of the general affairs of the Colony; to act as a Board of Audit, and to have the charge of all Public Buildings; also to be the official organs of communication between the Governor and the Legislative Chambers. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years. On its expiring, in 1864, the Administrative Committee was not revived; but an Act was passed authorising the continuance of the Executive Council as a

Council of Advice to the Governor. This Council was composed of members from both branches of the Legislature, appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Crown. From this Council the Governor selected, at pleasure, any two members, being members of the House of Assembly, to act as the official organs of communication between himself and the Assembly. The initiation of all money votes rested with these members, under the direction of the Governor, without whose assent, signified through one of them, no money vote could be taken. A separate and distinct office of Auditor of Public Accounts was at the same time created.

This constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony; and by Acts which received Her Majesty's assent, and were formally proclaimed in the Colony on October 17, 1867, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three ex-officio, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. It was presided over by one of its members appointed by the Crown, who had, in addition to his vote as a member, a casting vote upon an equality of votes.

The franchise was regulated by an Act passed and published concurrently with the Constitution Act. The qualification for electors was a freehold of 10*l.*, a leasehold or tenancy of 20*l.*, or an income of 50*l.* per annum. The number of electors registered under this law, for the year 1874, was only 388. Of these 166 claimed to vote on landed qualification, and 206 on income qualification.

But this Constitution, also, has been abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47), by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. By an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, Her Majesty has declared that the Legislature is to consist of the Governor for the time being, and such other persons, not fewer than three, as She may designate by instructions or warrant.

In 1868 the Executive Council Act was modified, and the Council may now be composed as the Crown may direct.

The several courts of the colony were, by an Ordinance of the Local Legislature passed in 1880, consolidated into one court, styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Chief Justice of the colony is the sole Judge of this Court.

In 1854 the benefit of the Encumbered Estates Act was extended to St. Vincent; and in 1859 the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands was inaugurated. This Court is composed of the Chief Justices of the Islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, comprising the Government of the Windward Islands. The registration of all real property is required to be made in the office of the Colonial Registrar, who is also Secretary of the Courts, Registrar in Chancery and in Ordinary, and Clerk of the Crown.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

Import Tariff.

Imports Tariff Ordinance, 22nd October, 1881, and Ordinance 10 of 1884.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, per barrel	0	1	0
Bricks, tiles, and slates, per 1,000.	0	8	0

Butter, per lb.	0	0	1
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
" all other, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1
Corn and grain, per bushel.	0	0	3
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Cattle, horses, per head	2	0	0
" mules,	1	10	0
Flour, wheaten, per barrel	0	4	0
" meal not wheaten, per barrel.	0	2	0
Fish, smoked, dried or salted, per 100 lb.	0	1	0
" pickled, per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	0	1	0
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0½
Meat, beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel not exceeding 200 lb.	0	12	6
Meat, preserved in tins, per lb.	0	0	1½
" dried or smoked, say hams, bacon, dried beef, &c., per lb.	0	0	1
Metals, copper or composition, per lb.	0	0	1
" iron, galvanised, per lb.	0	0	0½
" " not galvanised, per lb.	0	0	0½
" lead, per lb.	0	0	1
Matches, per gross of boxes not exceeding 100 in each box.	0	0	6
Malt liquors in wood, per hogshead	0	15	0
" " in bottles, per dozen reputed quarts	0	1	0
Oil, kerosine, per gallon.	0	0	1
" all other, "	0	0	6
" meal or oil cake, per puncheon not exceeding 750 lbs.	0	6	3
Paints and paint stuffs, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Cor dage, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Rice, per lb.	0	0	0½
Shingles, cedar and pine, per 1000	0	2	0
" all other kinds, "	0	4	0
Shooks and packs, per bundle not exceeding 35 staves	0	0	6
Soap, per lb.	0	0	0½
Spirits, brandy, per proof gallon.	0	6	0
" other spirits "	0	5	0
" all strengths above proof in proportion for every higher degree of strength.			
" liqueurs, cordials and bitters, per gallon	0	6	0
Staves and heading, per 1000 pieces.	0	12	6
Sugar, Muscovado, per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
" crystallised, "	0	3	0
" refined, "	0	4	0
Salt, coarse, per barrel	0	0	3
" fine, per sack of 4 bushels	0	0	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured per lb.	0	0	6
" cigars and cigarettes of all kinds, per lb.	0	3	0
" all other manufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon.	0	0	6
Tallow, mill and cart grease, per lb.	0	0	0½
Wood, spruce and white pine, per 1,000 feet	0	6	3
Wood, all other kinds, per 1,000 feet.	0	12	6
" hoops, per 1,000 feet	0	6	3
Wines, per 100 <i>l.</i> of value	25	0	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6

All and every sort and description of goods, wares, and merchandise not above enumerated and not exempted, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Exemptions.

Asses, swine, goats, sheep, dogs, horned cattle, cocoa, building lime. Naval Stores, viz.: tar,

pitch, resin, and crude turpentine, bullion, coin, and diamonds; ice, fresh meats, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and poultry; machinery intended to be worked by water, wind, steam, cattle, or horse powers; stills and apparatus thereto belonging, and sugar taiches and clarifiers; manures; specimens, illustrative of natural history; seeds, bulbs, and roots of flowering plants; and shrubs; pictures, music, manuscripts, and printed books and papers (not including unused account books or printed forms or labels or paper hangings); baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus of passengers; clothing, accoutrements, materials, stores, and supplies imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, or of any officers thereof upon full pay stationed in this Government. All articles imported solely for building, repairs, or use of or in any church or other edifice set apart for Christian public worship; provided that upon entry of any such articles a certificate be produced signed by the Colonial Secretary, showing that proof has been given to the satisfaction of the Governor that such articles have been imported and are necessary for such uses and not otherwise. All articles imported by or for the Officer Administering the Government of this Colony for his own use; provided that a certificate be produced with every entry of such articles showing them to be for such use. All articles imported for the public service of this Government; provided that the same be certified by the Colonial Secretary to be for such service.

Export Duties.

Sugar, per hogshead, 38 in. truss and upwards	s. d.
" " 34 to 38 in. truss	5 4
" " under 34 in. and not exceeding 672 lbs.	8 8
" per cask, 336 lbs. to 672 lbs.	1 10
" " under 336 lbs.	0 11
Rum, per puncheon of 52 gallons and over	2 8
" " under 52 gallons	1 4
Molasses, per puncheon, 90 gallons and over	2 0
" per cask under 90	1 4
Arrowroot, per 200 lbs.	1 4
Cotton, per cwt.	0 8
Cocoa, per cwt.	0 8

List of Officers who have Administered the Government of St. Vincent since its Cession to Great Britain, in 1763.

Brigadier-General Robert Melville	
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Southern Caribbee Islands of St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago.	8 Oct. 1765
Brigadier-General William Leyborne	2 Mar. 1775

From 1776 to 1833 St. Vincent was a separate Government under its own Governor.

Valentine Morris	1776
James Seton	2 April 1783
William Bentinck	2 Mar. 1798
Henry William Bentinck	1802
Sir George Beckwith, K.B.	1806
Sir Charles Brisbane, Kt.	14 Nov. 1808
Right Honourable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.	10 Jan. 1831

In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago, in one General Government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieut.-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general Government.

Sir George Tyler, Captain R.N. (Lieut.-Governor)	4 May 1833
Colonel Sir Richard Doherty, Kt.	3 Jan. 1842
Sir John Campbell, Bart.	15 Oct. 1844
Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.	10 Jan. 1853
Edw. John Eyre	29 Dec. 1854
Anthony Musgrave (Administrator)	20 May 1861
Anthony Musgrave (Lieut.-Governor)	10 May 1862
George Berkeley	6 Sept. 1864
William Hepburn Rennie	3 June 1871
Edward Laborde (Administrator)	2 July 1872
Augustus F. Gore (Administrator)	2 May 1874
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	26 Oct. 1874
E. Laborde (Administrator)	26 May 1878
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	27 Mar. 1879
Augustus F. Gore, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	10 July 1880

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	27,852	29,692
1876	28,838	27,997
1877	27,859	28,754
1878	28,843	34,790
1879	32,203	30,653
1880	32,034	32,890
1881	30,637	31,044
1882	31,565	30,758
1884	34,068	33,389

Public Debt, 2,500L.

Population, Census 1881.

European.	African.	Asiatic.	Cariba.	Mixed.
2,693	28,393	2,190	192	7,080

Total 40,548

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	158,056	207,616
1876	162,023	183,301
1877	148,198	175,280
1878	150,397	161,557
1879	159,433	160,334
1880	150,949	158,940
1881	129,025	141,575
1882	152,332	162,530
1883	148,286	166,752
1884	122,626	116,774

Executive Council.

The Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Captain G. C. Denton, Chief of Police.
D. K. Porter (absent).
R. S. Cheesman (absent).

Legislative Council.

The Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
S. Arnott, M.D., Colonial Surgeon.
R. S. Cheesman (absent).
William E. Hughes.

Civil Establishment.

*Officer Administering the Government, Colonial Secretary, and Registrar-General of Births, &c., A. F. Gore, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, 1,000*l*.*
*Chief Clerk, C. F. Clements, 200*l*.*
*2nd Clerk, T. B. C. Musgrave, 100*l*.*
*Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Managing the Savings Bank, F. B. Griffith, 500*l*. and fees.*
*Treasury Accountant, George Anton, 160*l*.*
*Chief Landing Waiter, Geo. W. Browne, 175*l*.*
*2nd ditto, H. M. Browne, 90*l*.*
*3rd ditto, A. Thompson, 80*l*. (provisional).*
*Exercise Officers, P. F. Huggins, 400*l*. and fees, G. F. Grant, 80*l*., T. A. Emott, 80*l*., G. Durrant, 120*l*., J. Dowers, 70*l*.*
*Auditor, E. H. Musson, 300*l*.*
*Protector of Immigrants, N. W. Forster, 150*l*., and 50*l*. for horse keep.*
*Chief of Police and Town Warden, Capt. Geo. C. Denton, 400*l*., a house, and 50*l*. for horse keep.*
*Postmaster, E. C. Lewis (acting), 100*l*., and 27*l*. 10*s*. allowance.*
*Harbour Master, R. P. Linley. Fees, 150*l*. in 1882, and 65*l*. for boat expenses.*
*Inspector of Schools, F. H. Watkins (provisional), 150*l*. and 35*l*. for horse keep.*
*Colonial Engineer, David S. Osment, 300*l*., with 100*l*. allowances, and 40*l*. as keeper of cemetery.*
*Clerk, H. S. Osment, 50*l*.*

Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellor, and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, G. Trafford, 800*l*.*
*Attorney-General, A. Kingdon (acting), 400*l*.*
*Procurator Marshal, C. J. McLeod, 250*l*.*
*Colonial Registrar and Secretary of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Allan Lewis, 250*l*. and 50*l*. for clerical assistance.*
*Police Magistrates, Kingstown District, J. C. Choppin, 400*l*., A. Kingdon (acting).*
Clerk, C. Browne (acting).
*Leeward District, W. Low, 315*l*., J. J. A. Hughes (acting).*
*Calliqua ditto, G. Vanheyningen, 315*l*.*
*Windward District, H. E. Lynch, 330*l*.*
*Grenadines, J. V. Young, M.D., 100*l*., and 50*l*. for travelling expenses.*
*Gasler, Robt. Barrow (quarters), 120*l*.*

Medical Establishment.

*Colonial Surgeon, S. Arnott, M.D., 300*l*.*
*Dist. No. 1, W. F. Newsam, M.D., 240*l*.*
*" 2, Geo. Finlay, 240*l*.*
*" 3, M. O'Carroll, 240*l*.*
*" 4, W. Boyd, 240*l*.*
*" 5, J. Kirkpatrick, 240*l*.*
*" 6, J. V. Young, M.D., 150*l*.*

Ministers of Religion.

Church of England:—
Rectors, Rev. H. W. Laborde, M.A. (Archdeacon).
Rev. H. A. Todd.
Rev. Samuel F. Branch.
Rev. John Connell.
Curates, Rev. H. Flintof.
Rev. H. A. Melville.
Rev. J. Clarke.
Wesleyan Ministers, Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Chairman of the District.
Rev. T. S. Thompson.
Rev. Powell.
Rev. E. H. Scott.
Rev. J. Craun.

Rev. J. P. Owens.

Rev. J. Tull.

Rev. S. H. Bayley.

Roman Catholics, Rev. J. Dilloun.

Rev. E. Dillon.

Consuls.

United States of America, W. E. Hughes.
Germany, C. J. Simmons.

TOBAGO.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty was regularly claimed by James I in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony; but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at Providence. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641, James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1677 they themselves were compelled to evacuate the island by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillie, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Lefroy and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803, by Commander Hood and General Greenfield; and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

It is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. 11° 9', W. long. 60° 12'; distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 75 miles, and about 20 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W.

The distance between Tobago and Trinidad by actual survey made by Mr. Parsons, R.N. in 1865, is 18½ miles in a south-westerly direction. It is 26 miles long and 7½ at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles, or 78,318 acres.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

Sugar, rum, and molasses form the principal articles of export. The first sugar exported was from an estate on the windward side of the island, in the year 1770. In 1780 there were only 3,000 hogsheads shipped; this was increased in 1805 to no less than 15,327 hogsheads. Cotton and indigo were formerly exported. In 1780, 2,619,000 lbs. of cotton and 27,000 lbs. of indigo are stated to have been shipped to England.

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 8 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. The town has a population of about 1,370. The mails and passengers from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's vessels are landed at Scarborough. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, has good anchorage, and the only danger is from a rock called the Reef Barrel, and frequent heavy surfs. There is a lighthouse at Bacolet Point Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 128 feet above the level of the sea.

The Government is administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada. There were formerly two Legislative Houses,—the Legislative Council and the Elective Legislative Assembly. The Council was composed of seven members, appointed by the Queen.

The Assembly consisted of 16 members, elected by the registered voters of the seven parishes into which the island is divided, each parish returning two representatives, and the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth one each.

The first constitution was given to the Colony in 1769, and the seat of the Legislature transferred from Georgetown, Barbados Bay, to Scarborough. The constitution was remodelled in 1855 by a local Act, Vict. 18, cap. 7, entitled "An Act for the better Government of this Island," which, in addition to the Legislative Council and Elective Legislative Assembly, established a Privy Council and an Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee consisted of one Member of the Legislative Council and two Members of the Elective Legislative Assembly, selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, and holding office during pleasure. Their duties were to advise and assist the Governor in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and to prepare and perfect all estimates and ways and means. They were the official organs of communication between the Governor and the respective Legislative Chambers. They formed a Board of Audit of Public Accounts, and were also Commissioners under the Hurricane Loan Act. They received a salary of 100*l*. per annum each, and had a Secretary receiving also 100*l*. per annum. The Members of the Executive Committee sat as Privy Counsellors in virtue of their office, but ceased to be Members of the Privy Council on their retirement from the Executive Committee.

The constitution was further remodelled by an

Act No. IX of 1874, which abolished the two Legislative Houses, and established in lieu thereof one Legislative Assembly, consisting of six Members nominated by the Government and eight elected,—one by the towns of Scarborough and one by each of the seven parishes, the qualification of electors remaining the same as before. The Privy Council was continued and the Executive Committee, which however was reduced to two Members, one a nominee Member of the Assembly, and the other an elected Member. And their emoluments were reduced to 50*l*. a-year each. The Legislative Assembly thus created, has since abolished itself and empowered Her Majesty to constitute a Legislature for the Island. This Act has been ratified by the Imperial Act 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47 (alluded to under previous articles, St. Vincent and Grenada). A Legislative Council has been established by an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

Riots occurred in the Windward District in May, 1876. Forty-two persons concerned in these riots were indicted for murder, of whom sixteen were sentenced to death. They were all subsequently reprieved and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. In consequence of these riots, the Police Force was reorganized and increased in numbers, and made a semi-military force.

The Royal Commissioners who were appointed at the close of 1882 to inquire into the finances of certain of the West Indian Colonies visited the Island in April, 1883.

The moneys in circulation are British gold, silver, and bronze coins, with Colonial bank notes. The weights and measures are the British imperial.

Tarif.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

Import Tariff.

The Imports Tariff Ordinance, 1881.

	£	s.	d.
Almonds, currants, raisins, and other dried fruit, per 100lbs.	0	15	0
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs.	0	9	0
Bread and biscuits, per barral	0	2	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Candle, stallow, per lb.	0	0	1
" all other kinds, per lb.	0	0	2
Coffee and cocoa, per lb.	0	0	1½
Fish, dried, salted or smoked, per quintal	0	1	8
" pickled (except salmon) per barral	0	2	6
" salmon, pickled or cured, per lb.	0	0	1
Flour, wheaten, per barrel not exceeding 196 lbs.	0	5	0
Flour, all other kinds, per barrel	0	2	0
Grain, viz.: corn, oats, maize, beans and peas, per bushel	0	0	5
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried or pickled tongues, and sausages per lb.	0	0	2
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1
Live Stock—			
Horses, mares, geldings, each	1	10	0
Mules, each	1	0	0
Asses, "	0	5	0
Bulls, cows, oxen, each	0	15	0
Sheep, each	0	8	0
Goats and swine, each	0	2	6
Dogs, each	0	5	0
Lime, building, per bushel	0	0	1
Malt liquors, cider, and perry, per hogshead	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Malt liquors, cider and perry, in bottle per dozen reputed quart bottles . . .	0	1	0
Matches, friction, in boxes not exceeding 100 matches in each, per gross boxes . . .	0	2	6
Oils, olive, sperm, lard, and spirits of turpentine, per gallon . . .	0	1	0
„ all other kinds per gallon . . .	0	0	6
Rice, per 100lbs. . .	0	2	0
Salt, per bushel . . .	0	0	2
Shingles, per 1,000 . . .	0	8	0
Shooks, hogshead or puncheon, per bundle, not exceeding 35 staves, each . . .	0	0	6
Soap, per 100 lbs. . .	0	1	6
Spirits—			
Brandy, gin, whiskey, rum, and all other spirits, per liquid gallon not being over proof by Sykes' Hydrometer—if over proof in proportion for each and every greater degree of strength . . .	0	7	0
Spirits, sweetened, bitters, cordials, salernum, and liquors, per gallon . . .	0	8	0
Staves, per 1,000 . . .	0	12	0
Sugar, per lb. . .	0	0	1
Tea, per lb. . .	0	0	6
Tobacco, manufactured per lb. . .	0	0	7
„ manufactured (except cigars) per lb. . .	0	1	0
„ cigars and cigarettes, per 100l. value . . .	25	0	0
Wines, in wood, per gallon . . .	0	2	0
„ in bottle, except sparkling wines, per dozen reputed quart bottles . . .	0	4	0
„ champagne, and other sparkling wines, per dozen reputed quart bottles . . .	0	8	0
Woods, mahogany, cedar and other hard woods per 1,000 superficial feet, 1 inch thick . . .	0	16	0
„ pitch and white pine, and other kinds, per 1,000 superficial feet 1 inch thick . . .	0	12	0
„ bermuda cedar posts, each . . .	0	1	6
Woodhoops, per 1,000 . . .	0	6	0
„ truss, per set . . .	0	8	0
Packages, such as hogsheads, puncheons, trunks, canisters, trummels, per 100l. value . . .	7	10	0
All and every description and sort of goods, wares, and merchandize not above enumerated, per 100l. value . . .	7	10	0
And after the above rates for any greater or less quantity of every such article.			

Exemptions.

Bullion, coin, and diamonds, ice, fresh fish, fruit, vegetables, and meats, manures, printed books and papers (not including unused account books or printed forms or labels or paper hangings), plants of all kinds, passengers' baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus, tombstones, all articles for the use of Her Majesty's service or for the Governor or Government of Tobago.

Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1881	8,694	9,357	18,051

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1874	9,518	9,578
1875	11,594	11,484

	£	£
1876	11,769	11,653
1877	13,310	13,373
1878	14,306	14,596
1879	11,501	11,726
1880	14,003	13,514
1881	16,830	14,844
1882	13,661	13,748
1883	14,175	14,223
1884	11,370	13,481

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1874	46,435	45,387
1875	67,772	92,015
1876	54,582	79,670
1877	58,750	68,989
1878	41,406	67,004
1879	37,359	70,455
1880	45,138	77,615
1881	59,582	83,583
1882	46,927	48,245
1883	47,001	48,036
1884	33,656	41,618

List of Governors of Tobago.

1764	Lieut.-Governor Browne.	1828	Governor Major-Gen. Blackwell.
1768	Governor-General Melville.	1828	Governor Sir Lionel Smith.
1770	Governor Stewart.	1833	Lieut.-Governor Maj.-Gen. Darling.
1771	„ Leybourne.		
1771	Lieut.-Governor Major Young.	1845	Lieut.-Governor L. Graeme.
	Lieut.-Governor Ferguson.	1850	Lieut.-Governor Graeme.
1784	Governor Dillon.	1851	Lieut.-Governor D. R. Ross.
1794	„ Ricketts.		
1795	„ Lindsay.	1852	Lieut.-Governor D. Daly.
1796	„ Delaney.		
1800	„ Masters.	1854	Lieut.-Governor Shortland.
1802	„ Sahlhie.		
1803	„ Buttitir.	1856	Lieut.-Governor J. V. Drysdale.
1803	Lieut.-Governor Picton.	1864	Lieut.-Governor C. H. Kortright.
1803	Lieut.-Governor McDonald.	1872	H. T. Ussher, C.M.G.
1803	Lieut.-Governor Johnstone.	1875	Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.
1804	Governor Halkett.	1877	Augustus Fred. Gore, C.M.G.
1806	„ Balfour.		
1807	„ Sir Wm. Young.	1880	Edward Laborde, C.M.G., Administrator.
1816	President Campbell.	1883	John W. Carrington, D.C.L. Adm.
1816	Governor S. F. P. Robinson.		
1819	President Cumine.	1885	Lorraine G. Hay, Adm.
1820	President Robley.		
1823	„ Nichol.	1885	R. B. Llewelyn, Adm.
1826	President Brasnell.		
1827	„ Piggott.		

Executive Council.

The Administrator,
The Attorney-General,
The Treasurer,
Solomon Baber Isaacs,

Legislative Council.

The Administrator,
The Attorney General,
The Treasurer,
Solomon Baber Isaacs,
James McCall,
Edward Keens

*Official Members.**Unofficial Members.*

Civil Establishment.

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Robert B. Llewellyn, 600*l*.
Confidential Clerk and Clerk of the Councils, H. H. Sealy, 150*l*. (G. C. M. Sealy, acting).
Second Clerk, J. A. W. Ward (acting), 50*l*.
Treasurer, L. G. Hay, 350*l*.
1st Revenue Officer, A. L. Marshall, 130*l*.
2nd ditto, Q. H. Spicer (acting).
Auditor and Registrar, G. W. Gordon, 250*l*.
Senior Clerk, G. D. Hatt (acting), 60*l*.
Junior ditto (vacant), 40*l*.
Harbour Master and Pilot, John Spicer, 150*l*.
Postmaster, the Provost Marshal.
Superintendent of Public Works (vacant), 350*l*.

Police and Gaol.

Inspector of Police and Inland Revenue, (vacant), T. Newton Brown (acting), 250*l*., and 50*l*. allowances.
Inland Revenue Officers, S. Cunningham, 130*l*.; J. H. Thomas, 130*l*.
Inspector of Prisons (vacant).
Chaplain of Gaol, Rev. W. H. Engledow, LL.D., 40*l*.
Gaoler, Thomas David, 75*l*. and quarters.

Education.

Inspector of Schools (vacant), 50*l*.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, R. B. Anderson, F.R.C.S.E., 230*l*.
District Medical Officers, R. M. Clark, M.B., W. A. Purser, L.R.C.S.I., J. F. Witz, L.R.C.S.E., and J. P. Tulloch, M.B., M.A., each 200*l*.

Ministers of Religion.

Rev. W. H. Engledow, LL.D.,	} Anglican Church.
Canon E. R. Smart, M.A.,	
Rev. E. A. Turpin, S.C.C.,	} Moravian Mission.
" S. T. Thaeler,	
" T. W. Shields,	} Wesleyan Mission.
" F. O. Miller,	
" S. Bacchus,	

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court. J. W. Carrington, D.C.L., 350*l*., and travelling expenses. (J. C. Choppin, acting).
Provisional Chief Justice, Hon. S. F. Titzck.
Local Commissioner, West India Encumbered Estates Court (S. F. Titzck).
Attorney-General (vacant), 250*l*. (S. J. Fraser, acting).

Police Magistrates and Coroners.

Leeward District (vacant, J. W. Elliot, (acting) 400*l*.
Windward District S. J. Fraser 350*l*. (H. H. Sealy acting).
Provost Marshal, Notary Public, and Escheator General, S. F. Titzck, 270*l*., and 60*l*. for clerical assistance.

ST. LUCIA.

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 50' N. lat., and 60° 58' W. long.; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 42 miles in length, and 21 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is one hundred and fifty miles, and its area 158,620 acres. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, contains about 900 houses, and a population of about 4,555 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of 2,286 souls.

At the period of its discovery, St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to M. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600*l*. to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent d'Orléans made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Ilet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th of April, 1794, on which day H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, placed the British colours on the principal fortress.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

Sir John Moore, the future hero of Corunna, who greatly distinguished himself in this campaign, was appointed Governor of the island, which post he held till the beginning of 1797.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by intestine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. Each census, however, showed an improvement in this respect, and the population now amounts to 38,551. The registration (instituted in 1869) exhibits an annual excess of births over deaths of about 600, or nearly 2 per cent. of the population—a fact which shows that the reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is completely undeserved. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation. Among the 900 or thereabout of white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are unknown. Probably no climate in the world is more suitable as a winter resort for invalids suffering from chest complaints. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufriere, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy. The Courts of Justice were an inferior Court called the "Sénéchaussée," and a higher Court called the "Conseil Supérieur," or Court of appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided, and it was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

The Government is now conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator and a Council composed as the Queen may direct. Law is administered by a judge, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands, and by three magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

Immigration from the East was resumed in April, 1878, and there is at present in the Colony a considerable Indian population.

A code of civil law, the authors of which are Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., the late Administrator of the Government, and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., the late Chief Justice, was passed in

November, 1878, and having received Her Majesty's gracious approval, became law in October, 1879. This code has been framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

Import Tariff.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter, in wood, per gallon	0	0	6
" " " in bottles, per dozen	0	1	3
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4
Biscuits and bread, fancy, per 100 lbs.	0	4	0
" " " common, per barrel	0	2	0
Brandy, per gallon	0	7	0
And 2d. more for every degree of strength above, and 2d. less for every degree under, the strength of bubble proof.			
Bricks, per 1,000	0	7	6
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
" " other kinds, per lb.	0	0	2
Cattle and cows, other than oxen, each	0	5	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1
Cigars and snuff, per lb.	0	3	0
Cigarettes, per lb.	0	1	6
Cocoa, per lb.	0	0	1
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	1
Corn, per bushel	0	0	6
Cornmeal per barrel	0	2	0
Currants, figs, and raisins, per lb.	0	0	1
Fish, salted and dried, per cwt.	0	3	0
" " pickled salmon, per cwt.	0	5	0
" " herrings, mackerel, shad, or other pickled fish, per cwt.	0	2	6
Flour, per barrel	0	4	2
Gin, rum, whiskey, and other spirits (except brandy), per gallon	0	6	0
And 2d. more for every degree of strength above, and 2d. less for every degree under, the strength of bubble proof.			
Glue, per lb.	0	0	1
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	0	3
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Hair, per lb.	0	0	2
Horses, mares, and geldings, each	2	0	0
Indigo, per lb.	0	0	6
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1½
Lemonade, soda water, and ginger ale, per dozen	0	0	9
Lime, building, per barrel	0	0	6
Meat salted and cured, hams, tongues, and bacon, per lb.	0	0	2
Ditto, other pork and beef, per lb.	0	0	1
Nails, of iron, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Nuts, almonds, per lb.	0	0	1
" " ground, per bushel	0	0	6
Oats and bran, per bushel	0	0	4
Oil, cake and meal, per 100 lbs.	0	0	9
" " engine, per gallon	0	0	6
" " kerosine, per gallon	0	0	2½
" " lard, naptha, olive, and sperm, per gallon	0	0	6
" " lined and other oils, per gallon	0	0	6
Peas, per bushel	0	0	4
Pepper, per lb.	0	0	2
Pine, pitch, per 1,000	0	16	0
" " white and spruce, per 1,000	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Pitch, rosin, and tar, per barrel . . .	0	2	6
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Salt, common and table, per barrel . . .	0	0	9
Sheep, each	0	3	0
Shingles, pine, per 1,000	0	8	0
" Cypress, per 1,000	0	4	0
" Wallaba, per 1,000	0	5	0
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Sugar, usine or muscovado, per lb. . . .	0	0	1
" refined, per lb.	0	0	2
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	0	10
" unmanufactured, per lb.	0	0	10
Turpentine, spirits, per gallon	0	0	6
Vermicelli and macaroni, per lb. . . .	0	0	1
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	8

Wines, cordials, liqueurs, arms and ammunition, clocks and watches, confectionery, furniture, hulks, and materials of vessels, perfumery, fancy soap and powder, silver plate and plated ware, preserved meats, preserved fruits, jewellery, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

All other articles not enumerated above, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Exemptions.

Bullion, coin and diamonds, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, poultry, straw, ice, mules, oxen and asses, manure, woodhoops and truss-hoops, staves and shooks, empty casks, mills, steam engines, stills, sugar pans, furnace bars, ploughs, sewing machines, grubbers and carts, vacuum pans, the apparatus for boiling cane juice called "triple effect" or "double effect," animal charcoal, centrifugal machines, filters for containing animal charcoal, coals, temper lime, cane (shoots of), galvanized iron troughs or of wire-rope, rails and other articles required for the construction of tramways on estates, and all other articles which appear to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council to be imported exclusively for the production or manufacture of sugar, cocoa, or other produce of St. Lucia. Packages in which goods are imported, except new trunks, articles for the use of the officer administering the Government for the time being, live stock intended for consumption, specimens of natural history, seeds, bulbs and roots of flowering plants or shrubs, printed books, military clothing, supplies imported for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, articles of clothing and appointments imported for the use of the militia, wines and other liquors for the use of military and naval messes, and all articles imported for the public service.

Export Duty.	£	s.	d.
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	0	0	4

Excise Duty.

Rum, and other spirits, per gallon (25 strength)	0	2	10
And 1½d. for every degree over 25.			

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1875	25,390	28,930
1876	27,850	29,242
1877	23,286	28,053
1878	28,297	34,756
1879	81,873	82,090
1880	82,431	81,918

	£	£
1881	32,291	82,652
1882	38,952	84,772
1883	43,026	86,652
1884	46,118	89,598

Population.

Approximate 1884, 40,532.

Public Debt, 26,450l.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1875	150,740	159,468
1876	106,963	148,718
1877	110,588	178,734
1878	108,264	151,464
1879	110,473	210,895
1880	127,362	194,695
1881	120,134	168,478
1882	134,546	222,719
1883	191,191	213,823
1884	146,460	145,865

Executive Council.

The Administrator of the Government.

The Attorney-General.

The Colonial Treasurer.

W. H. Hyndman Jones.

Clerk, Newton Browne (acting, J. B. Cropper).

Legislative Council.

(Official).

The Administrator of the Government.

The Attorney-General.

The Colonial Treasurer.

W. H. Hyndman Jones, *Stipendiary Magistrate*.

Alexander Clavier, *Prothonotary, &c.*

Thomas H. Dix, *Stipendiary Magistrate*.

(Unofficial).

J. S. Moffat.

Emmanuel Du Boulay.

Alexander Lloyd.

Frank Peter.

Charles Chastanet.

Clerk, Newton Browne (acting, J. B. Cropper).

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, Edward Laborde, C.M.G., 800l.

Chief Clerk, Government Office, Newton Browne, 230l. (acting, J. B. Cropper.)

2nd Clerk, E. D. Laborde, 100l. (acting, T. F. Mayhew).

Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue Department.

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, D. G. Garraway 400l.

Chief Clerk, Charles Meagher, 150l.

2nd Clerk and Checking Officer of Invoices, H. H. Mitchell, 1,000l.

3rd Clerk, C. H. Hunter (acting), 90l.

Chief Landing Waiter and Revenue Officer, E. W. Lord, 150l.

2nd ditto, E. L. Richardson, 125l.

3rd ditto, and Keeper of Spirit Warehouse, A. I. A. Corbiniere, 115l.

Landing Waiters and Revenue Officers, C. F. Gilkes, H. Pasea, 100l. each, and horse hire; E. Evelyn, H. G. Walcott, A. W. W. Palmer (acting).

Audit Department.

Auditor, J. Semper, H. H. Mitchell (acting), 200l.

Clerk to ditto, G. P. Cropper (acting), 75l.

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master and Officer in charge of Revenue Boats, A. G. Peter (provisional), 120*l*.
Two Keepers of Light and Signal Stations, 36*l*. each.
Crew of Government Boat, Coxswain and four men, 96*l*.

Postal Department.

Postmaster, F. St. A. Reece, 120*l*.

Public Works and Survey Departments.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor, J. Wilson (acting), 400*l*., and 100*l*. travelling allowance, and 50*l*. office expenses.
Land Surveyor, A. Codé, 300*l*.
 300*l*.

Printing Sub-Department.

Superintendent (the Chief Clerk, Government Office), Foreman, two printers, pressman, and apprentice, 201*l*.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, J. Worrell Carrington, D.C.L. (J. C. Choppin, acting), 700*l*.
Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson, 400*l*.
Prothonotary, Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages, Registrar of Civil Status and Government Interpreter, A. Clavier, 310*l*.
Clerk to ditto, E. J. Auguste (acting), 100*l*.
Assistant, ditto, Jno. Girard.
Stipendiary Magistrates :—
 1st District, W. H. Hyndman Jones, 400*l*.
 2nd ditto Thomas H. Dix, 350*l*.
 3rd ditto C. F. Anton (acting) 350*l*.
Clerks to the Magistrates and District Courts :—
 1st District, H. Clavier, 150*l*.
 2nd ditto A. F. Palmer 100*l*. (acting).
 3rd ditto E. Devaux, 100*l*. (acting).
Colonial Trustee, L. Mallet Paret, 150*l*.

Medical.

Colonial Surgeon, Chas. Dennehy, 400*l*.
Colonial Assistant Surgeons, H. Norton, O. Galgey, S. F. Proctor, Victor Tabone, and J. Lestrade (acting), 250*l*. each.

Police and Gaols

Inspector of Police, and Sheriff, A. Gall, 400*l*., and 80*l*. horse and house allowance.
Keeper of Royal Gaol, A. A. Archer, 125*l*., and rations.

Immigration.

Protector of Immigrants, Robert P. Cropper, M.A., 300*l*., and 100*l*. travelling allowance.
Assistant ditto, and Clerk, James B. Cropper, 100*l*.
Acting Clerk, W. G. Quinlan.
Immigration Medical Officers, Charles Dennehy, 100*l*., Herbert Norton, O. Galgey, S. F. Proctor, Victor Tabone, and L. Listrode, 60*l*. each.
Five Interpreters, 1 at 50*l*., 1 at 40*l*., and 3 at 31*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Minister of Trinity Church, Rev. J. Bascom, 200*l*.
Minister of Grace Church, Rev. R. J. Clarke, 200*l*.

Roman Catholic Clergy.

Archbishop of Port of Spain.
Vicar Foran and Curé of Castries, Rev. L. Tapon, 200*l*., and fees
Anse La Raye, Rev. A. Souchow, 100*l*., ditto.
Soufrière, Rev. X. Rocherau.
Choiseul, Rev. A. Bondu.
Laborie, Rev. C. Rousseau.
Vieuxfort, Rev. — Beyriner.
Micoud, Rev. P. O. Thouin.
Denmery, Rev. Jan du Bois.
Gros Islet, Rev. Joseph Chassang.
Assistant to Curé of Castries, Rev. B. Cadow, 100*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

France, Henry de Minvielle.
German Empire, Hon. J. S. Moffat.
United States of America, William Peter.
Norway and Sweden, William Peter.
Venezuela, Francois Lousteau.

APPENDIX TO PART II.

This Appendix gives some account of certain British Possessions and Protectorates which are not governed as Colonies, but are controlled by High Commissioners or otherwise under the British Flag.

BECHUANALAND AND BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

As a consequence of the Convention of London concluded on the 27th February, 1884, between Her Majesty and the South African Republic, it was decided by Her Majesty's Government to establish a protectorate in Bechuanaland, with the special object of protecting two chiefs named Mankaroane (chief of the Batlapins), and Montsioa (chief of the Barolonge), whose misfortunes had excited much sympathy in this country, and who were believed to have established special claims upon the gratitude of Great Britain. The cases of the chiefs were very similar. Mankaroane had a rival named Maasouw, who was supported by certain Boers; whilst Montsioa had a rival, similarly supported, named Moshette. In each case the native supported by the Boers had been victorious in the hostilities which had taken place, and in the peace agreements which followed it was provided that the European volunteers should receive grants of land chiefly out of the former possession of the defeated chiefs. The allies of Maasouw had constituted themselves into a Republic styled **STELLALAND**, and the allies of Moshette into one styled **LAND GOUSEN**, or the **LAND OF GOSHEN**. The Stellalanders succeeded to a greater extent than the Goshenites in occupying the lands thus carved out for them, and in organising a government. The Goshenites were for a long time practically in laager, but latterly they entirely broke down the resistance of Montsioa, and killed his chief white advisers; and a military expedition had to be despatched by the British Government to enforce the restoration of his rights. In pursuance of the resolution to establish a protectorate, Mr. John Mackenzie, who had long lived with Mankaroane as a missionary, was appointed Deputy to the High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, and proceeded to Mankaroane's town of Taungs, where, on the 3rd May, 1884, he accepted from that chief on behalf of the Queen, a cession of his rights of government. He then proceeded to Vryburg, the capital of Stellaland, where on the 12th May he entered into negotiations with certain persons whom he believed to represent the white inhabitants at large, but no agreement was concluded. He then proceeded to Mafeking, where, on the 22nd May, he negotiated a treaty with Montsioa similar to that obtained from Mankaroane. He next visited the western chiefs and obtained treaties from them. All this time a police force had been in course of organisation at Kimberley and Taungs, but the work proceeded slowly, chiefly from the difficulty of obtaining good horses; and there were no men available to keep the peace between Montsioa and the Goshenites. On the 12th May, that is a few days before Mr. Mackenzie's arrival at Mafeking, Mr. Bethell, a white adviser of Montsioa, had led the tribe to burn part of the Goshenites' town, and although there appear to have been no reprisals during Mr. Mackenzie's brief stay,

the Goshenites had determined to renew hostilities, and in June proceeded to make forays on Montsioa's cattle and crops, and to seek to bring on a general engagement. This they succeeded in doing on the 31st July, when Montsioa's forces were completely routed, 100 tribesmen being killed, and also Mr. Bethell and a Mr. Walker, two of Montsioa's white friends. The Goshenites thus obtained for the first time possession of the lands which they had long been watching an opportunity to seize; whilst Montsioa in turn went into laager in his stockade at Mafeking. At this point the South African Republic intervened, Commandant-General Joubert, who had been sent to meet Mr. Rhodes, the English Deputy Commissioner, brought about a so-called peace and settlement of the country, which included the destruction of Montsioa's laager and the absorption of all his country by the freebooters, except ten farms, or say about 60,000 acres. This agreement was repudiated by Mr. Rhodes, directly he was informed of it, and was never recognised in any way. Montsioa was also induced to offer to place himself and his tribe under the South African Republic; whereupon the President, with the assent of the Volksraad, issued a proclamation, dated the 16th September, taking Montsioa, and also Moshette, under the protection of the Republic, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, under Article IV. of the Convention of London.

Her Majesty's Government, in a telegram of the 7th October, disapproved the proclamation, and called on the South African Republic to annul it; which was done by another proclamation of the 13th of that month. Her Majesty's Government at the same time decided to take steps to extricate Montsioa from the state in which he had been left by the attacks of the freebooters. For this purpose arrangements were made for collecting, and, if necessary, despatching to Bechuanaland a force of about 4,000 men of all arms, including a battery of artillery, a regiment of dragoons, a battalion of infantry, a company of mounted infantry, 2,000 irregular cavalry. The force was placed, and under the immediate command of Sir Charles Warren, R.E. (now G.C.M.G.), with the local military rank of Major-General, and having also a civil commission as Special Commissioner for Bechuanaland. Whilst the military preparations were proceeding the Cape Ministers visited the country with a view of arranging a peaceful settlement. On the 22nd November, 1884, these gentlemen, Messrs. Upington and Sprigg, concluded an arrangement with the Goshenites, the details of which need not be given, as they were regarded by Her Majesty's Government as not altogether satisfactory, and Sir Charles Warren was consequently directed to proceed and occupy the country, which he did without meeting with

any armed opposition. He remained in military occupation of the country until August, 1885, completely restoring tranquillity, and engaging in many useful labours for the permanent pacification of the country. These labours included the marking off of the Transvaal and Bechuanaland boundary, as laid down by the London Convention of 1884, and visiting the chiefs of Northern Bechuanaland, Gasitewe, Sechele, and Khama, over whom Her Majesty's Government had declared a protectorate in March, 1885.

To return to the affairs of the settlers in Stellaland, it may be mentioned that after leaving Montsioa at the end of May, Mr. Mackenzie arrived at a settlement of the affairs of Stellaland with some of the persons with whom he had previously been treating, which involved a recognition to a great extent of the land claims of the Stellalanders, and of the money obligations of the Stellaland Government, and the assumption by the British Government of the administration of the country. This settlement was finally concluded on the 4th July. In August Mr. Mackenzie was recalled to Cape Town by Sir Hercules Robinson, and whilst there, in view of the disfavour with which his appointment and proceedings were regarded by the Cape Ministry, he, on the 19th August, tendered his resignation, which Sir Hercules Robinson and Her Majesty's Government accepted.

In the meantime Mr. Rhodes had been sent to replace him in Bechuanaland, assisted by Commander Graham Bower, R.N., Sir Hercules Robinson's secretary; and, amongst other things, these gentlemen arrived at an agreement with the Stellalanders on the 8th September, rescinding Mr. Mackenzie's arrangement of the affairs of Stellaland, and restoring the temporary administration of its affairs to the white inhabitants, under the supervision of the British Government pending a final settlement of affairs and the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony, which was the end generally kept in view by all parties. Sir Charles Warren and the Bestaur, or Council, which existed in Stellaland during his presence in the country, were opposed to the Rhodes agreement on technical and general grounds, into which it is unnecessary to enter, as the whole land question in British Bechuanaland has been relegated to a judicial commission consisting of the present administrator, Mr. Justice Shippard, and two officers of Royal Engineers.

On the 30th September, 1885, the territory south of the Molopo River and of the Kamatlabama Spruit was declared to be British territory under the name of British Bechuanaland. A commission was issued to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to be its governor, with power to legislate by proclamation, and the actual duties of administrator were entrusted to Mr. S. G. A. Shippard, formerly attorney-general of Griqualand West, and subsequently a judge in the Cape Colony. Sir Charles Warren's force having been withdrawn, a mounted police force of 500 men was formed under Colonel Carrington, C.M.G., for service in British Bechuanaland, and also to patrol and protect the country of the three protected chiefs of Northern Bechuanaland already mentioned, Gasitewe, Sechele, and Khama. The cost of the territory to the Imperial Government is at present at the rate of 100,000 a year. The latest accounts of the country are satisfactory.

Governor, Sir H. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Administrator and Chief Magistrate, Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, D.C.L., 1,800*l*.
Accountant, G. M. Huntly, 400*l*.
Clerk, J. A. Ashburnham, 200*l*.

District of Stellaland.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at Vryburg, A. F. Robertson, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk and Assistant-Resident Magistrate, C. B. Scholtz, 300*l*.
Accounting Clerk, E. C. Baxter, 300*l*.

District of Mafeking.

Resident Magistrate, James G. Surmon, 500*l*.
Clerk, John Mace Wright, 300*l*.

District of Taung.

Resident Magistrate, The Rev. J. S. Moffatt, 500*l*.
Clerk, Charles Vincent, 200*l*.

Police.

Colonel, Fred. Carrington, C.M.G., 1,000*l*.
Majors, Stanley Lowe and R. E. R. Martin, 600*l* each.
Captains, Goold Adams, P. L. McKie, F. A. Lucy, George Puzey, 1*l*. per diem.
Lieutenants, A. J. Bethell, W. McCallum, C. F. M. McGregor, A. Bates, E. E. Dunne, 13*s*. per diem.
Sub-Lieutenants, F. E. Lochure, C. S. West, Clifford St. Quintin, H. Holden, F. W. Brice, 11*s*. per diem.
Quartermaster and Commissariat Officer, C. Good-year, 1*l*. per diem.
Paymaster, E. H. C. McPherson, 13*s*. per diem.
Surgeon, A. P. Green, 400*l*.



BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company (incorporated by Royal Charter under date of 1st Nov., 1881) comprises the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo from the Sipitong River on the west to the Siboco River on the east coast, together with all the islands within a distance of three leagues, including those of Banguay and Balembangan; it is held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, and contains an area of about 30,000 square miles, with a coast line of about 600 miles.

The principal stations of the company are at Sandakan on the east (where are also the headquarters of the administration), Kudat on the north, Gaya and Mempakol (in Brunei Bay) on the west. At each of these there are excellent harbours, especially at the first named, which is situated in a magnificent bay some fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of five miles. There are several other good harbours and bays in the territory, and one has lately been discovered on the south side of Banguay Island, but has not yet been properly surveyed.

The greater part of the country is at present covered with jungle, but the soil is found to be well adapted for the growth of almost all tropical products, more particularly tobacco, sugar, coffee, sago, tapioca, &c. Samples of the first have been well reported upon, and its cultivation is being gradually extended.

The mineral resources of the country have not yet been fully investigated. Gold has been found in two of the rivers on the east coast; coal, copper, and other minerals have also been met with, but so far have not been worked.

The exports comprise sago, tobacco, gutta-percha, indiarubber, rattans, beeswax, edible birds' nests, &c.

A timber trade has been opened with both Australia and China.

The revenue is derived from royalties on the various exports, a poll tax, licences for the sale of opium, spirits, and tobacco; and from the sale and rent of forest lands, suburban lots, and town sites. The Company also issue their own notes, copper coinage, postage and revenue stamps.

Money orders on North Borneo are issued in England, and *vice versa*.

The territory is administered by a court of directors in London, appointed under the Royal Charter; and a governor, colonial secretary, and residents appointed by them.

The law of the country is based on the Indian Penal, Criminal Procedure, and Civil Procedure Codes, with an adaptation in special instances of several of the acts in force in the British colonies. Native courts are also established for the administration of Mahommedan law. There is a force of armed police under European officers. A European medical officer is attached to each residency.

There is frequent communication by steamer with Singapore and Hong Kong, and occasionally visits are made by steamers running between Hong Kong and Australia.

The authorised flags of the country are the British Blue and Red Ensigns and Union Jack, defaced with a "Lion" (the Company's badge).

The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

	Revenue Proper.	Land Sales.	Expen- diture.
1883	\$51,654	\$25,449	\$391,547
1884	\$82,449	\$15,458	\$242,450
1885 (estimate)	\$107,004	\$9,500	\$229,000

	Imports.	Exports.
1883-4	\$512,785	\$261,904
1884-5	\$488,374	\$269,769

Court of Directors.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., *Chairman*.
 Admiral R. C. Mayne, C.B., *Vice-Chairman*.
 James Brand, Esq.
 John Cunliffe, Esq.
 Alfred Dent, Esq.
 Edward Dent, Esq.
 John D. Dewhurst, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone.
 Admiral The Hon. Sir Henry Kuppel, G.C.B.
 Richard B. Martin, Esq.
 Philip A. Myburgh, Esq., Q.C.
 Assistant Manager, W. M. Crocker, Esq.
 Secretary, Benjamin T. Kindersley, Esq.

Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hon. W. H. Treacher.
 Colonial Secretary, Malcolm J. Brown.
 Treasurer-General, Alexander Cook.
 Assistant Treasurer, William Macbean.
 Resident of the East Coast, W. B. Pryer.
 West " G. L. Walker.
 Principal Medical Officer, D. J. H. Davies.
 Assistant " Dr. J. Marshall Lamb.
 Commissioner of Lands, H. Walker.
 Superintendent of Public Works, J. A. Sampson.

Assistant Resident, Dent Province, D. D. Daly.

" Keppel " S. E. Dalrymple.

" Alcock " R. M. Little.

Chief Inspector of Constabulary, T. Smith.

CYPRUS.

Situation and Topography.

The island of Cyprus is situated in the eastern-most basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north of it, and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 30' and 35° 41' N. latitude, and between 32° 15' and 34° 35' E. longitude. The port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from the harbour of Valletta in Malta.

The island has been now systematically surveyed, and its area is 3,584 square miles. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles. The greater part of the island consists of an irregular parallelogram of about 100 miles long, and from 60 to 33 miles broad; the remainder consisting of a peninsula 40 miles long, and from 10 to 3 miles broad, called the Carpas, and ending in Cape St. Andrea. The ancients compared the island, in shape, to the outspread skin of a deer.

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of the Mesaoria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain bordering the northern shore from Cape S. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Santa Croce, about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troödos, 6,405 feet above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes have been established the summer quarters of the English troops, and the summer residence of the High Commissioner who administers the Government.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal river is the Pedias, which rises in the southern range, and flows north-north-east and east through the Mesaoria plain into the sea about 4 miles north of Famagusta. Near its mouth extensive marshes have been formed, and it can hardly be said at present to have any defined mouth. The Idalia, the second river of Cyprus, also flows through the Mesaoria.

History.

Cyprus was colonized by Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks. Its ancient history is too long and eventful to be here related even in the briefest outline. When the Roman Empire came to be divided into east and west, Cyprus fell into the Eastern Empire, and remained under the government of lieutenants of the Byzantine Emperors until 1191, when Richard I of England invaded

the island to chastise the ruler for the ill-treatment of his fleet. Richard sold the island in 1192 to the Templars, but as they could neither govern it, nor fulfil the terms of the sale, the king made it over to Guy de Lusignan, ex-King of Jerusalem, who promised to take upon himself the obligations of the Templars. The island was ruled by the Lusignan family from 1192 until 1489, when the widow of the last king of the Lusignan dynasty yielded the government of the island to the Republic of Venice, of which she herself was a subject. Venice ruled the island until 1571, when the Ottoman Turks invaded it, and captured and put to the sword the Venetian garrisons.

The island remained under the government of the Sultans of Constantinople from 1571 until 1878, with the exception of the period from 1832 to 1840, when it was in the occupation of the Pasha of Egypt, who was at war with the Porte. It may be observed that the island was frequently invaded by the Arabs, Saracens, and Egyptians before its final conquest by the Turks, and that from 1425 to 1571, it paid tribute to Egypt. The great fortress and port of Famagusta was held by the Genoese Republic from 1373 until 1463, when the Lusignan King retook it with the help of the Egyptians.

Population.

The population of the several districts ascertained at the census taken in 1881 was as follows:—Nicosia, 56,312; Famagusta, 38,207; Larnaca, 20,766; Limassol, 29,248; Papho, 28,424; Kyrenia, 13,216. The total population is 186,173, of whom the Moslems form about one-fourth, the rest being nearly all Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church.

Towns.

The chief towns of Cyprus are Nicosia, the seat of government, with a population of 11,536, Larnaca, with a population of 7,833, and Limassol, with a population of 6,006. Both the latter places are on the sea, but are merely roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, it has often been proposed to construct a great commercial and naval harbour; but at present the town is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications, and it has no more than 658 inhabitants nearly all Moslems. Varosia, a suburb of Famagusta, has a population of 1,906, nearly all Christians. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative provinces into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Ktima, the modern capital of Papho, on the south-west, and Kyrenia, in the district of the same name, on the north coast. The latter port has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania.

Industry.

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its mines, but they have not been worked in modern times. One or two concessions have, however, been recently granted to persons desirous of renewing the mining industry. The wealth of the island, such as it is, consists in its agricultural produce, chiefly corn, cotton, carobs (locust-beans), olives, silk, and wine. The common wines are for the most part exported to Syria, Egypt, Turkey, and Trieste; but both the common and the richer wines are exported to Austria, Italy, and France, to be used in giving strength and flavour to the fruit of poor vineyards. Cyprus wine is somewhat heady for ordinary use, and its value in commerce has

been lessened by the tarry flavour it derives from the practice of carrying it to port in tarred skins.

The agricultural prosperity of the island is greatly retarded by want of water, and by locusts. The rainfall is somewhat deficient in the whole, and what there is, in great part goes to waste, from the unfortunate configuration of the country, the want of trees, and the lack of intelligent activity on the part of the peasants in its storage and distribution.

The work of locust destruction has been vigorously prosecuted for the last four years with great success, chiefly on what is known as the "screen and pit system." The screens are stretched across the country in front of the armies of young locusts on the march, and as they are topped with oilcloth, the locusts are unable to get over them, and are gradually forced into pits dug at intervals transversely to the screens, from which they cannot emerge, as they are topped with a zinc lining.

It is estimated that on the average only one-third of the cultivable land in Cyprus is actually brought under cultivation in any one year.

The island has suffered greatly from the extensive destruction of its forests, but what remains of them is reported to be recovering under the better care now bestowed upon them.

British Occupation.

On the 4th June, 1878, a Convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On the 1st of July an Annex to this Convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation. The following is the English official version of its provisions:—

"I. That a Mussulman religious Tribunal (Mah-kémé-i-Sherieh) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

"II. That a Mussulman resident in the Island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkafl) to superintend, in conjunction with a Delegate to be appointed by the British Authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

"III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period."

"IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arzau Miriye vé Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

"V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public use.

* The exercise of these rights by the Porte was agreed to be abandoned, from the 1st of April, 1879, for a payment of £5,000 a year.

provements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

“VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end.”

Government.

On the 14th September, 1878, an Order in Council was issued for the regulation of the government of the island. The administration was placed in the hands of an officer, styled High Commissioner; a Legislative Council was established, to consist of the High Commissioner and not less than four, and not more than eight other members, half to be officials, and half to be inhabitants not holding office. The latter were appointed to seats in Council for two years, and were eligible for re-appointment. An Executive Council was also established, and the High Commissioner was invested with the powers of pardon, appointment, suspension from office, &c., &c., usually conferred upon a Colonial Governor. So much of this Order in Council as relates to the Legislative Council has been superseded by another, dated the 30th Nov., 1882, under which the Legislature consists of the High Commissioner, who is usually to preside, six non-elective Members, being office-holders, and twelve elected Members, three to be chosen by the Mahometan and nine by the non-Mahometan inhabitants of the Island. British subjects and foreigners who have resided five years in Cyprus can exercise the franchise, and are eligible for election as well as Ottoman subjects. The qualification for the franchise consists in the payment of any class of the taxes called *Verghi*. Judges are not eligible for election. The Council may be dissolved by the High Commissioner whenever he sees fit, and must be dissolved at the end of five years. The first Council is to be dissolved not later than the end of three years from its first election, which took place in May, 1883. The island, for legal and administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely—Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner. For electoral purposes the island is divided into three districts, consisting of two administrative districts each.

The courts which were in existence at the time of the occupation have been superseded by a new set of courts constituted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 30th November, 1882, which provides for:

(1) A supreme court of criminal and civil appeal, consisting at present of two judges.

(2) Six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of one or more judges of the supreme court, sitting with one or more judges of the district courts.

(3) Six district courts, having criminal jurisdiction up to three years' imprisonment, and unlimited civil jurisdiction; and consisting of a President and two ordinary Members, one a Christian and the other a Moslem.

(4) Six Magistrates' courts, consisting of the President of the district court or the two ordinary Members.

(5) Village courts, at present ten in number, in addition to the judges of the district courts, and having jurisdiction in cases of commonage, disputes as to the partition of property, and debt, &c., up to 5*l*.

ACTIONS in the courts are divided into "Ottoman"

and "Foreign" actions, according to the nationality of the defendant or defendants, and in "Foreign" actions the President of the court alone generally exercises jurisdiction; as also in criminal cases against non-Ottomans.

The *Mahkéme-i-Shérieh*, or Mussulman religious courts, are presided over by *Cadis*, but their duties are strictly confined to jurisdiction in religious cases affecting the Mahometan population, as contemplated by the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus are:—

1. *Verghi Taxes*—Consisting of—

(1) A tax of 4 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands or houses occupied by the owner.

(2) A tax of 4 per cent. on the annual rent of lands or houses let.

(3) A tax of 3 per cent. on trade profits or salaries.

2. Military exemption tax of 2*s*. 6*d*. a head on males.

3. Tithes of the principal products of the island, assessed in money.

4. Sheep, goat, and pig tax.

5. An excise on wine, spirits, and tobacco.

6. Stamps, court fees, royalties, licences, &c., &c.

7. Salt monopoly.

8. Import duties according to the following tariff:—

(The Oke = 2·8 lbs. Avoirdupois. 9 Cyprus Piatres = 1*s*.)

*Arms, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

*Ammunition, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Salt, refined, 2 c.p. per oke.

Tobacco:

Leaf (other than "Tumbeki"), 1*s*. for every 2 okes.

†Cigars, 75 per cent. ad valorem, provided that the amount thus charged shall in no case exceed the sum of 14*s*., nor be less than 3*s*. per oke.

†Cigarettes, 75 per cent. ad valorem.

†Chewing tobacco, 75 per cent. ad valorem.

"Tumbeki," or Persian tobacco, 1*s*. 3*d*. c.p. per oke.

†Snuff, 100 per cent. ad valorem.

All other goods, except those admitted free, 8 per cent. on value at port of landing.

Free.

Anchors and chains, boats, coals, casks (empty), and sacks, fresh fish, gold, bullion, and specie,* ice, lime, machinery and agricultural implements, pitch and tar, printed books, resin, sponges taken by licensed boats, timber, hewn or rough sawn, barley, chopped straw, cotton seed, flour, fodder for cattle, oats, wheat, church furniture, drugs and medical appliances, stationery, silkworms' eggs, sawlust, uniforms of public officers, and professional robes of legal and judicial officers in the employment of Her Majesty's Government, bark, leather, and other belting to be used in the driving or working of machinery, vats and staves, or hoops for use in constructing casks or vats, and the following:—

(a) All goods imported for the Government of Cyprus to be used in the public service.

(b) All military stores imported by Her Majesty's War Department.

(c) All goods imported for the use of the High Commissioner.

* Value assessed by Customs Officers.

† Duty charged on full value at port of importation.

(d) All articles of military equipment imported by and for the use of any officer of Her Majesty's land forces.

(e) Goods and stores of every description supplied under contract with Her Majesty's War Department for the public use of Her Majesty's land forces.

Personal baggage, viz., wearing apparel, bed and table linen, and bedding.

The importation is prohibited of silver and copper coins, locust eggs, salt, except refined salt for table purposes, and of all vegetables dry or green, except vegetables hermetically sealed in tin cases, and potatoes, all fresh fruits and flowers, and fruit trees coming from French, Turkish, Greek, Austrian, or Italian ports.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished, except that from the military exemption tax. The military exemption tax itself is now payable by Moslems and Christians alike. Certain tithes on minor articles have been abolished, and also on grapes, carobs and silk cocoons; but on the two last named articles a 10 per cent. export duty, and on raisins exported a 12 per cent. duty have been imposed instead of tithes. All other export duties, and a fishing tax, have been abolished by the British Administration.

There is a military police force of about 700 men, mostly Moslems.

Archæology.

Cyprus is remarkable for its mediæval architectural remains, and the vast quantity of antiquities in the shape of coins, inscriptions, ornaments, statues, and pottery, which have been discovered. A famous collection of Cypriot antiquities, that of General di Cesnola, the late United States Consul, is in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. A local museum has been lately started by subscription.

Grant in Aid from Parliament.

1878-79.	£8,000*
1880-81.	20,000†
1881-82.	78,000†
1882-83.	90,000†
1883-84.	30,000‡
1884-85.	15,000‡
1885-86.	15,000‡

Besides the above a sum of 13,085*l.* was drawn in 1879-80 out of a vote of 26,000*l.* exclusively for the support of the "Cyprus Police Augmentation Force," the cost of which was a charge against Imperial funds.

General Local Revenue and Expenditure.

1879-80.	£148,360	£117,445
1880-81.	156,095	119,416§
1881-82.	163,732	157,672||
1882-83.	189,334	120,635

* Granted for expenses of first installation and all expended prior to 31st March, 1879.

† Excluding the payment to the Porte for 1878-79, no final adjustment of the sums due was made till 1882, and the £188,000 shown as voted between 1880-81 and 1882-83 was on account of the deficit to 31st March, 1882. See Parliamentary Paper C. 3383, August, 1882.

‡ The years shown against these grants are the financial years in which the sums were voted by Parliament on account of the deficit of the year immediately preceding.

§ Includes £9,141 paid on account of the Pioneer Force prior to their absorption into the police.

|| The increased expenditure in this year was due to large payments being made on account of previous years. See Parliamentary Paper C. 3385 August, 1882.

1883-84.	£194,051	£111,684
1884-85.	172,072	112,085

Sums payable to Turkey, 92,800*l.* a-year.

Imports and Exports.

1878.	£177,651	£177,328
1879.	308,407	222,218
1880.	272,663	210,065
1881.	296,868	266,610
1882.	333,512	276,129
1883-84.	344,183	290,210
1884-85.	304,375	287,521

Executive Council.

The Officer for the time being second in Command of the Troops.

Chief Secretary, Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G.

Queen's Advocate, W. R. Collyer.

Receiver-General, J. A. Swettenham.

Clerk, Captain H. M. Sinclair, R.E., 50*l.*

Legislative Council.

President, Sir R. Biddulph.

Non-Elective Members, Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G.

W. R. Collyer.

J. A. Swettenham.

S. Brown, C.E.

Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G.

Capt. S. C. N. Grant, R.E.

1st Electoral District.—Nicosia and Kyrenia.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters—

Keoroghlužadé Hussein Ata Effendi.

Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters—

Pascali Constantinides.

Efstathios Constantinides.

Yioannis Pavlides.

2nd Electoral District.—Famagusta and Larnaca.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters—

Mehemet Ali Fehim Effendi.

Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters—

Cyprianos, Bishop of Kitium.

Zeno D. Pierides.

Theodoro M. Peristiani.

3rd Electoral District.—Limassol and Paphos.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters—

Ahmed Rashid Effendi.

Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters—

George Malikides.

Demetrios Lantitis Nicolaïdes.

Demetrios Pierides.

Clerk, Captain H. M. Sinclair, R.E., 100*l.*

List of Principal Officials.

High Commissioner, Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., 4,000*l.*

Private Secretary, Capt.

, 300*l.*

Aide-de-Camp.

Chief Secretary to Government, Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G., 1,200*l.*

Assistant to Chief Secretary, G. Smith, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

1st Clerk, W. H. Bennett, 190*l.*, and 50*l.* duty pay

Translator of Turkish Documents, A. Utidjian, 300*l.*

Translator of Greek Documents, J. Pierides, 200*l.*

Assistant Translator of Turkish Documents, T.

Moldovack, 150*l.*

Queen's Advocate, W. R. Collyer, 750*l.*

Receiver-General, J. A. Swettenham, 800*l.*

Auditor, H. C. Nicolle, 475*l.*

Island Treasurer, F. G. Glossop, 300*l.* to 360*l.*
Inspector of Revenue (vacant), 360*l.*
1st Clerk, Receiver-General's Office (vacant).
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Heidenstam, C.M.G., 500*l.*
Director of Survey, Captain S. C. N. Grant, R.E., 600*l.* (100*l.* of which is personal).
Government Engineer, S. Brown, 800*l.*
Principal Forest Officer, Captain S. N. Grant, Director of Survey.
Inspector of Schools, The Rev. Josiah Spencer, 365*l.*
Postmaster, G. R. Hunter, 370*l.*

District Commissioners.

Commissioner, Nicosia, Merton King, 420*l.*
Commissioner, Larnaca, C. D. Cobham, 600*l.*, quarters or allowance.
Commissioner, Limassol, Roland L. N. Michell, 600*l.*, quarters or allowance.
Commissioner, Kyrenia, Captain E. R. Kenyon, R.E., 400*l.*, and house.
Commissioner, Papho, H. L. Thompson, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.
Commissioner, Famagusta, A. H. Young, 540*l.*, quarters or allowance.

Customs.

Chief Collector, W. T. Taylor, 500*l.*
Collector, Larnaka, Albert Morton, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Police.

Chief Commandant and Inspector of Prisons, Lieut. J. H. Bor, R.M.A., 550*l.*
Local Commandant, Limassol, R. Fisher, 383*l.*, and forage.
Iditto, Nicosia, L. Olive, 365*l.*, and forage.
Local Commandant, Famagusta, Lord John Kennedy, 305*l.* 10*s.*, and forage
Iditto, Kyrenia, E. R. Kenyon, R.E. (paid as Commissioner).
Iditto, C. S. Cade, 305*l.* 10*s.*, and forage.
Iditto Papho, C. W. Thompson, 305*l.* 10*s.*, and forage.

Courts of Justice.

Supreme Court—
Chief Justice, Sir Elliot C. Bovill, Kt., 1,000*l.*
Judge, W. J. Smith, 750*l.*

District Courts—

Larnaca
President, C. G. Walpole, 600*l.*
Ordinary Judges, C. Cramby, 200*l.*
M. Hassan Hilmi, 200*l.*

Nicosia.
President, M. B. Seager, 550*l.*
Ordinary Judges, Sophocles Lyssandrides, 216*l.*
Ahmet Izzet, 216*l.*

Limassol.
President, J. P. Middleton, 500*l.*
Ordinary Judges, Demetrio Rossidi, 200*l.*
Hassan Hakki, 200*l.*

Famagusta.
President, A. F. Law, 500*l.*
Ordinary Judges, C. Papadopoulos, 200*l.*
Mehemet Ata Bey, 200*l.*

Papho.
President, W. Reith, 500*l.*
Ordinary Judges, C. Michaelides, 150*l.*
Hadji Kuffi, 150*l.*

Kyrenia.
President, F. G. Tompler, 450*l.*
Ordinary Judges, T. E. Mitzi, 150*l.*
Hussain Zekiayi, 150*l.*

Cadia.
Cyprus, Eboul Khair Effendi, 300*l.*

Nicosia District and Kyrenia, Esseid Hussein Husni 144*l.*

Famagusta and Larnaca, Ahmed Khouloussi, 120*l.*

Limassol and Papho, Esseid Abdur Rahman, 120*l.*

Consuls.

Greece, A. Ch. Anargyras.

Larnaca, Jean Caloutzis, Vice-Consul.

Limassol, Theodoros Macridi (agent), Papho.

Italy, Cav. Enrico Chicco.

Larnaca, George Glykys (agent).

Nicosia, Socrates Francoudi (agent), Limassol.

Netherlands, Constantine Francoudi (agent), Limassol.

Norway and Sweden, Charles F. Watkins (Larnaca).

Austro-Hungary, Giuseppe Pascolini, Vice-Consul.

Larnaca, Joanni Paolides, agent.

Nicosia, Constantine Francoudi (agent), Limassol.

France, Mons. E. de Castillon St. Victor.

Larnaca, George Acamas (agent), Limassol.

Germany, Giuseppe Pascolini (agent).

Larnaca, George Glykys (agent), Nicosia.

NEW GUINEA.

New Guinea, the largest island in the world if we exclude Australia, lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland between 8° 25' and 10° 40' S. lat., and between 130° 50' and 150° 35' E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, and its maximum breadth 430 miles; its area being about 306,000 square miles.

The northern coast of the island is generally hilly, and the mountains stretch away from it inland, rising in some cases to a height of 17,000 or 18,000 feet. The south coast also, to the east of Torres Straits, presents similar features, and a great mountain range appears to stretch across the island approximately along the 4th parallel of latitude. To the west of Torres Straits the south coast is low and swampy, no hills being visible. Over a great part of the island dense forests appear to prevail, clothing the mountains to a height of several thousand feet with timber of enormous height, covered and matted together with a dense undergrowth of brushwood, ferns, and lycopodiums. The coco palm grows everywhere, and the sago palm abounds on the south coast, and its produce forms a considerable part of the exports of the island. Figs are also common, and ginger, cardamum, betel, pineapple, nutmeg, cotton, and other smaller growths are found.

The bulk of the population is of the pure Papuan type, of a sooty brown colour, medium height, and general appearance somewhat negroid. At various points of the coast however the intermixture of of Polynesian and Malayan blood has modified the native Papuan physically and mentally, and the coast tribes as a rule are superior in resources and civilization to those of the interior. Some of the tribes in the north-west, in the Arfak mountains and elsewhere, are very degraded, and with barely the rudiments of social organization; and cannibalism and head-hunting are practised here and there throughout the island.

The whole island to the west of 141 E. long. is claimed by the Dutch as suzerains of the Sultan of Tidore, to whom the tribes along the coast have been accustomed to pay tribute. The acquisition of the remainder of the island by this country has long been advocated by Australian statesmen, and the growing influence of France and Germany

in the Pacific Ocean, coupled with the establishment of a penal settlement by the former in New Caledonia, created considerable alarm lest a country lying so near the shores of Australia should pass into the possession of a foreign power. The Government of Queensland determined to precipitate matters by formally annexing the country, and this was accordingly done by Mr. Chester, the magistrate of Thursday Island, on the 4th of April, 1883. This proceeding was not adopted or ratified by the Imperial Government, and consequently fell to the ground; but the Australian colonies renewed their appeals to Her Majesty's Government to take possession of the island, and the Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney in November and December, 1883, passed resolutions urging the annexation of Eastern New Guinea, and undertaking to recommend to their respective legislatures to provide for defraying, in proportion to population, a part of the cost of maintaining the protectorate. Upon this the Imperial Government decided that if one or more of the colonies would guarantee 15,000*l.* for the year ending 1st June, 1885, they would appoint a high commissioner for the south-eastern part of New Guinea, and take steps for establishing his jurisdiction. The various colonies readily agreed to contribute their quota of the sum required, and on the 6th November, 1884, Commodore Erskine, in H.M.S. "Nelson," hoisted the British flag at Port Moresby, and proclaimed a protectorate over the south coast from 141° E. long. and the adjacent islands.

Special Commissioner for New Guinea, John Douglas, C.M.G., 2,500*l.*

Private Secretary (vacant).

Deputy Commissioner, Hugh Romilly, 200*l.*

WESTERN PACIFIC.

High Commission.

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these Islands.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the Colonies of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, and not being within the jurisdiction of any civilised power, and includes that part of New Guinea which is eastward of the 143rd meridian of longitude, New Britain, New Ireland, the Louisiade Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, the Tongan or Friendly Islands, the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, and the various small groups of Melanesia.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other judge for the time being of the Supreme Court, is by virtue of his office a judicial commissioner, and where the attendance of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court is impracticable, the High Commissioner may appoint a Judicial Commissioner for particular purposes or for a particular time.

Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of her Majesty.

The High Commissioners' Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested

all her Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts of England, and the Deputy Commissioners have jurisdiction civil and criminal analogous to that of Stipendiary Magistrates and Judges of County Courts with certain limited powers in respect of probate and letters of administration.

With some few exceptions all decisions of Deputy Commissioners may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

For the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and in order to deal with cases occurring where there is no resident Deputy Commissioner, certain officers in command of her Majesty's ships of war on the Australian station have been appointed Deputy Commissioners.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the Islands.

The first High Commissioner was the Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, lately Governor of Fiji, and now Governor of Ceylon.

Establishment.

High Commissioner (vacant).

Assistant High Commissioner, J. B. Thurston, C.M.G.

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Fielding Clarke, 300*l.* (in addition to salary as Chief Justice of Fiji).

Registrar, J. Langford Irvine, 50*l.* (in addition to Fiji salary).

Secretary to High Commission and Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Collet, 400*l.*

Deputy Commissioner in Tonga, H. F. Symonds, 500*l.* (in addition to fees as Vice Consul).

Deputy Commissioner in Samoa, 100*l.*, and 450*l.* as Vice-Consul.

Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific, H. H. Romilly, 500*l.*

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS POSSESSIONS.

ADEN.

The peninsula of Aden is situated in lat. 12° 47' N. and long. 45° 10' E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, on the Arabian coast. Besides the peninsula a strip of territory stretching about three miles inland belongs to England, the whole area being about twenty square miles. The town of Aden is situated on the side of a rocky promontory, and is very strongly fortified. It is a most important coaling station, and also an entrepôt for the trade with Arabia. The imports in 1883 amounted to 2,014,580*l.*, and the exports to 1,444,890*l.* The exports consist of coffee, dyes, feathers, gums, spices, &c. The settlement is subject to the government of Bombay, being presided over by a president, who is also commander of the troops in the garrison. (For further information see publications relating to India).

PERIM, an island situated at the entrance of the Red Sea, is a dependency of Aden, and in consideration of an undertaking not to cede to any other Power than Great Britain SOCOTRA, an island situated about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, and lying in the direct route to India,

the government of Aden pays a small subsidy to the Sultan of Keshin, to whom it belongs. The area of the island is about 3,000 square miles.

ASCENSION.

The island of Ascension, lying in the South Atlantic, lat. $70^{\circ} 57' S.$ and long. $14^{\circ} 21' W.$, is under the supervision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who maintain a small naval station there. It is frequented by whalers engaged in the antarctic fishing, and is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which are caught annually.

NIGER.

The protectorate over the Niger Delta, stretching from the Rio del Rey to the Benin River, was assumed in July, 1884, treaties of protection with all the principal chiefs being made by Consul Hewett. A number of vice-consuls have been appointed to assist Mr. Hewett in controlling the protectorate. The enormous trade of the district is almost entirely in the hands of the National African Company, of which Lord Aberdare is chairman.

PONDOLAND.

Pondoland has been under protection since 1844, when Sir Peregrine Maitland entered into a treaty with Faku, then paramount chief. In 1878 Sir Bartle Frere, as High Commissioner, intervened in the affairs of Pondoland, deposing Umqikela from the position of paramount chief, and placing half the tribe under the independent rule of Umquiliso. He renewed the declaration of protectorate, and annexed the St. John's River Mouth, which has since been incorporated with

the Cape Colony. The existence of the British protectorate over Pondoland was recently notified anew in the Cape Gazette. (See further as to Pondoland under "Cape Colony," *ante*, Part II.)

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Tristan d'Acunha is the principal of a group of islands lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $12^{\circ} 2' W.$ It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Upon his death the garrison was withdrawn with the exception of three men, who, with certain shipwrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement. For a long time only one of the settlers had a wife, but subsequently the others contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. The population has since increased to about a hundred, and remains practically stationary, as the younger and more ambitious settlers migrate in batches to the Cape. The inhabitants practically enjoy their possessions in common, and there is no strong drink on the island, consequently there are no quarrels and no crime. It was at one time proposed to give them laws and a regular government, but this was found unnecessary for the above reasons, and they remain under the moral rule of their oldest inhabitant, Governor Green, successor to Governor Glass, Corporal in the Royal Artillery, and founder of the settlement. The islands are within the diocese of Cape Town, and a chaplain is maintained there by the S. P. G. The inhabitants are spoken of as long-lived, healthy, moral, religious, and hospitable to strangers. They have recently been entrusted with a life boat by the Board of Trade, and a code of signals.

PART III.

EMIGRATION.

The following notice is printed as being of general interest.—ED. C. O. LIST.

INFORMATION RESPECTING FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES TO THE COLONIES.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W., October, 1885.

The Colonies which promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Canada.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The Agent-General for New South Wales is authorised by the Colonial Government to provide (under existing regulations) Passages in first-class steamships to emigrants of the undermentioned classes, viz. :

Married couples not exceeding 40 years of age, with or without children, and unmarried men and women not exceeding 35 years of age.

All emigrants from the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe are to be selected and approved by the Agent-General in London, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose.

Approval of such emigrants is limited to married persons not exceeding 40 years of age, with or without children, and to unmarried males and females not exceeding 35 years of age. The persons to be introduced are to be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, to consist of farmers, mechanics, miners, domestic servants, any description of labourers suitable for country pursuits, to be chosen with a special regard to the industrial requirements of the Colony, and small working capitalists.

Female domestic servants are much required in New South Wales, and can obtain good engagements on arrival.

Rates of Payment to be made to the Agent-General.

Married couples not exceeding 40 years each person.	6l. per couple.
Single adult males	4l. each.
Children of three and under 14 years of age	1l. each.
Children under three years of age	Free.
Single females of the above-named class are taken at a reduced rate of	2l. each.

For further information, application should be made to Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

VICTORIA.

Free and assisted emigration to this Colony is for the present suspended.

The Agent-General's office is at No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Emigration is at present suspended, and when it is resumed passages will be granted only to persons who have been nominated by their friends in the Colony, and to single female domestic servants if of irreproachable character.

Sums varying from 5s. to 15s. per adult, according to distance from the port of embarkation, are allowed by the Emigration Agent towards travelling expenses, but these payments are only made to approved candidates on arrival at the Plymouth Depot, and who produce their embarkation orders for the ship they are summoned for.

The Emigration Agent supplies, free of charge, provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils, on board the ship; also new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which become the property of the emigrants on their arrival in the Colony, unless through disease having occurred during the voyage the Government decide to destroy them.

Further information respecting South Australia may be obtained on application to Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General and Emigration Agent for the Colony, No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

QUEENSLAND.

Emigration to Queensland is regulated by the "Immigration Act of 1882," and is principally conducted according to the provisions of the 17th section of that Act, under which a contract has been made with Messrs. Gray, Dawes, and Co., 13, Austin Friars, to convey, in steamers, passengers approved by the Agent-General, at the following rates:—

Passage money, 7*l.* per adult; ship kit, 1*l.* per adult; children between 1 and 12 years of age, 3*l.* 10*s.*; two children counting as one adult for ship kit; second cabin, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Colonial nominees are provided with passages upon payments made to the Immigration Agent in Brisbane, at the following rates:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.
	Amount.	Amount.
Between 1 and 12	£ 1	£ 1
Between 12 and 40	2	1
Above 40 and under 55	4	4
Above 55	Full amount of passage money.	Full amount of passage money.

Free passages are granted to female domestic servants and unmarried farm labourers between 17 and 35 years of age.

For all particulars as to Land Laws and resources, and for free passages, applications are to be addressed to the Agent-General for Queensland, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W., but applications for assisted passages should be addressed to the above-mentioned firms.

TASMANIA.

At the present time (October, 1885) all arrangements for granting free or assisted passages from England to Tasmania are suspended, excepting to emigrants nominated by persons residing in the Colony.

The Board of Immigration in Tasmania is empowered to appoint agents in England for the purpose of selecting emigrants and arranging for their conveyance to Tasmania. These agents have also power to issue Warrants for free grants of Land on the following terms:—

The agents shall issue to each approved emigrant who has not previously resided in the Colony, and who pays the full cost of his family's passage out, a warrant, which will entitle the holder to receive a Land Order to the value of 18*l.* for each member of the family above 15 years of age, and 9*l.* for each member above 12 months and under 15 years old; and these Land Orders will be received by the Government as payment for any Crown lands that the emigrant may buy after his arrival.

The Acts also empower the Immigration Board to permit any person who has paid his own and family's passage-money as cabin or intermediate passengers, to demand, within a year after his arrival in the Colony, a land certificate entitling him to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, if he has one, and 10 for each child, provided he has not already obtained a Land Order Warrant.

For these lands a grant will be issued after five years' residence; and the order will not be forfeited by the death of the emigrant, or by his absence, if his family remain in the Colony.

Applications for passages and for information respecting New Zealand may be made to Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for New Zealand, No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND.

Free and assisted passages are not now granted by the Government of New Zealand except in a few special cases, when the sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* (half cost of passage) has to be paid for each adult and in proportion for the passage of each child. No further nominations for single women or others will at present be entertained.

Persons who have been in Australia or New Zealand are not in any case eligible.

Application for passages and for information respecting New Zealand may be made to Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for New Zealand, No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Free passages are granted to a limited number of emigrants of the following classes, nominated by persons residing in the Colony, and approved by the Emigration Agent in England, viz.:—

I. Artisans, farmers, agricultural labourers, vine dressers, miners, shepherds, and gardeners, under 45 years of age (and, if married, their wives and families). II. Single female domestic servants (or

widows) not exceeding 35 years of age. Nominations remain in force for twelve months from the date on which they are issued by the Board of Immigration, and emigrants who do not within that period inform the Emigration Agents in London that they are ready to embark, will forfeit their claim to free passages.

Such emigrants must intend to follow one of these occupations in the Colony; must be of good health, character, and ability; must not have previously resided in Western Australia, nor have been in the habitual receipt of parish relief.

Bedding and mess utensils will be provided for the voyage, for which each emigrant will be required to pay 1*l*. Emigrants must provide their own outfit, and must pay their own travelling expenses to the port of embarkation.

It is desirable that emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trade, but the whole quantity of baggage allowed for each adult must not measure more than 20 cubic feet nor weigh more than half a ton.

The Emigration Agent or Agents for the Colony in London may, when specially authorised by the Board of Immigration so to do, grant free or assisted passages from the United Kingdom to persons other than nominated emigrants, such persons being domestic servants, farm servants, gardeners, vine dressers, road makers, miners, quarrymen, navvies, engineers, engine-fitters, engine drivers, railway carriage builders, carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shipbuilders, and the like, and such other persons as the said Emigration Agent or Agents, with the authority of the Board of Immigration, shall deem eligible.

An assisted passage shall mean a passage towards the cost of which the Emigration Agent or Agents for the Colony in London may, by virtue of the authority referred to in the foregoing paragraph, contribute the sum of 10*l*.

Each intending emigrant above the age of 15 years desiring to obtain a free or assisted passage, must undertake to conform to all regulations established on board ship during the voyage, and to remain in the Colony for at least 12 months from the date of arrival.

Arrangements will be made for the reception of emigrants on landing.

Any person in good health and not likely to become chargeable to the Colony, and by whom or on whose behalf the contract rate of passage money shall have been paid, may be allowed a passage on board any emigrant ship proceeding to the Colony on signing an agreement to conform to the rules to be observed on board ship.

For further particulars application may be made to the acting Emigration Agents for the Colony, viz. the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Artisans engaged for the Government service are provided with an assisted passage out. Those who are engaged for private persons, and for whom an order for an assisted passage has been obtained from the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Cape Town, and who can satisfy the Emigration Agent that they are fit and proper persons for such employment, will be forwarded to any one of the ports of the Colony, on terms to be ascertained on application. Generally speaking, those passages are paid for by the employer, and are not charged to the employé unless he or she breaks the engagement.

The classes eligible for the aided passage are agricultural labourers, gardeners, farm servants, domestic servants, and artisans. Clerks are not eligible, nor are persons of that class advised to go out.

Each passenger is allowed to take 10 cubic feet of luggage, and is at liberty to take with him whatever he can put into that space, whether tools, clothing, bedding, &c. For all luggage above 10 cubic feet the ship's charges are 1*s*. 3*d*. per cubic foot. Bedding is not required on the voyage, each berth being fully provided in that respect.

Passages of emigrants are arranged for 14 days before the sailing of the steamer, and none can be guaranteed after that date. A steamer sails from England every week, the ports of departure being London and Southampton alternately. Emigrants must pay their own expenses to the port of departure.

Every person proposed to be introduced into the Colony as an assisted emigrant, must obtain a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent of his being in good health at the time of emigrating or entering into an agreement to emigrate.

All emigrants must be seen and approved by the Emigration Agent before embarkation.

Testimonials or references as to character, and as to skill in trade or occupation, must be produced in every case.

Assisted emigrants must proceed to the Colony within one month of the date of notification, failing which the order will be cancelled.

Wages are a fair percentage higher than in England, and the prospects of advancement for good and steady men very much greater.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country. In some it is not more than in England, in others it is 15 or 20 per cent. greater; but the wages vary proportionately.

Applications respecting passages should be addressed to the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, Emigration Department, 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

NATAL.

At the present time all arrangements for granting free or assisted passages from England to Natal are suspended; the Land and Immigration Board in the Colony are considering the conditions on which the granting of such passages may be renewed.

Further information can be obtained on application to Walter Peace, Esq., Natal Government Emigration Agent, No. 21, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Assisted passages are granted by the Government of Canada to agriculturalists, farm labourers, and their families, and to female domestic servants by the steamships of the Allan Line from Liverpool, Londonderry, and Queenstown, by the Dominion and Beaver Lines from Liverpool, by Messrs. J. and A. Allan's Line from Glasgow, by the Temperley Line from London, and by the Great Western Line from Bristol. The rates include conveyance from the ports named to Quebec and Halifax in Canada, and food and sleeping accommodation on board ship. Ten cubic feet of luggage are allowed free to each statute adult. Reduced railway fares in favour of emigrants are also in operation from the ports of landing to every part of the Dominion, and such persons are strongly advised to book through to their destinations. The assisted passages vary from time to time with the ordinary rates. Full and reliable information can, however, be obtained from the Government Agents or from the Steamship Companies mentioned above. Passengers have to provide bedding and certain utensils for use on board, which are enumerated in the bills of the steamship companies. They can be purchased at the port of embarkation, or hired for the voyage from some Lines for a few shillings, leaving bed-covering only (a rug or blanket) to be provided by the passenger. Persons eligible for these passages must make application on the forms prepared for the purpose, which can be obtained from the Canadian Government Agents in Great Britain. The names and addresses of these gentlemen are as follows:—

Liverpool—Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water Street.

Glasgow—Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, St. Enoch Square.

Belfast—Mr. Charles Foy, 35, Victoria Place.

Dublin—Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House.

Bristol—Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

Dépôts or stations for the reception of immigrants are provided at Quebec, Halifax (N.S.), St. John (N.B.), Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London (Ont.), Hamilton, Winnipeg, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Calgary, Dufferin, and Emerson. Government Agents are stationed at these places, and they should be inquired for on arrival. They will furnish information as to free grants and other lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, investment of capital, demand for labour, rates of wages, route of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance, receive and forward letters for settlers, and give any other information that may be required.

These stations are fitted up so as to afford immigrants all necessary conveniences for cooking, sleeping, washing, and accommodation for luggage, &c. Medical attendance and hospital accommodation are afforded by the Government in all cases of sickness. Domestic servants are received at Quebec by the Lady Superintendent of the Government Female Immigration Department, who will give every advice and assistance that may be possible until they are placed in situations. Every important place in Canada is connected with the ports of landing by railway, affording not only cheap transport to every province, but also the means of conveying the produce of the country to the coasts for shipment.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is now in operation from Quebec to British Columbia, across the summit of the Rocky Mountains. It is expected to be completed to the coast of British Columbia at an early date, and will, with the Intercolonial Railway, form a short overland route to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and India. The Canadian Pacific Railway affords direct communication with Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and the line passes in its entirety through British territory, opening up an immense area of fertile prairie land for settlement. An officer of the Government travels with parties of emigrants on the railway from Quebec and Halifax in order to see that their wants are properly attended to, and that they are not subjected to any imposition on the journey. There are many other railways passing through the various provinces of the Dominion.

Agricultural labourers should arrive in Canada early in the spring. By leaving this country in the middle of April they will reach their destination at a time when labour is wanted. There is always a steady demand for good farm labourers and female domestic servants.

Mechanics, general labourers, and navvies are not so largely in demand this year as usual. This is owing to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has released a great number of men who have for the time met the requirements. The assisted passages are not, therefore, available for such labour until further notice.

Applications for assisted passages and full particulars of the free grants of land and other advantages offered to settlers in Canada should be addressed to Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., the High Commissioner for Canada (Joseph Colmer, Esq., Secretary; C. C. Chipman, Esq., Assistant Secretary), Canada Government Offices, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., or to the Government Agents referred to in a previous paragraph.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.

I. LIST OF HONOURS

Conferred on persons (now living) for Services in and for the Colonies.

Peers.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., 1866.

The Right Hon. Baron Blachford, P.C., K.C.M.G., 1871.

Privy Counsellors.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, 1858.

The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford, 1864.

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Bart., K.C.M.G., 1868.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., 1869.

The Right Hon. Lord Blachford, G.C.M.G., 1871.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon, 1866.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G., 1867.

The Right Hon. Lord Brabourne, 1878.

The Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B., 1879.

The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1883.

Baronets.

Sir John Francis Davis, K.C.B., 1845.

Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859.

Sir Daniel Cooper, K.C.M.G., 1863.

Sir Thomas Graham Briggs, 1871.

Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G., 1872.

Sir William John Clarke, 1882.

Sir George Stephen, 1886.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Knights Grand Cross.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander McDonald, P.C., 1884.

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., 1885.

Knights Commanders.

Sir George Grey, 1848.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., 1853.

Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., 1854.

Sir James Macaulay Higginson, 1857.

Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., 1862.

Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, 1882.

Companions.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald, R.N., 1857.

Colonel George DeRottenburgh, 1857.

Sir Rawson William Rawson, K.C.M.G., 1858.

Charles William Warner, Esq., 1859.

Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.G., 1859.

Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, K.C.M.G., 1860.

Major Mathew Richmond, 1860.

Ker Baillie Hamilton, 1862.

Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., Kt., 1862.

Charles Saint John Septimus Herbert, 1863.

Major George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., 1866.

Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., 1867.

William MacDougall, Esq., 1867.

Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., 1867.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., 1867.

Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., 1868.

The Hon. Robert Henry Meade, 1885.

Colonel John Soame Richardson, 1885.

John Bramston, 1886.

Knights.

Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, K.C.M.G., 1832.

Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1846.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., 1852.

Sir Peter Benson Maxwell, 1856.

Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, K.C.M.G., 1856.

Sir Charles Cooper, 1857.

Sir William Foster Stawell, 1857.

Sir William Montagu Manning, LL.D., 1858.

Sir Charles Clifford, 1858.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1859.

Sir Francis Murphy, 1860.

Sir Narcisse Fortunat Bejeau, K.C.M.G., 1860.

Sir Charles Sargent, 1860.

Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, LL.D., Q.C., 1861.

Sir Francis Smith, 1862.

Sir John Hes Mantell, 1867.

Sir William Young, 1869.

Sir Hugh William Hoyles, 1869.

Sir Robert Hodgson, 1869.

Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, 1869.

Sir James Martin, 1869.

Sir James Cockle, 1862.

Sir John Morphett, 1870.

Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G., 1870.

Sir Edward Kenny, 1870.

Sir Oliver Nugent, 1872.

Sir Joseph Needham, 1873.

Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., 1873.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., 1873.

Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, 1874.

Sir Julian Pauncefoot, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1847.

Sir Joseph George Long Innes, 1875.

Sir Samuel Wilson, 1875.

Sir Charles MacMahon, 1875.

Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, 1875.

Sir David Patrick Chalmers, 1876.

Sir William Milne, 1876.

Sir Luke Samuel Leake, 1876.

Sir William Buell Richards, 1877.

Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion, 1877.

Sir John Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 1877.

Sir David Tennant, 1877.

Sir John Budd Phear, 1877.
 Sir Bryan Robinson, 1877.
 Sir Thomas Elder, 1878.
 Sir Salvatore Nandi, LL.D., 1878
 Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, 1878.
 Sir Charles Packer, 1879.
 Sir Henry Connor, 1880.
 Sir Nicholas Gustave Bestel, 1880.
 Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, 1880.
 Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., 1880.
 Sir Walter Watson Hughes, 1880.
 Sir William Johnston Ritchie, 1881.
 Sir James Prendergast, 1881.
 Sir Charles Lilley, 1881.

Sir John Gorrie, 1881.
 Sir Richard Cayley, 1882.
 Sir James Marshall, 1882.
 Sir Henry James Burford Burford-Hancock, 1882.
 Sir Adam G. Ellis, 1882.
 Sir George Philippo, 1882.
 Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, 1883.
 Sir Roderick William Cameron, 1883.
 Sir Alfred Roberts, 1883.
 Sir Jacobus Petrus de Wet, 1883.
 Sir Samuel Davenport, 1884.
 Sir Elliot Charles Bovill, 1884.
 Sir John William Dawson, LL.D., C.M.G., 1884.
 Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside, 1884.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

The Sovereign,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, 1837.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., 1850.*

Extra Knights Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1877.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1869.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 1870.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

His Highness the Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore, K.C.S.I., 1876.

His Majesty the King of Siam, 1878.

His Excellency Nubar Pasha, 1879.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, 1881.

His Honour John Henry Brand, President of the Orange Free States, 1882.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, 1883.

MEMO.—Under the statutes of 1877, Princes of the Royal Blood are constituted Extra Knights Grand Cross, and Foreign Princes and persons are constituted honorary members of the class to which they may be appointed.

Knights Grand Cross.

(Not to exceed fifty in number.)

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 1860.
 Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., 1868.
 Sir Adriano Dingli, LL.D., C.B., 1868.
 Sir Edward Victor Louis Houlton, 1868.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Monk, 1869
 The Right Hon. Earl Grey, K.G., 1869.
 Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., 1874.
 Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., 1874.
 General Viscount Wolsley, G.C.B., 1874.
 The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, P.C., 1875
 The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., 1876.
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.B., 1877.
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1878.
 Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., 1878.
 Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, 1878.
 Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, K.C.B., 1878.
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, P.C., K.T., 1878.
 Sir John Rose, Bart., 1878.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Lyons, P.C., D.C.L., G.C.B., 1879.
 Sir Antonio Micallef, 1879.

Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., 1879.
 Sir Richard Wood, C.B., 1879.
 General Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.B., 1880.
 Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Wood, F.R.S., K.C.B., 1882.
 The Right Hon. Baron Blachford, P.C., 1883.
 Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, 1883.
 Sir James Robert Longden, 1883.
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1884.
 Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., 1884.
 Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., 1884.
 The Right Hon. Baron Carrington, P.C., 1885.
 Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.B., C.I.E., 1885.
 Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1885.
 Sir Frederic Aloysius Weld, 1885.
 Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, 1885.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, R.E., V.C., K.C.B., 1885.
 Colonel Sir Charles Warren, R.E., 1885.
 Sir Julian Pauncefote, C.B., 1885.
 Sir William Arthur White, 1886.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Thurstane Holland, Bart., M.P., 1886.
 Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., 1886.
 Sir John Kirk, M.D., 1886.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Burnett David Morier, K.C.B., 1886.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

His Excellency Réchad Pasha, 1879.
 His Excellency Riaz Pasha, 1879.
 His Excellency Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Koso Tibodi ti Phraklang 1880.

Sir Constantine George Zerodacchi, 1888.
 Moustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola, 1884.
 Major-General Edward Zohrab Pasha, C.B., 1885.

* G.C.M.G. in 1945.

Knights Commanders.

(Not to exceed one hundred and fifty* in number.)

- Sir Antonio Lefcochilo Count Dusmani, 1849.
 Sir Demetrio Curcumelli, L.L.D., 1857.
 Sir James Philip La Caite, 1859.
 Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, 1859.
 Sir Spiridione Valariti, 1862.
 Major Sir Wilford Brett, 1864.
 Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., 1869.
 The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, P.C., 1869.
 The Right Hon. Baron Norton, P.C., 1869.
 Sir Henry Taylor, D.C.L., 1869.
 Sir Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, 1870.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, P.C., 1870.
 Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, 1871.
 Major Sir George Frederic Verdon, C.B., 1872.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, P.C., 1872.
 Sir Henry Ayers, 1872.
 Sir James McCulloch, 1874.
 Sir John Scott, 1874.
 Col. Sir Francis Worgan Festing, R.M.A., C.B., 1874.
 Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, C.B., 1874.
 Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, C.B., 1874.
 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I., 1874.
 Sir John Sealy, 1874.
 Sir Charles Du Cane, 1875.
 Sir George Macleay, 1875.
 Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, 1875.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney, 1875.
 Sir Julius Vogel, 1875.
 The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, 1875.
 Sir Rawson William Rawson, C.B., 1875.
 Sir Charles Peter Layard, 1876.
 Sir Theophilus Shephstone, 1876.
 Sir William Wellington Cairns, 1877.
 Sir William Fitzherbert, 1877.
 Sir Stephen Walcott, 1877.
 Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, 1877.
 Major Sir Robert Miller Mundy, 1877.
 Gen. Sir Patrick Leonard McDougall, 1877.
 Gen. Sir John Henry Lefroy, R.A., C.B., 1877.
 Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, 1877.
 Sir John Robertson, 1877.
 Sir Henry Parkes, 1877.
 Sir Arthur Blyth, 1877.
 Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1877.
 General Sir John Jarvis Bisset, C.B., 1877.
 Sir Albert James Smith, 1878.
 Sir Henry Turner Irving, 1878.
 Sir Sanford Freeling, 1878.
 Sir John Hay, 1878.
 Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., 1878.
 Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter, Q.C., 1878.
 Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., C.I.E., 1878.
 Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, 1879.
 Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B., 1879.
 Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., 1879.
 Sir George Welsh Kellner, C.S.I., 1879.
 Major-Gen. Sir Edward Wolstenholme Ward, R.E., 1879.
 Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, Ph.D., M.D., 1879.
 Sir Alexander Campbell, 1879.
 Sir Richard John Cartwright, 1879.
 Sir Edward William Stafford, 1879.
 Sir William Fox, 1879.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, 1879.
 Major-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., 1879.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, R.A., K.C.B., 1880.
 Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, C.B., 1880.
 Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon, C.B., 1880.
 Colonel Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., 1880.
 Sir John Pope Hennessy, 1880.
 Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, 1880.
 Sir Thomas George Knox, 1880.
 Major-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., C.B., 1880.
 Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, 1880.
 Sir William Vallance Whiteway, 1880.
 Major-Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, F.R.S.E., 1880.
 Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., 1880.
 Sir Patrick Jennings, 1880.
 Sir Virgile Naz, 1881.
 Sir Spencer St. John, 1881.
 Sir Francis Dillon Bell, 1881.
 Sir George Berkeley, 1881.
 Sir Hector Louis Langevin, C.B., 1881.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves, C.B., 1881.
 Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, 1881.
 Gen. Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, R.E., 1881.
 Col. Sir Charles William Wilson, R.E., C.B., 1881.
 Sir Donald Currie, M.P., 1881.
 Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan, C.B., 1881.
 Sir Auckland Colvin, 1881.
 General Sir Edward Stanton, C.B., 1882.
 Sir John Henry de Villiers, 1882.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., 1882.
 Sir Robert Hart, 1882.
 Sir Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, 1882.
 Sir William Brampton Gurdon, C.B., 1882.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir William Bellairs, C.B., 1882.
 Col. Sir George Stoddart Whitmore, 1882.
 Sir Saul Samuel, 1882.
 Sir George Serafino Count Ciantar Paleologo Barone de San Giovanni, 1882.
 Sir John Hall, 1882.
 Sir John Charles Molteno, 1882.
 Sir William Charles Sargeant, 1882.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., 1882.
 Alderman Sir William McArthur, 1882.
 Sir Thomas McIlwraith, 1882.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Redvers Buller, F.R.S., C.B., 1882.
 Sir William Robinson, 1883.
 Sir George William Des Voeux, 1883.
 Col. Sir Robert William Harley, C.B., 1883.
 Sir Charles Cameron Lees, 1883.
 Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, C.E., 1883.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, R.M., 1883.
 Sir Hugh Low, 1883.
 Sir Ambrose Shea, 1883.
 Gen. The Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, C.B., 1884.
 Sir Frederick Whitaker, 1884.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Walter de Wint, R.A., 1884.
 Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, 1884.
 Sur.-Gen. Sir William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.F.S., 1884.
 Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, 1884.
 Col. Sir William Crossman, R.E., M.P., 1884.
 Sir Frederick Napier Broome, 1884.
 Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, 1884.
 Sir David Lewis McPherson, 1884.
 Sir Ronald Ferguson Thomson, 1884.
 Sir Henry Percy Anderson, 1885.
 Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, 1885.
 Sir Adams George Archibald, 1885.
 Sir Charles Mills, 1885.
 Sir Alexander Stuart, 1885.
 The Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville West, 1885.
 Sir Francis Clare Ford, 1885.
 Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, 1885.
 Sir Halliday Macartney, M.D., 1885.
 Sir Joseph Philippe René Adolphe Caron, 1885.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B., 1885.
 Sir John Fowler, C.E., 1885.
 Col. Sir John Underwood Bateman-Champain, R.E., 1885.

Sir Frank Cavondish Lascelles, 1886.
 The Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, 1886.
 Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton.

Honorary Companions.

Count Alexander Bartholomew Stephen Pisani, 1879.
 His Excellency Samih Pasha, 1879.
 Phya Ratna Kosa, 1880.
 Prince Prisdang, 1880.
 Monsieur Paul Gabriel Madon, 1882.
 Raja Idris bin Raja Bendahara Iskandur, 1884.

Companions.

(Not to exceed two hundred and sixty in number.*)

Cavaliere Constantino Asopio, 1833.
 Dr. Constantino Metaxa, 1857.
 Count Nicolo Lunzi, 1857.
 Alexander Fielding Boyd, Esq., 1862.
 Colonel Cecil Newton Lane, 1864.
 Ferdinando Vincenzo Inglott, Esq., 1868.
 Alfred Christian, Esq., 1868.
 William Charles Gibson, Esq., 1869.
 James Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., 1870.
 Colonel Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, R.E., K.C.B., V.C., 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel William Osborne Smith, 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel Archibald MacEachern, 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel Brown Chamberlin, 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, 1870.
 Lieut.-General Randal Joseph Feilden, 1870.
 Commissary-General Matthew Bell Irvine, C.B., 1870.
 Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis, 1870.
 Lt.-Colonel James F. McLeod, 1870.
 Colonel John Hamilton Gray, 1871.
 John Harvey Darrell, Esq., 1871.
 Charles Todd, Esq., 1872.
 Richard Southey, Esq., 1872.
 Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, 1872.
 Rear-Admiral the Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N., C.B., 1874.
 Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., 1874.
 Lt.-Col. Reginald William Sartorius, V.C., 1874.
 Major John Henry Barnard, 1874.
 Lt.-Col. William Augustus Trydell Helden, 1874.
 Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, 1874.
 James Arndell Youl, Esq., 1874.
 Giovanni Battista Trapani, Esq., LL.D., 1874.
 Walter Lawry Buller, Esq., 1875.
 Augustus Charles Gregory, Esq., 1875.
 Major Peter Egerton Warburton, 1875.
 Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq., 1875.
 Colonel John Dyde, 1875.
 Arthur N. Birch, Esq., 1875.
 Edward Newton, Esq., 1875.
 James Hector, Esq., M.D., 1875.
 John Gardiner Austin, Esq., 1876.
 Brigade-Surgeon Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, M.D., 1876.
 Vincenzo Bugeja, Esq., 1876.
 Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, Knt., 1877.
 Major-Gen. Antonio Mattei, R.M.F.A., 1877.
 Joseph William Trutch, Esq., 1877.
 Cyril Clerke Graham, Esq., 1877.
 John Douglas, Esq., 1877.
 John Scott Bushe, Esq., 1877.
 Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq., 1877.
 George Vane, Esq., 1877.
 Thomas Russell, Esq., 1877.
 John Smith, M.D., Esq., 1877.
 Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.E., 1877.
 John Palliser, Esq., 1877.

Lieut.-Colonel Donald Roderick Cameron, R.A., 1877.
 Major George Arthur French, R.A., 1877.
 Major Louis Frederick Knollys, 1877.
 Arthur John Lewis Gordon, Esq., 1877.
 Charles Henry Stewart, Esq., 1877.
 Charles Duncan Griffith, Esq., 1877.
 Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, Esq., 1878.
 Henry Halforan, Esq., 1878.
 Colville Arthur Durell Barclay, Esq., 1878.
 Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, R.N., K.C.B., 1878.
 Matthew Smith Blyth, Esq., 1878.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, R.E., 1878.
 Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, Esq., 1878.
 Edward Combes, Esq., 1878.
 James Joseph Casey, Esq., 1878.
 Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Esq., C.E., 1878.
 Josiah Boothby, Esq., 1878.
 John Spencer Bridges Todd, Esq., 1878.
 Arthur Hodgson, Esq., 1878.
 George Collins Levey, Esq., 1878.
 James Rose Innes, Esq., 1879.
 Major Henry George Elliot, 1879.
 John Frost, Esq., 1879.
 Edward Yewd Brabant, Esq., 1879.
 James Armstrong, Esq., 1879.
 Major-General Henry Wray, R.E., 1879.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, 1879.
 Major John Frederick Adolphus McNair, R.A., 1879.
 Christopher Rolleston, Esq., 1879.
 Edward Richardson, Esq., 1879.
 William James Mudie Larnach, Esq., 1879.
 William Brandford Griffith, Esq., 1879.
 Joseph Henderson, Esq., 1879.
 Lieut.-General Henry Hope Crealock, C.B., 1879.
 Lieut.-General Frederick Marshall, 1879.
 Surgeon-General John Andrew Woolfrees, M.D., C.B., 1879.
 Captain Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., 1879.
 Captain John William Brackenbury, R.N., 1879.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Mahony, 1879.
 Lieut.-Col. Percy Harry Stanley Barrow, C.B., 1879.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Paton, 1879.
 Assistant Commissary Emilius Hughes, 1879.
 Commandant Rupert La Trobe Lonsdale, 1879.
 Commandant Peter Raaf, 1879.
 Commandant Frank N. Streetfield, 1879.
 George Jackson Eldridge, Esq., 1879.
 Major Herbert Charles Chermisde, R.E., 1879.
 Lieut.-Col. Zachary Stanley Bayly, 1880.
 William Henry Wylde, Esq., 1880.
 Colonel Frederick Carrington, 1880.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall James Clarke R.A., 1880.
 P. J. Ferreira, Esq., 1880.

* Including sixty for Foreign Services.

- Major Norman Magnus MacLeod, 1880.
 Loftus John Rolleston, Esq., 1880.
 James Siveright, Esq., 1880.
 Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., 1880.
 Cécilourt Antelme, Esq., 1880.
 The Hon. William Francis Littleton, 1880
 Major Francis Coningsby Hannam Clarke, R.A., 1880.
 Alfred Domett, Esq., 1880.
 John Bates Thurston, Esq., 1880.
 Cecil Clementi Smith, Esq., 1880.
 Francis John Villiers, Esq., 1880.
 Colonel Falkland George Edgeworth Warren, R.A., 1880.
 Lieut.-Col. Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, 1880.
 John Davies, Esq., 1880.
 Major-General Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., 1880.
 Colonel William Pole Collingwood, 1880.
 Colonel the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, 1880.
 Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hallam Parr, 1880.
 William Kirby Green, Esq., 1881.
 Major Matthew Townsend Sale, R.E., 1881.
 Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq., 1881.
 Major-General James Robert Mann, R.E., 1881.
 William Warren Streeten, Esq., 1881.
 Malcolm Fraser, Esq., 1881.
 William Henry Marsh, Esq., 1881.
 Major John George Dartnell, 1881.
 Sir John William Dawson, Kt., LL.D., 1881.
 William Dealtry, Esq., 1881.
 Charles John Irving, Esq., 1881.
 Henry Nicholas Duverger Beyts, Esq., 1881.
 Charles Bruce, Esq., 1881.
 William Macgregor, Esq., M.D., 1881.
 George Edward March, Esq., 1881.
 Alexander Condie Stephen, Esq., 1881, C.B., 1884.
 James Cosmo Newbery, Esq., 1881.
 John Cashel Hoey, Esq., 1881.
 Col. William Clive Justice, 1881.
 Major Robert Knapp Barrow, 1881.
 Frederick Evans, Esq., 1881.
 Alfred Patrick, Esq., 1882.
 Montagu Frederick Ommanney, Esq., 1882.
 William Turner Thiselton Dyer, Esq., F.R.S., 1882.
 Colonel Saverio, Marchese de Piro, 1882.
 Henry Heylyn Hayter, Esq., 1882.
 Cornelius Alfred Moloney, Esq., 1882.
 Gerhartus M. Rudolph, Esq., 1882.
 Melmoth Osborn, Esq., 1882.
 John Forrest, Esq., 1882.
 Victor Alexander Williamson, Esq., 1882.
 Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart., 1882.
 Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A., 1882.
 Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fraser, R.E., 1882.
 Charles James Roberts, Esq., 1882.
 George Meares, Esq., 1882.
 Alastair Mackenzie Ferguson, Esq., 1882.
 William Chauncy Cartwright, Esq., 1882.
 John Isidor Ornstein, Esq., 1882.
 James Mackie, Esq., M.B., 1882.
 Thomas Braddell, Esq., 1882.
 Henry Stuart Mitchell, Esq., 1882.
 Colonel Richard Harrison, R.E., C.B., 1882.
 Major-General James Lazzarini, 1882.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Augustinus Michael Portelli, 1882.
 John Kidd, Esq., 1882.
 John Easton Cornish, Esq., 1882.
 Surgeon-Major Frederick Beaufort Scott, M.D., 1882.
 Falconer Atlee, Esq., 1882.
 Noel Temple Moore, Esq., 1883.
 Charles Clarke, Esq., 1883.
 Michael Henry Gallwey, Esq., 1883.
 Major-General Saverio Gatt, 1883.
 Colonel Edward Osborne Hewett, R.E., 1883.
 The Hon. Walter Francis Hely Hutchinson, 1883.
 John Francis Julius Von Haast, Esq., Ph.D., 1883.
 Edward Laborde, Esq., 1883.
 Macnamara Dix, Esq., 1883.
 Charles Brownlee, Esq., 1883.
 John Frederick Dickson, Esq., 1883.
 Charles Edward Bright, Esq., 1883.
 Ernest Mason Satow, Esq., 1883.
 Robert Murray Smith, Esq., 1884.
 Thomas Archer, Esq., 1884.
 Colonel Samuel Dunlop, R.A., 1884.
 Colonel Charles John Moysey, R.E., 1884
 John Glasgow Grant, Esq., 1884.
 Edward Barnett Anderson Taylor, Esq., 1884
 Augustus John Adderley, Esq., 1884.
 George Smyth Baden-Powell, Esq., M.P., 1884.
 Frederick Charles Heidenstam, Esq., 1884.
 William Crofton Twynam, Esq., 1884.
 William Alexander Pickering, Esq., 1884.
 Captain Francis Durrant, R.N., 1884.
 Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.I.E., 1884.
 Moulvie Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan, 1884
 Constantine George Stavrides, Esq., 1885.
 Augustus William Lawson Hemming, Esq., 1885.
 William Edward Maxwell Esq., 1885.
 Captain Andrew Kennedy Bickford, R.N., 1885.
 James Wilson Redhouse, Esq., 1885.
 James Francis Garrick, Esq., 1885.
 Edward Noel Walker, Esq., 1885.
 Edward Fairfield, Esq., 1885.
 Frederick Thomas Sargood, Esq., 1885.
 Major-General Major Francis Downes, R.N., 1885.
 Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, R.A., 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Robert Drury, 1885.
 Edward Hyde Hewett, Esq., 1885.
 William Henry Wrench, Esq., 1885.
 James Duncan Campbell, Esq., 1885.
 Captain Herbert Jekyll, R.E., 1885.
 Rickmer Claasen Rickmers, Esq., 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Denison, 1885.
 Col. Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, 1885.
 Col. Fred. William Edward Forester Walker, C.B., 1886.
 Col. the Hon. Paul Sanford Methuen, 1886.
 Col. Francis George Savage Curtis, 1886.
 Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutlej Gough, 1886.
 William Henry Macleod Read, Esq., 1886.
 Richard Mattei, Esq., 1886.
 Major John Macclesfield Heath, 1886.
 Lieut. Westropp Joseph Peyton, 1886.
 Edmund Burke Pennell, Esq., 1886.
 George Robert Lambert Annesley, Esq., 1886.
 Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, Esq., 1886.
 Lieut. Edward James Montague Stuart Wortley, 1886.

Officers of the Order

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles Perry, D.D.
Chancellor, Charles Cox, Esq., 1877.
Secretary, Sir Robert George Wyndham, Bart., D.C.L., K.C.B., 1877.
King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods (Garter King at Arms), 1869.
Registrar, The Hon. Robert Henry Meade, C.B., 1877.
Officer of Arms, Frederick Obadiah Adrian, Esq., 1882.
Chancery of the Order—Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

The circular dispatch of which a copy is inserted, encloses a copy of a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 29th May, 1877, which contains a summary of the Statutes of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, June 13, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Supplement to the Gazette of the 29th May, containing a summary of the Statutes of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, as revised and amended by the Queen's directions, with other information respecting the Order.

In thus extending and giving increased importance to this most distinguished Order, the Queen has afforded a fresh proof of the continued interest with which Her Majesty observes the progress and development of Her Colonial Empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer administering the Government of

Colonial Office, Downing Street, May 30, 1877.

THE Queen having taken into Her Royal consideration the Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1868, and the 3rd day of April, 1869, and, in consequence of the growth and advancement of Her Colonial Empire, being desirous of making such alterations in the said Statutes as will enable Her Majesty to admit certain persons as Honorary and Extra Members of this said Most Distinguished Order, and also to increase the numbers of the Members of the several Classes thereof, and to provide for the appointment of such Officers of the said Most Distinguished Order as were formerly appointed under Statutes no longer in force, has been graciously pleased, in pursuance and in exercise of the power vested in Her as Sovereign and Chief of the said Most Distinguished Order, to repeal the aforesaid Statutes.

And Her Majesty has been graciously pleased by Statutes, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1877, to ordain, amongst other things, therein set forth, that the said Order shall henceforth as heretofore be styled and designated in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings as "The Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George." And that it shall as heretofore consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and Three several Classes of Members, namely:—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders and Companions.

And to ordain that the First Class or Knights Grand Cross shall not exceed thirty-five* in number, in addition to such Extra and Honorary Members as Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors shall from time to time appoint: And that the Second Class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed one hundred and twenty† in number: And that the Third Class or Companions shall not exceed ‡ two hundred in number: It being competent to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to appoint any Princes of the Blood Royal, being descendants of His late Majesty King George the First, as Extra Knights Grand Cross; and such Members of the Royal Family as have already been appointed Knights Grand Cross shall be considered, and are declared, to be extra Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order.

And to ordain that the Honorary Members of the said Most Distinguished Order shall consist of Foreign Princes and persons upon whom Her Majesty has conferred, or Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, may think fit to confer the honour of being admitted into the said Most Distinguished Order: and every such Honorary Member shall be additional and not included within the numbers of Ordinary Members prescribed for the several Classes.

And to ordain that the persons to be admitted as Ordinary Members of the said Most Distinguished Order shall be such subjects of Her Majesty, whether natural born or naturalized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies as may have held or shall hereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may have rendered or shall hereafter render extraordinary and important services to Her Majesty as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, within or in relation to any of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty, or services, or who now are or hereafter may be appointed Officers of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to ordain that the following Officers shall, as formerly, be appointed to the said Most Distinguished Order, namely:—a Prelate, a Chancellor, a Secretary, a King of Arms a Registrar, and Officers of Arms Attendant upon the Order.

* Exclusive of fifteen for Foreign Services.

† Exclusive of thirty for Foreign Services.

‡ Exclusive of sixty for Foreign Services.

John Magnus MacLeod, 1880.

John Easton Cornish, Esq., 1880.

1880.

John Kidd, Esq., 1882.

John Easton Cornish, Esq., 1882.

Surgeon-Major Frederick Beaufort Scott, M.D. 1882.

Walter Atlee, Esq., 1882.

John Moore, Esq., 1883.

1883.

II. LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1881 to present time.

1881.

- South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa.* } Command [C. 2740] of 1881.
(In continuation of C. 2695 of September, 1880).
- South Africa—Copy of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, containing the Instructions addressed to Governor Sir H. Robinson, G.C.M.G., on his departure to assume the office of Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner of South Africa.* } Command [C. 2754] of 1881.
- South Africa—Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Basutoland. (In continuation of C. 2569 of May, 1880).* } Command [2755] of 1881.
- South Africa—Return to an Address of the House of Lords, dated 7th January, 1881, for Copy of a Memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers by the Committee of the Paris Evangelical Alliance, on the present position of the Native Churches in Basutoland, and the Missionaries sent out by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.* } [H. L. 14] 1881.
- South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa.* } Command [C. 2783] of 1881.
(In continuation of C. 2740 of 1881).
- Transvaal—Despatches from Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G., and Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., transmitting Proclamations issued by the Boer Leaders and by Sir W. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G.* } Command [C. 2794] of 1881.
- Prince Edward Island—Further Correspondence relative to the Land Tenure Question. (In continuation of C. 1487 of 1876).* } Command [C. 2795] of 1881.
- South Africa—Return to an Address of the House of Lords, dated 4th March, 1881, for Copies of the Telegrams relating to the Basuto War, which were received on the 23rd ultimo by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor of the Cape Colony, together with the Earl of Kimberley's reply to Sir H. Robinson.* } [H. L. 45] of 1881.
- South Africa—Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Basutoland. (In continuation of C. 2755 of 1881).* } Command [C. 2821] of 1881.
- Canada—Copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, forwarding a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, on a Proposal for the Organization of an Irish Immigration to Manitoba and the North West.* } Command [C. 2835] of 1881.
- South Africa—Further Correspondence (Telegraphic) respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of C. 2783 of 1881).* } Command [C. 2837] of 1881.
- South Africa—Copy of a Despatch from Sir W. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., dated January 23rd, 1881, reporting on the Affairs of the Transvaal.* } Command [C. 2838] of 1881.
- South Africa—Further Correspondence (Telegraphic) respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of C. 2837 of 1881).* } Command [C. 2858] of 1881.
- South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of C. 2858 of 1881).* } Command [C. 2866] of 1881.
- South Africa—Copy of a Despatch from Sir W. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., on Affairs in the Transvaal. (In continuation of C. 2838 of 1881).* } Command [C. 2891] of 1881.
- South Africa—Instructions to the Royal Commission for the Settlement of the Affairs of the Transvaal, and Correspondence relating thereto.* } Command [C. 2892] of 1881.
- Australasia—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th August, 1880, for a Return Supplementary to those laid upon the Table of this House, and ordered to be printed on the 8th day of May, 1872, reporting on the Working and Progress of the System of Conveyancing by Registration of Title, in operation in the Colonies of South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, B. Columbia, and Fiji, such Returns to be made up to the 31st day of December, 1879.* } [H. C. 211] of 1881.
- Natal—Native Customs. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1881, for copy of Papers relating to the Native Customs in Natal.* } [H. C. 292].
- South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of C. 2866 of 1881).* } Command [C. 2950] of 1881.

<i>Cyprus</i> —Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Cyprus	Command [C. 2930] of 1881.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of C. 2950 of 1881)	Command [C. 2959] of 1881.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of C. 2959 of 1881)	Command [C. 2961] of 1881.
<i>South Africa</i> —Paragraphs omitted from Sir Evelyn Wood's Despatch of 28th March, 1881, as printed at p. 119 of (C. 2950) of July, 1881	Command [C. 2962], of 1881.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Basutoland. (In continuation of C. 2821 of 1881)	Command [C. 2964], of 1881.
<i>British Honduras</i> —Correspondence respecting the Administration of Public Affairs in British Honduras	Command [C. 2978], of 1881.
<i>Ceylon</i> —Correspondence on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Subsidies in Ceylon	Command [C. 2983].
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Reports respecting the Practice and Regulations of Legislative Assemblies in Colonies possessing Responsible Government	Command [2984], of 1881.
<i>South Africa</i> —Convention for the Settlement of the Transvaal Territory	Command [C. 2998], of 1881.
<i>Cyprus</i> —Papers relating to the Finances of Cyprus	Command [C. 3005], of 1881.
<i>Australasia</i> —Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 20th August, 1880, for Return Supplementary to those laid upon the Table of this House, and ordered to be printed on the 8th day of May, 1872, reporting on the Working and Progress of the system of "Conveyancing by Registration of Title" in operation in the Colonies of South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, and Fiji, such Returns to be made up to the 31st day of December, 1879	[H. C. 211-1].
<i>Return to an Address of the House of Lords dated 14th June, 1877, for Copies of or Extracts from all Correspondence between Mr. W. W. Woods, the Treasury, and Secretaries of State for the Colonies on the subject of his Claims</i>	[H. L. 228], of 1881.
<i>Return to an Address of the House of Lords dated 28th July, 1881, for Copies of or Extracts from all Correspondence between Mr. W. W. Woods, the Treasury, and Secretaries of State for the Colonies, on the subject of his Claims. (In continuation of the Paper laid before the House on the 26th of June, 1877.)</i>	[H. L. 228-1], of 1881.
<i>Gold Coast</i> —Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Gold Coast and the threatened Ashantee Invasion	Command [C. 3064], of 1881.
<i>Gambia</i> —Correspondence relating to the recent Expedition to the Upper Gambia, under Administrator V. S. Goultsbury, M.D., C.M.G.	Command [C. 3065], of 1881.
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Papers explanatory of the Functions of the Crown Agents for the Colonies	Command [3075], of 1881.
<i>Cyprus</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Cyprus. (In continuation of C. 2930 of 1881)	Command [C. 3091], of 1881.
<i>Cyprus</i> —Report by Her Majesty's High Commissioner for 1880. (In continuation of C. 2543 of 1880)	Command [C. 3092], of 1881.
<i>Hong Kong</i> —Correspondence relating to the Working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinances in the Colony of Hong Kong	Command [C. 3093], of 1881.
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. (In continuation of C. 2892 of 1880)	Command [3094], of 1881.
<i>Straits Settlements</i> —Papers relating to the Protected Malay States. (In continuation of C. 2410 of 1879)	Command [C. 3095], of 1881.
<i>Jamaica</i> —Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th July, 1881, for Copy or Extracts of Correspondence relating to Memorials respecting the system of Crown Government in Jamaica	[H. C. 425], of 1881.
<i>Hong Kong</i> —Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th July, 1881, for Copy or Extracts of any Despatches from the Governor of Hong Kong in 1877 and in 1881, respecting restrictions laid upon the Chinese Merchants with a view of reserving the central portion of the town of Victoria for English and foreign firms; and of Copy or Extracts of Despatches respecting the attempts made to drive out the Chinese by regulations as to Chinese Graves, Sanitation, and the compulsory publication of Chinese Partnerships	[H. C. 426], of 1881.

on Magnus MacLeod, 1880.

Easton, Esq., 1880.

1880.

II. LIST OF PAPERS

John Kidd, Esq.

John Easton C

Surgeon-Major

1882.

Falconer Atlee.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1881 to

Transvaal—Correspondence

1881.

Basutoland, Pondoland, and Transvaal

of Basutoland and the Territories to the eastward of the Cape Colony (including Pondoland, Transkei, and St. John's River.) (In continuation of [C. 2964] July, 1881)

C.—3111.

South Africa (Cape Colony)—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2961] July, 1881)

Command, February, 1882.
C.—3118.

Transvaal Royal Commission—Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon all matters relating to the Settlement of the Transvaal Territory. Part I

Command, February, 1882.
C.—3114.

Natal—Instructions addressed to Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., on his appointment to the Government of Natal, and Papers relating thereto.

Command, March, 1882.
C.—3174.

Basutoland—Extract from Telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., dated December 8th, 1881, respecting the position of Affairs in Basutoland

Command, March, 1882.
C.—3175.

South Africa—Correspondence relating to the Affairs of Natal and Zululand

Command, March, 1882.
C.—3182.

Straits Settlements, Labuan—Correspondence relative to the status of the Bishop of Labuan, and the discontinuance of State Ecclesiastical Grants in the Straits Settlements

Command, March, 1882.
C.—3184.

Hong Kong—Correspondence respecting the alleged existence of Chinese Slavery in Hong Kong

Command, March, 1882.
C.—3185.

Gibraltar—Correspondence relating to the appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Canilla as Vicar Apostolic at Gibraltar

Command, April, 1882.
C.—3201.

Cyprus—Copy of a Despatch, dated 10th March, 1882, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the High Commissioner of Cyprus, on the Constitution and Functions of a New Legislative Council

Command, April, 1882.
C.—3211.

Gibraltar—Return of the Names of Persons arrested, committed, and sentenced at Gibraltar for the events which accompanied the Installation of Dr. Canilla as Vicar Apostolic, together with the charges made against them and the terms of their sentences. In continuation of C. 3201 of April, 1882)

Command, May, 1882.
C.—3218.

Colonies—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1879, 1880, and 1881. (In continuation of C. 3094 of August, 1881)

Command, May, 1882.
C.—3218.

Transvaal Royal Commission—Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon all matters relating to the Settlement of the Transvaal Territory. Part II. (In continuation of C. 3114 of February, 1882)

Command, May, 1882.
C.—3219.

Colonies—Correspondence respecting the Imposition of Restrictions on the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the Colonies

Command, May, 1882.
C.—3224.

Straits Settlements—Further Correspondence respecting the Proposed Discontinuance of State Ecclesiastical Grants in the Straits Settlements. (In continuation of C. 3184 of March, 1882)

Command, June 1882.
C.—3228.

South Africa—Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and the Proposed Visit of Cetewayo to England

Command, June, 1882.
C.—3247.

Jamaica—Revenue and Expenditure. 1. Return of the Revenue raised in Jamaica in each year from 1851 to 1882 inclusive. 2. The ways and means of raising the same, specifying under their several heads the several amounts so raised. 3. The expenditure in each of the said years inclusive, specifying under their several heads the several amounts of such Expenditure

H. C.—285, July, 1882.

South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Cetwayo. (In continuation of C. 3247 of June, 1882)

Command, July, 1882.
C.—3270.

South Africa (Cape and Natal)—Correspondence relating to the Contributions to be made by the Colonies of the Cape and Natal towards the cost of the Transkei and Zulu Wars respectively

Command, July, 1882.
C.—3280.

Straits Settlements—Correspondence respecting Slavery in the Protected Malay States. (In continuation of C. 2410 of July, 1879)

Command, July, 1882.
C.—3285.

South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Cetwayo. (In continuation of C. 3270 of July, 1882)

Command, July, 1882.
C.—3293.

<i>Address to Her Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of</i>	Command, July, 1882.
<i>Canada in relation to Affairs in Ireland, and the Reply thereto</i>	C.—3294.
<i>Address for Copy of the Report, dated the 29th day of December, 1881, by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to the Minister of Agriculture in Canada, with reference to the alleged Emigration from Canada to the United States</i>	H. C.—383, August, 1882.
<i>Further Correspondence respecting the Constitution and Administration of Malta. (In continuation of C. 2729 of September, 1880)</i>	Command August, 1882. C.—3334.
<i>Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent Territories. (In continuation of C. 3098 of February, 1882)</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3381.
<i>Zealand—Correspondence, &c., respecting Native Affairs in New Zealand, and the Imprisonment of certain Maories</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3382.
<i>Cyprus—Papers relating to the Finances of Cyprus. (In continuation of C. 3005 of August, 1881)</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3383.
<i>Cyprus—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Cyprus. (In continuation of C. 3091 of August, 1881)</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3384.
<i>Cyprus—Report of Her Majesty's High Commissioner for 1881. (In continuation of C. 3092 of August, 1881)</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3385.
<i>Gold Coast—Further Correspondence regarding Affairs of the Gold Coast. (In continuation of C. 3064 of August, 1881)</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3386.
<i>Hong Kong—Further Correspondence on the Sanitary Condition of Hong Kong. (In continuation of H.C. 426 of August, 1881, and H.C. 79 of February, 1882)</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3387.
<i>Colonies—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1881. (In continuation of C. 3218 of May, 1882)</i>	Command, August, 1882. C.—3388.
<i>Transvaal—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent Territories. (In continuation of C. 3381 of August, 1882)</i>	Command, November, 1882. C.—3419.
<i>Sierra Leone—Correspondence respecting the Proceedings at the Jong River in May, 1882)</i>	Command, November, 1882. C.—3420.
<i>Straits Settlements—Correspondence respecting the Protected Malay States. (In continuation of C. 3095 of August, 1881)</i>	Command, November, 1882. C.—3428.
<i>Straits Settlements—Further Correspondence respecting Slavery in the Protected Malay States. (In continuation of C. 3285 of July, 1882)</i>	Command, November, 1882. C.—3429.
<i>West Africa—Correspondence respecting the trial of certain persons at Sierra Leone for the Murder of a Slave Girl at Onitsha, on the River Niger</i>	Command, November, 1882. C.—3430.
<i>Gibraltar—Correspondence respecting the Expulsion of certain Cuban Refugees from Gibraltar</i>	Command, December, 1882. C.—3452.
<i>Jamaica—Correspondence respecting the "Florence" case</i>	Command, December, 1882. C.—3453.

1883.

<i>Zululand—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Cetewayo. (In continuation of C. 3298 of July, 1882)</i>	Command, February, 1883. C.—3466.
<i>Colonies (Intoxicating Liquors).—Further Correspondence respecting the Imposition of Restrictions on the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the Colonies. (In continuation of [C. 3224] of May, 1882)</i>	Command, February, 1883. C.—3477.
<i>Ceylon.—Correspondence relating to the privilege of Franking Letters attached to the Office of Bishop of Colombo</i>	Command, February, 1883. C.—3483.
<i>Transvaal.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent Territories. (In continuation of C. 3419 of November, 1882)</i>	Command, February, 1883. C.—3486.
<i>Cape of Good Hope.—Correspondence between the Government of the Colony and Commandant-General of Colonial Forces on the subject of the Position of Affairs in Basutoland and other Native Territories, and the Reorganization of the Colonial Forces</i>	Command, February, 1883. C.—3498.
<i>Jamaica.—Extract from a despatch addressed by the Earl of Kimberley to Sir S. Musgrave, K.C.M.G., on the 29th October, 1881. (Referred to in [C. 3453] of December, 1882, No. 27, page 66)</i>	Command, March, 1883. C.—3523.
<i>Malta.—Correspondence on the subject of Alterations in the Constitution of Malta. (In continuation of [C. 3334] of August 1882)</i>	Command, March, 1883. C.—3524.

- Fiji.*—Correspondence relative to Land Claims in Fiji { Command, April, 1883.
C.—8584.
- Sierra Leone.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Proceedings at the
Jong River in May, 1882. (In continuation of [C. 3420] of November,
1882) { Command, May, 1883.
C.—3597.
- Jamaica (Imports and Exports).*—Return to an Address of the Honourable
the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1883, for Return showing the
Total Imports and Exports of the Island of Jamaica in each year
from 1851 to 1882 inclusive { H. C. 271 of 1883.
- Zululand.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and
Cetywayo. (In continuation of [C. 3466] of February, 1883) { Command, May, 1883.
C.—3616.
- New Guinea.*—Further Correspondence respecting New Guinea. (In continua-
tion of [C. 1566] of July, 1876) { Command, May, 1883.
C.—8 17.
- South Africa.*—Reports by Colonel Sir Charles Warren, R.E., K.C.M.G.,
and Captain Harrell (late 89th Regiment), on the Affairs of Bechuana-
land, dated April 3rd, 1879, and April 27th, 1880 { Command, June, 1883.
C.—2635.
- Western Pacific.*—Correspondence respecting the Natives of the Western
Pacific and the Labour Traffic { Command, June, 1883.
C.—3641.
- Colonial Possessions.*—Papers relating to. Reports for 1880, 1881, and
1882. (In continuation of [C. 3388] of August, 1882) { Command, June, 1883.
C.—3642.
- Transvaal.*—Correspondence respecting the debt due to Her Majesty's Govern-
ment by the Transvaal State. (Previous Papers in [C. 3419] November,
1882, and [C. 3486] February, 1883) { Command, June, 1883.
C.—3654.
- Transvaal.*—Telegram dated 17th June, 1883, from the Officer Administering
the Government of Cape Town to the Right Honourable the Earl of
Derby, and the reply thereto { Command, June, 1883.
C.—3659.
- Cyprus.*—Papers relating to the Administration and Finances of Cyprus . . . { Command, June, 1883.
C.—3661.
- Cyprus.*—Papers relating to the Revenue and Expenditure of 1882-83, and
the Estimates of 1883-84. (In continuation of [C. 3388] of August, 1882) . . { Command, June, 1883.
C.—3662.
- Transvaal.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal
and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 3486] of February,
1883) { Command, July, 1883.
C.—3686.
- Gold Coast.*—Further Correspondence regarding Affairs of the Gold Coast.
(In continuation of [C. 3386] of August, 1882) { Command, July, 1883.
C.—3687.
- Miscellaneous.*—Reports respecting the Practice and Regulations of Legislative
Assemblies in Colonies possessing Responsible Government. (In continua-
tion of [C. 2984] of 1881 { Command, July, 1883.
C.—3688.
- New Zealand.*—Further Correspondence respecting Native Affairs in New
Zealand. (In continuation of [C. 3382] of August, 1882) { Command, July, 1883.
C.—3689.
- New Guinea.*—Further Correspondence respecting New Guinea. (In continua-
tion of [C. 1566] July, 1876, and [C. 3617] May, 1883) { Command, July 1883.
C.—3691.
- Malta.*—Return to an Address of the House of Lords dated 14th June, 1883,
for return of all those Maltese "Titolari" whose claims have been
examined by the Committee of Privileges of Malta, and directed to be
recognised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, subject to any
decision by a competent Court of Law, with their Titles in full { H. L. 164 of July, 1883.
- Zululand.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and
Cetywayo. (In continuation of [C. 3616] of May, 1883) { Command, July, 1883.
C.—3705.
- Cape of Good Hope.*—Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Basutoland
and the proposals of the Cape Government with respect to its future
Administration { Command, July, 1883.
C.—3708.
- Cape Colony.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Cape Colony and adja-
cent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 3113] of February, 1882,
and [C. 3112] of March, 1882) { Command, July, 1883.
C.—3717.
- New South Wales.*—Correspondence relating to the removal of Messrs. Dalton,
Carey and Burke from the Commission of the Peace { Command, August, 1883.
C.—3747.
- Canada (Newfoundland).*—Correspondence relating to the Settlement of
Claims arising out of Transactions at Fortune Bay and elsewhere.
(In continuation of United States, No. 2, C. 3059 of 1881) { Command, August, 1883.
C.—3762.
- Sierra Leone.*—Correspondence respecting the Disturbances at Sherbro in
April and May, 1883 { Command, August, 1883.
C.—8765.
- Cyprus.*—Report of Her Majesty's High Commissioner for 1882. (In con-
tinuation of [C. 3385] of August, 1882) { Command, August, 1883.
C.—3772.
- Cyprus.*—Papers relating to the Constitution of a New Legislative Council.
(In continuation of [C. 3211] of April, 1882) { Command, August, 1883.
C.—3791.
- Colonial Possessions.*—Papers relating to Reports for 1882. (In continuation
of [C. 3642] of June, 1883) { Command, August, 1883.
C.—3794.

- Natal*.—Correspondence relating to the Affairs of Natal. (In continuation of [C. 3174] of March, 1882) } Command, August, 1883.
C.—3796.
- Malta*.—Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Maltese Nobility on the Claims of certain Members of that Body, with the Secretary of State's reply } Command, August, 1883.
C.—3812.
- Western Pacific Islands*.—Correspondence respecting New Guinea, the New Hebrides, and other Islands in the Pacific } Command, August, 1883.
C.—3814.
- Fiji*.—Further Correspondence relating to Land Claims; with Return of Decisions and some Examples of Cases. (In continuation of [C. 3584] of April, 1883) } Command, August, 1883.
C.—3815.

1884.

- New Guinea and the Western Pacific Islands*.—Further Correspondence respecting New Guinea and other Islands and the Convention at Sydney of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies. (In continuation of [C. 3863] of February, 1884) } Command, August, 1884.
C.—3839.
- West Indies*.—Report of the Royal Commission, appointed in December, 1882, to Inquire into the Public Revenues, Expenditure, Debts, and Liabilities of the Islands of Jamaica, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and the Leeward Islands, with a Despatch thereon from the Secretary of State to Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E. Part I, India (with Map) } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3840.
- Ditto, ditto, ditto*. Part II, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia } Command, April, 1884.
C.—3840—I.
- Ditto, ditto, ditto*. Part III, The Leeward Islands } Command, April, 1884.
C.—3840—II.
- Ditto, ditto, ditto*. Part IV, Supplementary Remarks (with Maps) } Command, April, 1884.
C.—3840—III.
- Transvaal*.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 3686] of July, 1883). With Maps. } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3841.
- Jamaica*.—Petition from the Inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of that Colony, together with the reply of Her Majesty's Government thereto, and accompanying Correspondence } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3854.
- South Africa*.—Further Correspondence respecting the Cape Colony and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 3708] and [C. 3717] of July, 1883) } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3855.
- New Guinea and the Western Pacific Islands*.—Correspondence respecting New Guinea and other Islands, and the Convention at Sydney of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies. (In continuation of [C. 3814] of August, 1883) } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3863.
- Zululand*.—Further Correspondence respecting the affairs of Zululand and Cetewayo. (In continuation of [C. 3705] of July, 1883) } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3864.
- Canada*.—Act of the Canadian Parliament, Chapter xxx, 1883, intitled, "An Act respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the Issue of Licences therefor" } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3865.
- Western Pacific*.—Report of a Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Western Pacific Orders in Council, and the nature of the measures requisite to secure the attainment of the objects for which those Orders in Council were issued } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3905.
- South African Republic*.—A Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the South African Republic } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3914.
- Ceylon*.—(Native Magistrates).—Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 9th July, 1883, for "Return of all Burgher Cingalese, or other Native Magistrates, District Judges, and Supreme Court Judges, having jurisdiction over Englishmen as well as over others appointed in Ceylon within the last ten years" } [H. C. 49] of February, 1884.
- Serra Leone*.—Further Correspondence respecting the Disturbances in the Neighbourhood of British Sherbro in April and May, 1883. (In continuation of [C. 3765] of August, 1883) } Command, March, 1884.
C.—3918.
- Ceylon*.—Correspondence relating to the Compensation granted on the abolition of the privilege of Franking Letters attached to the office of the Bishop of Colombo. (In continuation of [C. 3485] of February, 1883) } Command, February, 1884.
C.—3944.

- South African Republic.*—Correspondence respecting the Convention concluded with the South African Republic on 27th February, 1884 (with Map) . . . Command, March, 1884. C.—3947.
- Malta.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Constitution and Administration of Malta. (In continuation of [C. 3524] of March, 1883) . . . Command, March, 1884. C.—3948.
- West Indies.*—Report by Colonel Crossman, C.M.G., R.E., and George Baden-Powell, Esq., M.A., on the West India Incumbered Estates Court, with Letter from the West India Incumbered Estates Commission commenting thereon . . . Command, April, 1884. C.—3982.
- Hong Kong.*—Report of the Commissioners appointed by W. H. Marsh, Esq., G.M.G., the Officer administering the Government of Hong Kong, to inquire into the circumstances attending the alleged Smuggling from Hong Kong into China of Opium and other goods . . . Command, April, 1884. C.—3983.
- Gibraltar.*—Tariff Order in Council, 1884, and Correspondence relating thereto . . . Command, April, 1884. C.—3992.
- Colonies.*—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1881, 1882, 1883. (In continuation of [C. 3794] of August, 1883) . . . Command, May, 1884. C.—4015.
- Transvaal.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 3841] of February, 1884) . . . Command, May, 1884. C.—4036.
- Zululand.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 3864] of February, 1884) . . . Command, May, 1884. C.—4037.
- Emigration (Mr. Boyd's Scheme).*—Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 20th June, 1884, for "Copy of the Scheme of Mr. Boyd, dated 14th February, 1883, relating to Emigration, which was submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a Deputation from Metropolitan and other Districts on the 18th day of June, 1883, and is referred to in page 8 of a Return printed by Order of the House of Commons (No. 120), June, 1884" . . . [H. C. 235] of June, 1884, and [H. L. 190] of July, 1884.
- South Africa.*—Return to an Address of the House of Lords, dated 15th June, 1883, for Copies or Extracts of any Engagements subsisting between this Country and any States or Native Tribes in South Africa . . . [H. L. 42] of February, 1884.
- Canada.*—Return to an Address of the House of Lords, dated 28th March, 1884, for Copies or Extracts of Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway in regard to State-Aided Emigration to Canada; also, Copies or Extracts of Correspondence on the same subject between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. F. Boyd . . . [H. L. 110] of May, 1884, and [H. C. 210] of June, 1884.
- Gold Coast.*—Further Correspondence regarding the Affairs of the Gold Coast. (In continuation of [C. 3687] of July, 1883. With Maps) . . . Command, June, 1884. C.—4052.
- Mauritius.*—Correspondence on Ecclesiastical and Educational Questions in Mauritius . . . Command, June, 1884. C.—4064.
- Mauritius.*—Correspondence on the subject of Flogging for Offences against Discipline in the Prisons of Mauritius . . . Command, June, 1884. C.—4071.
- Mauritius.*—Correspondence relating to the Constitution of the Council of Government in Mauritius . . . Command, June, 1884. C.—4074.
- Cyprus.*—Correspondence relating to the Reduction of the Grant in Aid to Cyprus . . . Command, July, 1884. C.—4120.
- Western Pacific.*—Reports concerning the State of Affairs in the Western Pacific received from Deputy Commissioner Romilly during the last twelve months . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4126.
- Jamaica.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Constitution of the Legislative Council of Jamaica. (In continuation of [C. 3854] of February, 1884) . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4140.
- Malta.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Constitution and Administration of Malta. (In continuation of [C. 3948] of March, 1884) . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4165.
- Malta.*—Correspondence relating to the Question of making Malta a centre for Civil Service, Naval, and Military Examinations . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4187.
- Cyprus.*—Report by Her Majesty's High Commissioner from 1st January, 1883, to 31st March, 1884. (In continuation of [C. 3772] of August, 1883) . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4188.
- Cyprus.*—Report on the Locust Campaign of 1884, by Mr. S. Brown, Government Engineer, Cyprus, with Explanatory Map and Correspondence . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4189.
- Zululand.*—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 4037] of May, 1884) . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4191.
- Straits Settlements.*—Correspondence respecting the Protected Malay States, including Papers relating to the Abolition of Slavery in Perak. (In continuation of [C. 3428] and [C. 3429] of 1882) . . . Command, August, 1884. C.—4192.

<i>Colonies.—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1882, 1883, and 1884. (In continuation of [C. 4015] of May, 1884)</i>	Command, August, 1884. C.—4198.
<i>Transvaal.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 4036] of May, 1884). With Map</i>	Command, August, 1884. C.—4194.
<i>Transvaal.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 4194] of August, 1884). With Sketch</i>	Command, October, 1884. C.—4213.
<i>Zululand.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 4191] of August, 1884)</i>	Command, October, 1884. C.—4214.
<i>New Guinea and the Western Pacific Islands.—Further Correspondence respecting New Guinea and other Islands, and the Convention at Sydney of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies. (In continuation of [C. 3839] of August, 1884, and [C. 3863] of February, 1884). With Map</i>	Command, October, 1884. C.—4217.
<i>Bechuanaland.—Telegraphic Correspondence respecting the raising and equipping of the Bechuanaland Police Force</i>	Command, November, 1884. C.—4224.
<i>Bechuanaland.—Commission and Instructions to Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., as Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland, with a Memorandum by Sir C. Warren</i>	Command, November, 1884. C.—4227.
<i>West Indian Incumbered Estates Court.—Further Correspondence respecting the West Indian Incumbered Estates Court. (In continuation of [C. 3982] of April, 1884)</i>	Command, November, 1884. C.—4234.
<i>Transvaal.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 4213] of October, 1884)</i>	Command, December, 1884. C.—4252.
<i>Cape Colony.—Further Correspondence respecting the Settlement at Angra Pequena, on the South-West Coast of Africa. (In continuation of [C. 4190] of August, 1884)</i>	Command, December, 1884. C.—4262.
<i>South Africa.—Further Correspondence respecting the Cape Colony and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 3855] of February, 1884)</i>	Command, December, 1884. C.—4263.
<i>Cyprus.—Report on the Census of Cyprus, 1881, with Appendix, by Frederick W. Barry, M.D., D.Sc., (Late) Superintendent of Census and Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Cyprus</i>	Command, December, 1884. C.—4264.
<i>Angra Pequena.—Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., to Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa relative to the establishment of a German Protectorate at Angra Pequena, and along the neighbouring Coast</i>	Command, December, 1884. C.—4265.
<i>Australasia.—Despatch addressed to the Governors of the Australasian Colonies on the subject of the Draft Bill to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia</i>	Command, December, 1884. C.—4266.

1885.

<i>New Guinea and Western Pacific Islands.—Further Correspondence respecting New Guinea and other Islands in the Western Pacific Ocean. (In continuation of [C. 4217] of October, 1884)</i>	Command, February, 1885. C.—4273.
<i>Zululand.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Adjacent Territories (In continuation of [C. 4214] of October, 1884)</i>	Command, February, 1885. C.—4274.
<i>Transvaal.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 4252] of December, 1884)</i>	Command, February, 1885. C.—4275.
<i>Africa, New Guinea, and Western Pacific.—Memoranda of Conversations at Berlin on Colonial Matters between Mr. Meade (Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office) and Prince Bismarck and Dr. Busch</i>	Command, February, 1885. C.—4290.
<i>Transvaal.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In continuation of [C. 4275] of February, 1885)</i>	Command, February, 1885. C.—4310.
<i>Grenada (St. George's Church).—Return to an address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1885, for "Copy of the Papers relating to the Vote for the Parsonage of the Disestablished Church at St. George's."</i>	H. C. 101, March, 1885.

<i>Mauritius.</i> —Correspondence respecting certain Overpayments of Salary in Mauritius.	Command, March, 1885. C.—4318.
<i>Australia, Canada.</i> —Correspondence respecting offers by the Colonies of Troops for Service in the Soudan.	Command, March, 1885. C.—4324.
<i>Trinidad.</i> —Correspondence respecting the recent Coolie Disturbances in Trinidad at the Mohurrum Festival, with the Report thereon by Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.	Command, March, 1885. C.—4366.
<i>Gibraltar, Ordinance (Zebehr Pasha).</i> —Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1885, for "Copy of the Ordinance of the Legislature of Gibraltar, authorising the Detention in Custody of Zebehr Pasha."	H. C. 156, April 1885.
<i>Canada.</i> —Reports on the Forests of Canada, with Précis by Dr. Lyons, M.P., of certain Papers submitted therewith.	Command, April, 1885. C.—4376.
<i>Australasia.</i> —Papers relating to the Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council for Australasia.	Command, April, 1885. C.—4397.
<i>Australasia.</i> —Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, dated March 18th, 1885, respecting the Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council for Australasia. (In Continuation of [C. 4397] April, 1885)	Command, April, 1885. C.—4398.
<i>Colonies General.</i> —Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1883 and 1884. (In Continuation of [C. 4193] of August, 1884)	Command, May, 1885. C.—4404.
<i>Australasia.</i> —Further Papers relating to the Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council for Australasia. (In Continuation of [C. 4397] and [C. 4398] of April, 1885)	Command, May, 1885. C.—4407.
<i>New Zealand.</i> —Correspondence respecting a Memorial brought to this Country by certain Maori Chiefs in 1884.	Command, May, 1885. C.—4413.
<i>Australasia.</i> —Return to an Address of the House of Lords, dated 16th March, 1885, for Copies of, or Extracts from, Correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of any of the Australasian Colonies relative to the Formation and Maintenance of a Colonial Naval Force.	H. L. 125., 21st May, 1885.
<i>Transvaal.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent Territories. (In Continuation of [C. 4310] of February, 1885)	Command, May, 1885. C.—4432.
<i>Fiji.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting Claims of German Subjects to Land in Fiji. (In Continuation of [C. 3584] of April, 1883, and [C. 3815] of August, 1883)	Command, May, 1885. C.—4433.
<i>Fiji.</i> —Correspondence relating to the Native Population of Fiji. Part I. Native Labour Ordinances. Part II. Condition of the Native Population	Command, May, 1885. C.—4434.
<i>Cyprus.</i> —Papers relating to the recent Revenue Frauds in Cyprus	Command, May, 1885. C.—4435.
<i>Mauritius.</i> —Further Correspondence relating to the Constitution of the Council of Government in Mauritius. (In Continuation of [C. 4074] June, 1884)	Command, May, 1885. C.—4436.
<i>Colonies.</i> —Miscellaneous Correspondence respecting Offers by the Colonies of Troops for Service in the Soudan. (In Continuation of [C. 4324] March, 1885)	Command, May, 1885. C.—4437.
<i>Cyprus.</i> —Papers relating to the Revenue and Expenditure of Cyprus for 1884—1885, and the Grant in Aid. (In Continuation of [C. 4120] July, 1884)	Command, June, 1885. C.—4438.
<i>Australasia.</i> —Further Paper relating to the Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council for Australasia. (In Continuation of [C. 4407] May, 1885)	Command, June, 1885. C.—4452.
<i>Mauritius.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting certain Overpayments of Salary in Mauritius. (In Continuation of [C. 4318] March, 1885)	Command, July, 1885. C.—4470.
<i>Cyprus.</i> —Further Papers relating to the Revenue and Expenditure of Cyprus for 1884—1885, and the Grant in Aid. (In Continuation of [C. 4438] June, 1885)	Command, July, 1885. C.—4471.
<i>Gold Coast.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Gold Coast. (In Continuation of [C. 4052] June, 1884)	Command, July, 1885. C.—4477.
<i>Australasia.</i> —Further papers relating to the Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council for Australasia. (In Continuation of [C. 4452] June, 1885)	Command, July, 1885. C.—4481.
<i>West Indies.</i> —Papers relating to the proposed Union of the Islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago	Command, July, 1885. C.—4482.
<i>New Zealand.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting a Memorial brought to this Country by certain Maori Chiefs in 1884. (In continuation of [C. 4413] May, 1885)	Command July, 1885. C.—4492.
<i>Colonies, Miscellaneous.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting offers by the Colonies of Troops for Service in the Soudan. (In Continuation of [C. 4437] May, 1885)	Command, July, 1885. C.—4494.

<i>Australasia.</i> —Further papers relating to the Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council for Australasia. (In Continuation of [C. 4481] July, 1885)	Command, July, 1885. C.—4495.
<i>Colonies General.</i> —Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand with a Memorandum by Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., on the Federation of the British Empire	Command, July, 1885. C. 4521.
<i>Australasia.</i> —Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governors of the Australasian Colonies on the subject of the Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council for Australasia. (In Continuation of [C. 4495] July, 1885)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4582.
<i>Colonies General.</i> —Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1884. (In Continuation of [C. 4404] May, 1885)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4583.
<i>New Guinea, and the Western Pacific Islands.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting New Guinea and other Islands in the Western Pacific Ocean. (In Continuation of [C. 4273] February, 1885)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4584.
<i>Cyprus.</i> —Further Papers relating to the recent Revenue Frauds in Cyprus. (In Continuation of [C. 4435] May, 1885)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4585.
<i>Malta.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Constitution and Administration of Malta. (In Continuation of [C. 4165] August, 1884)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4586.
<i>Zululand.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Zululand and Adjacent Territories. (In Continuation of [C. 4274] February, 1885)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4587.
<i>Transvaal.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories. (In Continuation of [C. 4432] May, 1885)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4588.
<i>South Africa.</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Cape Colony and Adjacent Territories. (In Continuation of [C. 4263] December, 1884)	Command, August, 1885. C.—4589.
<i>Cape Colony.</i> —Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Pondoland	Command, August, 1885. C.—4590.

III. PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(Inserted at the suggestion of the Society on account of the importance of the subject to Colonists generally.)

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

Founded 1868; Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882.

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The Objects of the Institute are:—

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers, and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, or any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule 1.)

There are two classes of fellows, resident and not-resident, both elected by the council on the nomination of two fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of 3*l.*, and an annual subscription of 2*l.*; the latter an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.*, and an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* (which is increased to 2*l.* when temporarily visiting the United Kingdom). Resident fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of 20*l.*, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of 15*l.*; and non-resident fellows can compound for the non-resident annual subscription on payment of 10*l.*

The privileges of fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of rooms, papers, and library. All fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each meeting, and the annual volume of proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the evening meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The Institute occupies its own house, which comprises reading, news rooms, writing rooms, offices, &c. The library, of about 5,000 volumes (including pamphlets), chiefly on Colonial subjects, is open daily from 10.30 to 4.30, except on Saturday, when the hours are from 10.30 to 2. Books may be borrowed, and visitors introduced by a fellow are admitted.

The Annual Meeting is held in June; ordinary meetings are held at 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday of the months from November to June for the reading and discussion of papers. The number of members on 1st December, 1886, was 2,722.

PART V.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

The revised Edition of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service has been compiled by the Secretary of State's directions, and is now printed for the information and guidance of the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, and of all Her Majesty's Officers subordinate to them.

LIST OF THE BRITISH COLONIES—MODES AND DATES OF ACQUISITION.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	As to Ontario and Quebec, Capitulation, 1759-90. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Settlement, 1626; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713	Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island*	Ditto	Lieutenant Governor.
Newfoundland	Possession taken, 1583	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda	Settlement, 1609	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Columbia†	Ditto, 1858	Lieutenant Governor.
WEST INDIES:		
Jamaica	Capitulation, 1655	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Turks and Caicos Islands	Separated from Bahamas, 1848	President.
Honduras	Treaties, 1783 and 1786	Lieutenant Governor.
Bahamas	Settlement, 1629	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Barbados	Ditto, 1605	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Vincent	Cession, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
Grenada and Windward Islands	Ditto, 1763	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tobago	Ditto, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
St. Lucia	Capitulation, 1803	Administrator of the Govt
Antigua and Leeward Islands	Settlement, 1632	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Montserrat	Ditto, ditto	President.
St. Christopher	Ditto, 1626; cession, 1713; restored, 1783	President.
Nevis	Settlement, 1628; restored from French, 1783	President.
Virgin Islands	Settlement, 1635	President.
Dominica	Cession, 1763	President.
British Guiana	Capitulation, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Trinidad	Ditto, 1797	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:		
Gibraltar	Capitulation, 1704	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Malta	Ditto, 1800	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope	Ditto, 1806	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Natal	Separated from Cape, Letters Patent, May 1844	Governor.
St. Helena	Captured, 1600; settlement by E. I. C., 1654; vested in Crown 1838	Administrator.
British Bechuanaland	Annexation, 1885	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:		
Sierra Leone	19th Feb., 1866*	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Gambia	Ditto	Administrator of the Govt.
Gold Coast	Ditto	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Lagos	Ditto	Administrator.
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:		
New South Wales	Settlement, 1788	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Queensland	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tasmania	Settlement, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
South Australia	Ditto, 1836	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Western Australia	Settlement, 1829	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
New Zealand‡	Settlement and Treaty, 1840	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Fiji	Cession, 1874	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
OTHER COLONIES:		
Mauritius and its Dependencies§	Capitulation, 1810	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ceylon	Ditto, 1795	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Hong Kong	Treaties, 1843-60	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Straits Settlements	Vested in Crown and part of India, 1858; and as part of its Colonial Possessions, April 1, 1867	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Labuan	Cession, 1846	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Falkland Islands	Settlement, 1765	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Heligoland	Capitulation, 1807	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

* Now incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1873.

† Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1871.

‡ The Act 28 Vict. c. 23, annexes to New Zealand all islands lying between 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. and between the 33° and 36° of S. lat.

§ These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 13 in number; and (4) the Ilo Islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

¶ The "Straits Settlements" consist of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Port of Malacca, and their dependencies. They formed part of the Territories of the East India Company which were vested in the Crown as a part of India in 1858. The Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Crown as part of its Colonial Possessions on 1 April, 1867.

¶ The date here given is that on which the Settlements were erected into one government in chief. Sierra Leone and the Gambia now constitute the West Africa Settlements—the Settlements on the Gold Coast and the Settlement of Lagos, are independent Governments.—ED. C. O. List.

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CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIES

1. British Colonies may be divided into three classes:—

1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
 2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
 3. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.
2. In Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Heligoland, Laws may be made by the Governor alone, and in other Crown Colonies by the Governor with the concurrence of a Council nominated by the Crown. In some Colonies, acquired by conquest or cession, the authority of this Council rests on the will of the Crown. In others, chiefly those acquired by Settlement, the Council is created by the Crown under authority of some Imperial or Local Law.

Crown Councils of the former Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Ceylon. | 4. Labuan. | 6. St. Lucia. |
| †2. Mauritius. | 5. Trinidad. | 7. Fiji. |
| 3. Hong Kong. | | |

Crown Councils of the latter or Statutory Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| †*1. Jamaica. | 5. Gold Coast and Lagos. | *8. Honduras. |
| 2. Straits Settlements. | *6. Grenada. | *9. St. Vincent. |
| 3. Sierra Leone. | 7. Falkland Islands. | *10. Tobago. |
| 4. Gambia. | | |

Laws may also be made by Order in Council in all the above Colonies, except those marked with an asterisk.

3. In Colonies possessing Representative Institutions without Responsible Government, the Crown cannot as a general rule legislate by Order in Council, and laws are made by the Governor with the concurrence of one or two Legislative bodies, of which one at least is wholly or for the most part Representative.

In the following Colonies there are a Council and Assembly. The Council is nominated by the Crown, the Assembly elective:—

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Bahamas. | 2. Barbados. | 3. Bermuda. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|

In the following there is a single Legislative Chamber partly elective, partly nominated by the Crown:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| *1. British Guiana. | *3. Malta. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Leeward Islands. | 4. Natal. | |

In British Guiana and Malta the Crown has reserved the right to legislate by Order in Council, and in Natal has reserved the right to revoke or alter the Constitution. The legislature of British Guiana is peculiar, it being differently composed for ordinary legislation and for financial business.

4. Under Responsible Government the Executive Councillors are appointed by the Governor alone with reference to the exigencies of Representative Government, the other Public Officers by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. In no appointments is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite.

The control of all public departments is thus practically placed in the hands of persons commanding the confidence of a representative Legislature. Hence such of the following regulations as relate to subordinate public officers have comparatively little application, except by way of example, to Colonies in which Responsible Government exists, which are the following:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Canada. | New South Wales. | **Tasmania. |
| **Cape of Good Hope. | **Victoria. | **South Australia. |
| Newfoundland. | Queensland. | New Zealand. |

The following provinces are subject to the authority of the general Legislature of the Dominion, Colony or Group, to which they belong, but possess a provincial Legislature of their own.

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
1. Ontario	Single Elected Assembly	Dominion of Canada.
2. Quebec	Council and Assembly	
3. New Brunswick	Council and Assembly	
4. Nova Scotia	Council and Assembly	
5. British Columbia	Single Elected Chamber	
*6. Prince Edward Island	Council and Assembly	Jamaica.
7. Manitoba	Council and Assembly	
8. North West Territory	Council	
9. Turks Island	†Nominated Council	Leeward Islands.
0. Antigua	Composite Council	
11. Montserrat	Nominated Council	
12. S. Kitts	Nominated Council	
13. Nevis	Nominated Council	
14. Virgin Islands	Nominated Council	
15. Dominica	Composite Council	

† The Constitution of the Council of Jamaica was altered by Order in Council, 19th May, 1884. (See Part II.)
 * The Constitution of Mauritius was altered by Letters Patent dated 16th September, 1885. (See Part II.)

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
16. Seychelles	Nominated Council	Mauritius.
17. Anguilla	Composite Council.	S. Kitts and Leeward Islands
In Colonies or Provinces marked with two asterisks, the Council or Upper Chamber is elective		
In the rest it is nominated by the Crown.		

CHAPTER II.

THE GOVERNOR.

§ I. *The different Classes of Governors, &c., the duration of their Office, &c.*

5. The Officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government of a Colony is usually styled Governor, or Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or Captain-General. The titles of Governor-in-Chief and Governor-General have been at different times given to Governors whose commissions have comprised several distinct Colonies.

6. A Governor-in-Chief administers the Government of every Colony comprised within his Command whenever he is present therein; but the administration of a Colony during his absence is intrusted to an officer appointed by the Crown, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor; or (in some cases) Administrator of the Government, or President of the Council.

The following are Governments in Chief:

1. The Dominion of Canada, which includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, N.-W. Territories, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Prince Edward Island.

2. Jamaica, to which are attached,
Honduras.*

Turks Islands.

3. The Windward Islands, composed of, †
Barbados. Grenada.

St. Vincent.

Tobago.

St. Lucia

4. The Leeward Islands, composed of,
Antigua.
St. Christopher's.

Dominica.
Nevis.

Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.

5. The West Africa Settlements, composed of, †
Sierra Leone. Gambia.

Gold Coast.

Lagos.

7. Of these Officers, Governors are appointed under the Sign Manual and Signet. Every such person is appointed during Her Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years from the assumption of his duties. If, through death, absence, or otherwise, he should become incapable of acting, the Government devolves on such Officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Charter of Government or in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

8. By the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 76, it is enacted, that Letters Patent shall not take effect in any Colony until published there, and that appointments by Letters Patent shall become void unless so published within a specified period.

9. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that all Patents, Commissions, or other Authorities for the exercise of offices in the Colonies held during pleasure, shall continue in force until the expiration of eighteen months from the demise of the Crown.

§ II. *Authority of the Governor in relation to Her Majesty's Troops.*

10. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the Command of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled to receive the Allowances annexed to that Command, or to take the immediate direction of any Military Operations, or except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate Military Officers, without the concurrence of the Officer in Command of the Forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that Officer.

11. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a Foreign Enemy, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's Troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the Officer in Command of the Forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on Escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony. In all these matters, however, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the Officer in Command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the Troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that Officer shall consider open to Military objection.

12. The Governor, as the Queen's Representative, will give the "word" in all places within his Government.

13. On the other hand, the Officer in Command of the Forces will determine all Military details respecting the Distribution and Movement of the Troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

14. The Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department in a Colony, the Regimental duty and discipline of the Troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate Military Officers.

15. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the Sentences of Courts-martial, excepting Sentences of Death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the Queen, by the Officer administering the Civil Government.

* By Letters Patent dated the 2nd of October, 1864, British Honduras was constituted a separate colony, with a Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

† By Her Majesty's Charter of the 24th of July, 1874, the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the West Africa Settlements, and formed a separate Colony, under the style of the Gold Coast Colony. By Charter dated 14th Jan., 1880, Lagos has been constituted a separate Government.—Ed. C. O. LARSEN.

‡ By Her Majesty's Charter of 17th March, 1885, Barbados was constituted a separate Government.

16. He makes the Officer administering the Civil Government Returns of the state and condition of the Troops of the Military departments, of the Stores, Magazines and Fortifications within the Colony and furnishes duplicates of all such Returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the Military Authorities at home, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed.
17. On the receipt of the annual Mutiny Act, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces communicates to the Civil Authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.
18. And in the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a Foreign Enemy, and becoming the scene of active Military Operations, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces assumes the entire Military Authority over the Troops.
19. The above Regulations will hold good, though the Governor may be a Military Officer senior in rank to the Officer in Command of the Forces.
20. If several Colonies are comprised in one Military Command, the Officer in Command of the whole may transfer Troops from one Colony to another on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the Troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the Officer commanding the Forces in the Colony for which Troops are required. But the Officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the Troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.
21. Except in the case of the North American Colonies, Colonies comprised under one Government in Chief are to be treated, for Military purposes, as a single Colony. Natal, for the same purpose, will be considered part of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

§ III. *General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.*

22. The powers of every Officer, administering a Colonial Government, are conferred, and his duties for the most part defined in Her Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished. The following is a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is invested, subject to the special law of each Colony:—
23. He is empowered to grant a pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial Courts of justice.
24. He may pardon persons imprisoned in Colonial Gaols under sentence of a Court-martial; but this is not to be done without consulting the Officer in command of the Forces.
25. He has in general the power of remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may accrue to the Queen, but if the fine exceeds 50*l.*, he is in some Colonies only at liberty to suspend the payment of it until Her Majesty's pleasure can be known.
26. The Moneys to be expended for the Public Service are issued under his Warrant, as the law may in each particular case direct.
27. The Governor of a Colony has usually the power of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probate of wills, unless other provision be made by Charter of Justice or local law. He has also, in many cases, the presentation to benefices of the Church of England in the Colony, subject to rules hereinafter laid down. (See Ch. 4, sec. 1, par. 81.)
28. He has the power, in the Queen's name, of issuing writs for the election of Representative Assemblies and Councils, of convoking and proroguing Legislative Bodies, and of dissolving those which are liable to dissolution.
29. He confers appointments to Offices within the Colony, either absolute, where warranted by local laws, or temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to Her Majesty's Government.
30. In Colonies possessing responsible Government, he has, with his Council, the entire power of suspending or dismissing public servants who hold during pleasure. In other Colonies he has the power of suspending them from the exercise of their functions under certain regulations, which must be strictly observed, and a limited power of dismissal.
31. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in Office or not, whenever he may think fit, and particularly the oath of Allegiance provided by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 48, s. 1.
32. He has the power of granting or withholding his assent to any Bills which may be passed by the Legislative bodies.
33. But he is required, in various cases, by his Instructions, to reserve such Bills for the Royal Assent, or to assent to them only with a clause suspending their operation until they are confirmed by the Crown. These cases are not defined alike in all Instructions; but they comprise, generally speaking, matters touching the Currency, the Army and Navy, Differential Duties, the effect of Foreign Treaties, and any enactments of an unusual nature touching the Prerogative or the rights of Her Majesty's Subjects not resident in the Colony.
34. If anything should happen which may be for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's Commission and Instructions, he may take order for the present therein.
35. He is not to declare or make war against any foreign State, or against the subjects of any foreign State. Aggression he must at all times repel to the best of his ability; and he is to use his best endeavours for the suppression of piracy.
36. His attention is at all times to be directed to the state of discipline and equipment of Militia and Volunteers in the Colony, and when either Force may be embodied, he should send home monthly Returns, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.
37. Periodical Reports on this subject, which may not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book" hereinafter noticed.
38. He is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without Her Majesty's permission.
39. He is prohibited from receiving Presents, pecuniary or valuable, from the Inhabitants of the Colony, or any class of them, during the Continuance of his office, and from giving such Presents; and this Rule is to be equally observed on leaving his office.
40. In cases where money has been subscribed, with a view of marking public approbation of the Governor's conduct, it may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.
41. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to Her Majesty

CHAPTER III.

§ I. *Legislative Councils and Assemblies*

42. Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown consist, generally speaking, in part of the principal Executive Officers of the Colony, and in part of private persons appointed by name; the former being usually termed Official, and the latter, Unofficial Members. The proportions are prescribed by the respective charters or Commissions or Instructions to Governors.

43. The precedence of the Members of Council between themselves is regulated by the Royal Instructions. In some cases, that precedence depends on seniority of appointment alone, but in other cases that rule is qualified by assigning to the Official Members of Council precedence over the Unofficial Members.

44. When a vacancy occurs by the demise, resignation, &c., of a Legislative Councillor appointed by name, the Governor may in general appoint provisionally to such vacancy until Her Majesty's Pleasure may be known.

45. The general rule is, that no Member of Council may, on pain of vacating his seat, absent himself for more than six months except by leave of the Governor, whose power is limited to granting a leave of absence in some cases of twelve, and in others of eighteen months. Any more protracted leave of absence must be granted by the Crown.

46. In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies, the initiation of all laws belongs in general to the Governor.

47. In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute law that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

48. In every Colony the Governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the Legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding.

49. Laws are in some cases passed with suspending clauses; that is, although assented to by the Governor they do not come into operation or take effect in the Colony until they shall have been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and in other cases Parliament has for the same purpose empowered the Governor to reserve Laws for the Crown's assent, instead of himself assenting or refusing his assent to them.

50. Every Law which has received the Governor's assent (unless it contains a suspending clause) comes into operation immediately or at the time specified in the Law itself. But the Crown retains power to disallow the Law; and if such power be exercised at any time afterwards, the Law ceases to have operation from the date at which such disallowance is published in the Colony.

51. In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a suspending clause, is not signified by Order in Council unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the suspending clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the colony.

52. In Crown Colonies the allowance or disallowance of any Law is generally signified by despatch.

53. In some cases a period is limited, after the expiration of which Local Enactments, though not actually disallowed, cease to have the authority of law in the Colony, unless before the lapse of that time Her Majesty's confirmation of them shall have been signified there; but the general rule is otherwise.

54. In Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, Laws purport to be made by the Queen or by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf or sometimes by the Governor alone, omitting any express reference to Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly. They are almost invariably designated as Acts. In Colonies not having such Assemblies, Laws are designated as Ordinances, and purport to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council (or in British Guiana of the Court of Policy).

55. In West Indian Islands or African Settlements which form part of any general Government, every Bill or Draft Ordinance must be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief before it receives the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator. If the Governor-in-Chief shall consider any amendment indispensable, he may either require that amendment to be made before the law is brought into operation, or he may authorize the Officer administering to assent to the Bill or Draft on the express engagement of the Legislature to give effect to the Governor-in-Chief's recommendation by a supplementary Enactment.

§ II. *The Executive Council.*

56. The Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice. In some cases, by local Enactment, he can only act with this advice; but, generally speaking, he is not absolutely precluded from acting without it if the public interest requires him to do so. But in this case he must conform to certain special Rules laid down in his Instructions; which likewise prescribe the course to be taken by Councillors in recording their opinion in opposition to the Governor's.

57. In Colonies possessing what is called Responsible Government the Governor is empowered by his Instructions to appoint and remove Members of the Executive Council, it being understood that Councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their resignation to the Governor or discontinue the practical exercise of their functions in analogy with the usage prevailing in the United Kingdom.

58. In other Colonies the Executive Council when separate from the Legislative Council commonly consists of certain principal officers of the Local Government with or without an admixture of Unofficial Members.

59. These Councillors are appointed by the Governor's Instructions or by Warrant from the Crown, the Governor having in some cases the power of making provisional appointments, subject to the Crown's confirmation.

60. They may be dismissed by the Crown alone, but may be suspended by the Governor, following, as far as the nature of the case will allow, his General Instructions as to the suspension of Public Officers.

61. In the West India Colonies, possessing Representative Assemblies, the Councils in some cases possess, concurrently with the Governor, a judicial authority as a Court of Error, and in some cases they also audit the public accounts.

62. To the Executive Council, associated with the Chief Judge of the Colony, is also in general entrusted the duty of administering to the Governor, on his arrival, the usual oaths of office; which being done, the Governor administers to the Members of the Executive Council, and others, the oaths of office to be taken by them respectively. Each new Member of Council, on his appointment, is also required to take the oaths applying to his particular case.

CHAPTER IV.

§ I. *Appointments to Public Offices.*

63. The regulations comprised in this Chapter are not intended to apply to Colonies under responsible Government, in which appointments to Public Offices are made by the Governor with advice of his Executive Council, and are not authorized or confirmed by any Commission or Warrant from the Queen.

64. In other Colonies Public Offices are generally granted in the name of Her Majesty, and holden during Her Majesty's Pleasure. In some cases, however, it is specially provided by law that they shall be granted by the Governor or by the Governor in Council or by some judicial authority, and in some few cases they are holden during good behaviour.

65. The general rule is, that all Public Offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in Her Majesty's name. The appointment may be made either provisionally, when the Instrument is issued under authority of Her Majesty's General Instructions and subject to the Royal approval, or absolutely, when the Instrument is issued in pursuance of Her Majesty's Special Instructions, which Special Instructions are conveyed to the Governor generally in the form of Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

66. The distinction between Offices which are, and Offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinction. Offices are classed under three heads:—1, those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum; 2, those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum; 3, and those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.

67. When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity.

68. When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally and intends to fill it finally, which recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

69. When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the Office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by Her Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead. In these cases the confirmation or other final appointment takes place in the form already mentioned, of a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.*

70. It is of course impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will, or will not, be ultimately sanctioned and confirmed by the Queen; but in general it may be stated, that Her Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious Public Servants, than appointments made in favour of persons new to the Public Service; and that when any new Office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new Offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment will be made directly from this country.

71. Appointments of gentlemen connected with the Governor, or who have accompanied him to the Colony as Private Secretaries or otherwise, are open to much objection, and will rarely be confirmed. Provisional appointments of this kind should be reported to the Secretary of State without any recommendation as to the mode in which the Office shall be permanently filled. Should such an appointment be made at a time when a Governor is about leave the Colony, his Successor will be expected to report on the mode in which the Office should be permanently filled.

72. It is further to be understood, that, in determining the propriety of appointments from this Country or from the Colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each Colony, and to the number of properly qualified Candidates among whom the Local Authorities may have the opportunity of making a selection.

73. In the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make, once in each year, a *Confidential Report* of the claims of Candidates, whether already employed in the Public Service or not, whom he may consider to possess those qualifications, in order that, when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him additional means, besides the immediate recommendation of the Governor, for judging how far the particular Candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a Candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in that or in any other Colony. The Governor will ascertain and report upon the qualifications of other Candidates, of whom he may have less knowledge, when he sees sufficient reason for supposing that the Public Service might gain by their admission into it; but in the application of these Rules much must be left to the Governor's discretion.

* This provision is practically obsolete. See Circular Despatch, September 30, 1869.

74. In reporting a vacancy in any Office under the Crown, of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.* per annum, or in reporting the creation of any such office, the Governor will furnish in the form of the Schedule inserted in the Appendix (p. 286), and in duplicate, full particulars respecting the nature and incidents of the office, and will state in the covering despatch whether persons filling that or similar offices have been usually selected by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

75. In the case of the Chief Judicial and Chief Fiscal Offices in a Colony in which the Crown is responsible for the appointments, local connexion with the Colony by birth, family ties, or otherwise, will be considered, generally speaking, to render a candidate ineligible.

76. All salaried Public Officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking without leave from the Governor approved by the Secretary of State. A general rule this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

77. No Public Officer is to undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

78. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or in the Military and Commissariat Departments, shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made immediately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in this Country. Promotions in the Civil Service of half-pay Officers are also to be notified forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the respective authorities.

79. No paid officer under the Government of a Colony can be permitted to be the Editor of a newspaper, or to take any active part in the management of it. He may furnish articles signed with his name upon objects of general interest, abstaining from writing on questions which can properly be called political, or discussing the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, and from furnishing any articles whatever to a newspaper which, in commenting on the measures of the Government, should habitually exceed the bounds of fair and temperate discussion. If the authorship of anonymous articles should be brought home to any Officer, or if, in articles bearing his signature, he should discuss any political subject, or the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, he will be liable to be removed from Office.

80. No Public Officer is allowed to receive a Grant of money by a Colonial Legislature, if such Grant has not been initiated or authorised by the Governor.

§ 11. Suspension and Dismissal from Office.

81. Holders of patent offices may be removed from such offices by the Governor and Council under the second section of the Act 22, Geo. 3, c. 75 (amended by 54 Geo. 3, c. 61); but care must be taken that the officer is heard after being apprised of the charge against him, and it will be convenient that the course prescribed in case of suspension should be pursued in any proceedings for removal.

82. Against any such removal an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, which should be prosecuted like any other appeal.

83. The following Rules, unless the mode of suspension is otherwise provided for by some local law, must be strictly observed in proceeding to suspend from the exercise of his office any public officer who has been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, or whose emoluments exceed 100*l.* a year.

84. The Governor shall signify to the officer, by a statement in writing, the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing before a day to be specified (which day must allow a reasonable interval for the purpose) any grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself.

85. If the officer does not furnish such statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or if he fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall apprise the officer that on a day (to be specified), the question of his suspension will be brought before the Executive Council (or, in British Guiana, before the official members of the Court of Policy), and that he will be allowed, and, if the Council so determine, required to appear before the Council and defend himself orally.

86. If any witnesses are examined by the Council, the officer must be allowed the opportunity of being present, and of putting questions on his own behalf. The officer must also be given a copy of any documentary evidence that is to be used against him, and that has not been already furnished to him.

87. If in the course of the inquiry further grounds of suspension are disclosed, the Governor, if he thinks fit to proceed upon such grounds, shall furnish the officer with a written statement thereof, and shall take the same steps as are above prescribed in respect of the original grounds of suspension.

88. If in any case the Governor considers that the interests of the public service require that an officer should cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office (as, for instance, in the custody of public money) instantly, or before the proceedings above prescribed can be completed, he may at once interdict the officer from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office. The Governor shall in all cases allow the interdicted officer to receive half the salary of his office, until proceedings for his suspension have been taken, and may in special cases allow a larger amount not exceeding the full salary; but no such officer can be formally suspended from his office or deprived of his whole salary, except upon formal proceedings as are above prescribed, which must in all cases be taken with as little delay as possible.

89. If upon the inquiry the Executive Council are of opinion that the officer deserves punishment, but not the full penalty of suspension, the Governor may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, or her permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due or about to become due to the officer.

90. If the officer is suspended or otherwise punished as above mentioned, the Governor shall, without loss of time, report the matter to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation, transmitting the minutes of Council, the written statements, and all material documents relating to the case.

If the officer is suspended, the Governor shall at the same time transmit the usual return required in the case of a vacancy. (A form will be found in the Appendix p. 337.)

91. If the officer is suspended, the Secretary of State, instead of confirming the suspension, may direct the Governor to subject the officer to one of the lesser punishments above mentioned; or if, in lieu of suspension, the officer has been so punished by the Governor, the Secretary of State may direct the Governor to reduce or to increase the punishment already awarded.

92. If the suspension of an officer is not approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, and no other punishment is awarded, the officer will be entitled to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended, even though the officer discharging the functions of the office in the meanwhile has been allowed to receive some portion of the salary of the office.

93. If the suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, all salary will cease from the day of suspension; and although the officer should be subsequently restored (as an act of indulgence), he will not be entitled to any portion of salary during the period of his suspension. Pending the decision of the Secretary of State the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may grant a small alimentary allowance to an officer who has been suspended, and who appears urgently to need such assistance.

94. An officer whose suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he should have paid contributions towards such allowance.

95. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a public officer, proceedings for his suspension upon any grounds involved in the criminal charge shall not be taken pending the criminal proceedings.

96. If an officer is convicted on a criminal charge the Governor may cause the proceedings of the Criminal Court on such charge to be laid before the Executive Council, and if the Council are of opinion that the officer should be suspended on account of the offence for which he has been convicted, he may thereupon be suspended without taking any of the proceedings above prescribed, but his suspension must be reported to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation.

96. (a) An officer acquitted on a criminal charge is not thereby rendered exempt from suspension on account of his conduct in the matter; and the Governor, if he thinks fit, may take the usual proceedings for the purpose.

96. (b) An officer who is under suspension may not leave the Colony, during the interval before he is reinstated or dismissed, without the leave of the Governor. If granted leave of absence the officer will not be entitled to any more salary than if he had remained in the Colony.

96. (c) Any officer, whether under suspension or not, who absents himself from the Colony without leave, will be held to have thereby vacated his office.

96. (d) An officer who has not been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, and whose emoluments do not exceed 100*l.* a year, may be dismissed by the Governor without the proceedings above prescribed; but in every such case the grounds of dismissal must be definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and the matter must be investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head of the department (if any). Such dismissals will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the dismissed officer must be forwarded to the Secretary of State without delay, with a short statement of the grounds of dismissal.

§ III. Pensions and Retiring Allowances.

97. In the absence of any local law, each application for a pension or retiring allowance as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits. Except in the case of Officers appointed prior to 5th August, 1829, the amount of pension to be granted, if any, will be generally regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Acts, 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 24, and 22 Vict. c. 26. But it must be clearly understood that the maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and that when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession, no pension will be granted, unless the retiring Officer had acquired a claim to Superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved. The cases of Officers having had private practice, whose services commenced after the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, and whose appointments may be abolished, will be specially considered.

98. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish certain particulars in each case, according to the form inserted in the Appendix (p. 337). (An extract of the Treasury Minute, and of a Report of Superannuation Committee, respecting the grant of retiring allowances to those who entered the service prior to 5th August, 1829, to those who entered it after that date, to professional Officers, and in regard to pensions granted on abolition of office, are printed at pp. 225-26 of the edition for 1881).

99. In case of Public Officers receiving salaries not exceeding 120*l.* per annum, the Governor, subject to revision by the Home Government, may decide on the amount of retiring allowance to be granted, in accordance with the general rules relating to pensions.

100. Pensions to Colonial Officers retiring on the ground of ill-health are subject as a general rule to this condition, that should the Officer's health be re-established, he is bound to accept, in lieu of his pension, any office, not inferior in value to that from which he retired, which the Secretary of State may think proper to confer on him, due regard being had to circumstances of climate.

101. Previously to making any payment in a Colony in respect of a pension, the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, will take care to inform himself whether any condition may have been attached to it, with reference to the employment, residence, or otherwise, of the claimant. If such condition shall exist, the Treasurer will have to produce as a voucher, in support of his account, a sufficient certificate or other proof that it has been complied with, and must withhold the payment of the pension until such document shall be furnished.

102. If an officer shall in any case retire on a pension, during a leave of absence, not obtained with a view to retirement, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

103. If in any Colony the law of the Colony shall vest in the retiring Officer, an unconditional right to the pension claimed, or is otherwise inconsistent with these rules, the case must of course be governed by the law and not by the rule. (See circular of 22nd May, 1873, as to mode of dealing for pension the purposes with the house allowances and fees of public officers, in Part IV of the edition for 1881.)

CHAPTER V.

§ I. *Salaries.*

104. On appointments to Offices, half salary, when so disposable by law, will be allowed, as a general rule, from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony: Provided that the Officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed, otherwise he will be allowed to draw half salary for such time only as ordinarily elapses between the departure of the mail (if any) from the point of embarkation and its arrival in the Colony; or if there be no mail route between his point of embarkation and his point of arrival in the Colony, for such time as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between such two points.

105. If, however, the Office is a new one, or if for any other reason there is no person drawing salary in respect of it, full salary may in special cases be allowed from the date of embarkation. If, on the other hand, the Officer previously holding the appointment in the Colony continues in the tenure of his Office until the arrival of his Successor, the latter Officer will not be entitled to any portion of salary until he has assumed the duties of his Office.

106. No advance of salary is allowed, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary of State; and the Officer to whom it may be granted must sign an agreement with the Crown Agents in the form inserted in the Appendix.* (Page 339.)

107. If any Office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead will receive half the salary of the Office. Should such person be the holder of another situation, but not performing the duties of it, he may receive half the salary of the Office in which he is so appointed to act, together with half the salary of his own Office.

108. Should the person so appointed by the Governor to a vacant Office be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own Office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary Office, together with the whole salary of his own Office; but as a general rule no person should be appointed to discharge at the same time the duties of two distinct Offices, whenever any other arrangement may be practicable.

109. The fees of the vacant Office (in the absence of any usage or law to the contrary) should be paid into the Colonial Treasury, from whence the acting Officer will receive one moiety, with such further portion as the Governor shall consider advisable, in case the services performed are of a special character or involve outlay.

110. Should the Officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily to a vacant Office be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw the full salary of that Office from the date at which he entered on the duties, if no portion of the salary during that period has been drawn by the former occupant of the Office; but from the date from which he draws such full salary, he will not be entitled to salary on account of any other Office which he may have held at the same time.

111. If any Colonial Officer desires part of his salary to be paid by the Crown Agents in this country, he must give his assent in writing to the following condition, viz., that the proposed part payment shall in no case be made until the Crown Agents have been furnished with a certificate from the proper Colonial authority to the effect that the Officer continued to hold his appointment during the period for which such part payment is claimed.†

112. The Colonial Government, on timely application from the Officer, is to transmit such a certificate to the Crown Agents, furnishing the Officer with a duplicate.†

113. The following Rules are to be observed in regard to the salary to be drawn by Officers appointed to the provisional administration of Governments, or transferred from one Government to another:—

Whenever the Government of a Colony may be vacated by the death, recall, or resignation of the holder of it, or when the Governor may be absent on leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government shall (if previously resident in the Colony) receive half of the salary of the Governor; and the full "Table Allowance," in cases where any such allowance is made.

Should any Officer in the Civil Service of a Colony be called to administer the Government of a Colony in either of the aforesaid cases, he will (if no other arrangement has been made and sanctioned on his assumption of the Government) be entitled to receive only the Governor's half salary, and no part of his own salary, unless the Governor's half salary should be less than double his own whole salary, in which case he will receive half of each.

Should the person called to the administration have been removed from the Public Service in another Colony for the purpose, he shall receive, during a *vacancy* of the Government to which he shall so have been called, and until the embarkation of his Successor, the whole salary of the Governor; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

But during the period in which he may continue to administer such Government, on whole salary, he will not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the Office from which he may have been removed; and from the period at which the newly-appointed Governor shall become entitled to half salary, the Officer provisionally administering shall receive only the other half; and "Table Allowance," as above stated. Whether he can in this case draw also half the salary of his own Office will depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and will be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

Should a Government be vacant by reason of the *absence on leave* of the Governor (who would * Crown Agents, by letter of September 9, 1871 (communicated to Governors in a Circular of September 13) were directed to consider it as a standing instruction that advances of salary should only be made on execution of written guarantee, from a responsible third person, for repayment of money in case of default.

† As to the mode of making such remittances through the Crown Agents, and the Forms to be used, see Circular Despatch of 21st April, 1877, and 7th April, 1880.

then be entitled to half salary), and should an Officer administering some other Government be called to the provisional administration of the Government temporarily vacant, such officer will be entitled to draw the half salary of the Government from which he may have so temporarily removed, together with the half salary of the Government which he may have been called provisionally to administer; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

If the period of a vacancy, or of the absence of a Governor, should exceed nine months and there should be any salary left for the purpose, the Secretary of State will be willing to make such arrangements as may appear reasonable for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

Officers in the provisional administration of Colonial Governments must, however, in all cases in which bills are drawn on the Paymaster-General, draw for the half salaries only of such Governments until they shall receive Notifications from the Colonial Office of the periods during which they may be entitled to full salary.

113A. Officers succeeding to the administration, or the provisional administration, of Colonial Governments, will be entitled to draw full or half salary, as the case may be, in respect of the day on which they assume their duties. The Officers whom they succeed will not be entitled to any payment for that day, excepting the half salary granted in cases of absence on leave.

114. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another, and comes to England first, he will usually receive the half salary of the Government which he relinquishes if it should be available, and not drawn by any other Officer, until the date of his embarkation from England for the Government to which he may be appointed.

115. If no portion of the salary of the Government from which such Governor is transferred is so available, but the half salary of the Government to which he may be appointed is available, he will usually receive the half salary of the latter.

116. If no half salary is available from either, he can receive no salary until he assumes his new Government.

117. When a Governor who has been transferred from one Government to another returns to this country, before proceeding to his new Government, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that such return is unavoidable, or in furtherance, of the public interests, before the Officer is allowed to receive any half salary. (See also circular of 8th January, 1873, as to the division of salary on the occasion of a change in the office of Governor.)

§ II. Leave of absence.

118. The Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such case must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case 100*l.*; they must also transmit a Certificate in the form inserted in the Appendix (page 339), and a similar Certificate in case the Governor should afterwards recommend an extension of leave. If the Officer is paid by fees, they must also report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorised allowance is on no account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

124. Stipendiary Magistrates on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned; and an absent officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies, receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers, may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant he leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the officer on leave must report himself, either personally or by letter, to the Colonial Office, producing or transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and he must notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subjected to Imperial audit, should also leave their address at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (Enclosure to circular despatch of the 30th November, 1880.)

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.*

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia, Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence, nor for him, with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence; or the Governor may give the officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting the application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.†

§ III. Passages.

137. The following is the scale of allowances to be granted from Imperial Funds to Governors, including in that term all Officers administering Colonial Governments, for their passages from this country:‡

Canada	£400	Natal	£450
British Columbia	600	St. Helena	300
Other Colonies in North America	300	Mauritius	700
Bermuda	350	Ceylon	700
West Indies: Governors	350	Labuan	500
" Lieutenant-Governors	250	Australian Colonies	800
" Administrators.	200	New Zealand	800
Malta	300	Hong Kong	800
Gibraltar	200	Straits Settlements	800
Siorra Leone	300	Falkland Islands	400
Gambia	250	Heligoland	50
Gold Coast	300	Fiji	800
Lagos	300	British Honduras	300
Cape of Good Hope	500		

* In Ceylon, except in cases of unforeseen emergency, extension of leave will be refused when the Governor has notified that he cannot conveniently be granted, and in the case of application for extension on other grounds than that of ill health half salary will not be granted without a reference to the Colony.—Secretary of State's Despatch, 196, 18th Nov., 1867.

† Note.—Special advantages as to leave of absence are granted to Officers on the West Coast of Africa. See Chapter XVIII of these Regulations.

‡ By Circular Despatch of August 1, 1871, Officers administering Governments in West Indies, other than Governors in Chief, are allowed leave of absence on full pay, for a period not exceeding three weeks at a time and thirty-one days in a year.

† A sum of £500 is granted as passage allowance in all cases of the transfer of a Governor from an Australian Colony to New Zealand, or vice versa.

138. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance on retiring or being removed from their Governments, but they must not draw for the amount without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State; if, however they come home on leave of absence, or are relieved at their own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed, they must provide their own passages. The return allowances of Governors, who may have left this country, before the 1st January, 1870, will be governed by the Regulations which were in force at the time of their leaving.

139. If a Governor is removed from one Government to another, he will not be entitled to passage allowance from the Colony from which he retires to this country, and likewise from hence to the Colony to which he is about to proceed, unless the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall be satisfied that his return to this country was unavoidable, or in furtherance of the public interests; but the allowance to be granted to him will be calculated by the Secretary of State and the Treasury according to the probable expense of the direct passage from one Colony to the other, estimated on the same principle as the passage allowance from England. In the case of a public functionary (not a Governor) or other person resident in a Colony, who may be appointed to the Government of another Colony, the same principle will be followed by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as nearly as circumstances will admit. In the case of a Governor who may return to this country for other reasons than those above stated, he will be entitled to the single passage allowance from England to his new Colony, unless that allowance be greater than the sum which might have been allowed for a direct journey from the old Colony to the new one, in which case the smaller amount only will be allowed.

140. Whenever a Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to a Colony in which a Superior Governor is resident, and exercising all the functions of his Office, he will be entitled to receive a moiety of the Passage Allowance assigned by the Regulations to the Governor under whom he is about to serve.

141. Passage allowances will also be made from Imperial Funds to persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and to Bishops receiving salaries from Imperial Funds, while on their Visitation Tours. When a Bishop's stipend ceases to be paid from Imperial Funds, his passage allowances will also cease.

142. No passage in Her Majesty's ships is to be given to Colonial Officers at the public expense except on the application of the Senior Officer of the Civil Department on the spot to the Senior Naval Officer present. The expense for the entertainment of passengers will not be paid by the public, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies should consider that the passage was properly applied for, and that the expense should be so paid. Whenever a Governor has occasion to apply to the Senior Naval Officer for a passage in one of Her Majesty's Ships for himself, or for any Functionary under his Government, he must immediately report the case to the Secretary of State, informing him at the same time of the circumstances under which the application was made.

143. The passage expenses of a Governor-in-Chief visiting his subordinate Governments, will be defrayed from Imperial Funds; but not so his expenses while visiting different ports within his immediate Government.

144. If a Governor is proceeding on a Tour of Inspection or Duty within the limits of his Government, such passages must be limited to himself, his Secretary, and their personal attendants, and not include other Officers, or members of his family.

145. When a Governor is proceeding to another Colony to administer the Government temporarily, or returning to his own Government, he will be allowed, from Imperial Funds, such expenses as the Secretary of State may deem to have been reasonably incurred for the removal of himself and his family.

146. Subject to Article 149, the expense for the entertainment on board of Her Majesty's Ships of a Governor, Bishop, or any other Public Officer so entertained, must be paid to the Paymaster of the Ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible before leaving the Ship.

147. If such expense is to be charged on the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, it may be defrayed by a Bill drawn in the former case on the Paymaster-General, and in the latter case on the Colonial Government. Such Bills must be drawn at not less than ten days' sight, either by the Governor or with his written sanction. In case the expense is to be borne on Imperial Funds, the Governor will report, by the first opportunity, his having given such sanction, and will direct the Public Officer to whom it may have been given to transmit an immediate and direct advice to the Secretary of State of his having drawn the Bill, and to forward at the same time the Governor's sanction for his having done so, and a Receipt from the Paymaster of the vessel for the amount so drawn.

148. The rates at which passages in Her Majesty's ships will be paid to the Captains or Commanding Officers at whose table passengers may be entertained, are as follows:—

I. For any Governor whose salary is not less than 3,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of allowances—and for Commanders-in-Chief of Forces, if Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, or Major Generals, 4*l.* per diem for the seven days, and afterwards 2*1s.* a day.

II. For any other Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 3*l.* per diem for the first seven days and afterwards 2*1s.* a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, &c., 2*1s.* a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age, for every day they shall be entertained at the Captain's table.

IV. For Colonial Bishops, and for individuals other than those above stated, entertained at the Captain's table, 2*1s.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 1*5s.* a day afterwards; and the proportions with respect to age and sex, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

149. When a Governor or other Public Officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a Tour of Inspection which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem will in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, it must form a subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

149A. When a Governor, or other public officer, disembarks for the purpose of performing *bonâ fide* public service, and has not been able to give the Captain or Commanding Officer beforehand such information as to the days on which he would be absent from the ship as would prevent expense in

preparing for his entertainment on those days, one-half of the rates of allowance above authorized will be payable in respect of such absence.

149n. For the purpose of computing the seven days referred to in Clause 149, each day in respect of which a charge for entertainment is made at half of the higher rate is to be counted as a full day. (See Circular, 21st June, 1880.)

150. Payment for entertainment in Her Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinner meals taken on board.

151. When Governors, Bishops,* or other Officers who may be entitled to conveyance at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have to obtain passages in mail packets or private ships, it will be necessary that certified statements of the expenses and of the dates at which they were incurred should, without delay, be sent to the Colonial Office, supported by such vouchers as can be reasonably be procured. Evidence of the ordinary kind, as reference to a tariff (if any), or the certificate of two merchants, should, as a rule, be forwarded, that the rate of charge is usual or reasonable. The statements of other Officers than the Governor must bear his counter-signature of approval. The expenditure will be subject to review, and, if necessary, to disallowance, by the Secretary of State; and it will be desirable, though not indispensable, that his sanction should be obtained before Bills be drawn for the sums spent. Such Bills should be drawn on the Paymaster-General, at not less than ten days' sight and an immediate and direct advice should, in each case, be sent to the Secretary of State.

152. Any question that may arise in connection with passage allowances, &c., and may not have been provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be separately considered and decided by the Secretary of State.

153. Whenever any person in this country shall be appointed to any Office, the salary and fees (if any) attached to which do not exceed 500*l.* per annum, in a Colony not possessing a Representative Assembly,† the Crown Agents for the Colonies will secure and pay for his passage to the Colony, also those of his wife and children, not exceeding four persons besides himself. The person so appointed will be required to execute an "Agreement" in the form inserted in the Appendix (Page 340). See Circular 20th April, 1871.

154. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

CHAPTER VI.

§ I. Precedency, *Victoria Cross, Foreign Orders, Salutes, and Flags.*

155. The precedency of Colonial Officers is in some cases determined by Colonial enactments by Royal Charters, by Instructions communicated either under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority, Governors are to guide themselves by the subjoined table.

156. †Table of precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

§ The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Members of the Executive Council.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Puisne Judges.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if below the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Collector of Customs.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

} Not being Members of
Executive Council.

157. In Courts for the trial of Piracy, the Members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief

* As to leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of Officers on West Coast of Africa, see Chapter XVIII.

† Medical Officers appointed to British Guiana are not allowed passage for their wives or families, and their own passage allowance must not exceed £30, and no passages are granted to the wives and families of European Officers proceeding to the West Coast of Africa.

‡ The table of precedence within the Dominion of Canada is given in Appendix 18, p. 351.

§ The Military and Naval Officers upon whom the command would devolve, in the absence of superior officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior officers. Circular, 2nd August, 1884.)

(where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

158. Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in the British Colonies; but in the absence of any special Instructions from the Queen, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned Colonial Officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the Colony under his Government.

159. The Queen's Warrants instituting "the Victoria Cross" and extending it to Local Forces in the Colonies, and the Queen's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, are inserted in the Appendix (pages 340-43). The Regulations relating to Salutes are contained in the Chapter of "The Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service" which is supplied to every Governor. (See Circular 16th January, 1873, as to the relative position of Naval and Military Officers when taking part in ceremonies on shore. See Circular 30th August, 1873, as to the position to be assigned to a Naval Officer when sitting as a Member of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship. See Circular of 24th October, 1879, as to precedence of ex-Members of Executive Council who have been allowed to retain to the title of Honourable within the Colony.)

A Colonial Governor absent from his Colony on leave, or otherwise than on a Special Mission expressly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, is not entitled to any salute, or to fly any flag, as these attributes are only allowable when he is actually representing the Sovereign. A Governor so absent should promptly decline all salutes or other official recognitions of a Royal character from any Foreign Ship or Troops; but he should avail himself of any offer made to him to be received on board, or to be conveyed by Her Majesty's ships or boats; though he cannot demand this attention. (Enclosed in Circular, 26th September, 1879.)

(1.) Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's ships, for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony, the Senior Officer present may direct the special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such Flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of his Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1872.

(2.) If the Senior Officer considers it in any circumstances undesirable to hoist the Flag, he is to inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Admiralty.

(3.) In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the official proceeding on the mission. (See Circular, 19 April, 1880.)

§ II. Colonial Uniforms.

160. The Uniform which was formerly worn by certain Colonial Civil Officers has been discontinued and the Uniform of Her Majesty's Civil Service in this country has been substituted for it. But Officers who have already worn the old Uniform may, if they prefer it, continue to wear it, subject to the limitation contained in paragraph 164.

161. The Civil Uniform of the First Class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Trinidad, and the Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and the Uniform of the Second Class will be worn by Governors of Colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, and by Lieutenant-Governors.

162. The Uniform of the Third Class will be worn by Officers administering the Government of any Colony, but not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and may be worn by Members of the Colonial Ministry in Colonies having Responsible Government, and by Official Members of the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and of Executive Councils or Councils of Government in other Colonies.

163. Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty, obtained through the Secretary of State, the Uniform of the Fourth Class may be worn by Heads of Principal Departments not having a seat in the Executive Council, or Council of Government, or in the Legislature; and the Uniform of the Fifth Class may be worn by Heads of Subordinate Departments and Chief Assistants in the Principal Departments; but permission to wear the Uniform of the Fourth or Fifth Class shall not be given to the holder of any office in regard to which the Queen shall not have sanctioned the use of such Uniform. Private Secretaries to Governors or Officers administering the Government of all Colonies may wear the Uniform of the Fifth Class. (The following Circulars relate to Uniforms, viz., those of 15th February, 1859; 14th July, 1860; 16th July, 1864; 17th February, 1873; 5th August, 1873; 19th November, 1873; 22nd December, 1873; 31st March, 1880.)

164. No person is entitled without the consent of the Queen to wear the Uniform attached to any Office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor, made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases of long or meritorious service. No retired Officer will be allowed to wear any other Uniform than that which was attached to his Office during his tenure of it and which he has actually worn.

CHAPTER VII.

CORRESPONDENCE.

§ I. *Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain exceptions in the West Indies and West Africa) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

165. Governors, or Officers administering Colonial Governments, must address the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department alone on all matters connected with their Government.

166. Every communication, therefore, to whatever Public Department in this Country it may more

immediately relate, must in the first instance be addressed to the Secretary of State, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; but in cases in which the Colonial Office is merely the channel of communicating with other Departments, the matter to be reported may be embodied in a memorandum addressed to the Department concerned, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in a covering despatch.

167. The Governor's Despatches should be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on folio paper of uniform size; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

168. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in Her Majesty's Government.

169. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs of each despatch should be numbered, and if it consists of two or more sheets the pages should be numbered.

170. When any Colonial or Imperial law, or any previous letters or despatches, are referred to, they must be described by their numbers and dates, either in the body of the despatch or in the margin.

171. Each despatch must be docketed. The docket should specify the date and place of which the despatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the despatch, and the number of its enclosures.

172. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the despatch to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

173. The enclosures must be copied separately on folio paper, corresponding in size with the despatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink; the paragraphs of each enclosure should be numbered. If an enclosure should be a copy of a despatch or letter, it should be preceded by a heading designating the person by whom, the person to whom, it is written, and the date. If it be a copy of a petition or memorial, a similar descriptive heading should be prefixed.

174. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language, translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

175. The enclosures are also to be paged consecutively through the whole series; but each enclosure should be separately numbered, and docketed like the despatch, and the docket should specify that the document is an "Enclosure in — despatch, No. — of —."

176. If any printed documents are transmitted as enclosures, six copies of each should be sent, if they are easily to be procured. In case of newspapers or other printed documents, of which only a portion may require attention, the portion referred to should be cut out, and pasted on foolscap paper, with a note at the head of the date and title of the paper from which it is extracted, the five extra copies required being annexed in an appendix.*

177. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule, and likewise with a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion, in lieu of a separate acknowledgment of each despatch.† Duplicates of all important despatches, and of their principal enclosures, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no telegraphic communication.

177A. With the view of facilitating the despatch of business, and of guarding against neglect or undue delay in the conduct of correspondence, the Governor of a Colony will send home by the first mail of every month.

(1.) A schedule of despatches received from the Secretary of State which have been more than a month in his hands without an answer.

(2.) A schedule of despatches sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State which appear to have remained unanswered for more than one month after having been received.

It should be stated in each case whether any inconvenience is occurring, or likely to occur, by delay in answering. (Enclosure to Circular, 26 October, 1880.)

178. All addresses or petitions to the Queen, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper. Protests by Legislative or Executive Councillors should be unfailingly sent home, and if questions respecting legislative proceedings are referred to the Secretary of State, the reference must always be accompanied by extracts from those proceedings.

179. Every Legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that, in his opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto, or ought not to be, and also by a report from the Governor, or from the Law Officer, giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act, the motive in which it originated, and any legal or political question which it may involve. Such a report should be sent separately with any Act of unusual importance. Other Acts may be transmitted in batches as they receive the Governor's assent.

180. For the due preparation of Drafts of Acts, special rules are laid down in the Governor's Instructions.

181. Every Act must be enrolled in the Chief Clerk of Justice in the Colony. For the practice of engrossing and enrolling Acts in this country, see the Appendix (Page 343).

182. In the month of January each year, or as soon after as may be practicable, a complete collection should be published, for general information, of all Acts or Ordinances enrolled during the preceding year, and six copies of such collection of Acts, &c., shall be sent home.

183. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State in a more unreserved manner than a Public Despatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such

* See Circular, 12th March, 1884.

† CIRCULAR.

SR.—It is required by the 177th Clause of the Colonial Regulations that duplicates of all important Despatches, and of their principal Enclosures should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no telegraphic communication. The great and increasing facilities of Postal and Telegraphic communication render it unnecessary that this rule should be maintained, except in cases when the loss of a Despatch would be of such very serious public importance as that no means of security against its non-arrival should be neglected. In these cases the duplicate should still be sent by the following mail. A duplicate of the Schedule of Despatches sent by each mail should be sent by the next opportunity. You will issue the instructions necessary to give effect to these alterations in the existing rule.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Digitized by Google Your most obedient humble Servant,

communication should be marked "Confidential;" but care must be taken that the regular series of Despatches shall contain a full account of all important transactions in the Colony, so that when Parliament may call for information as to any of those transactions a clear and connected view of what has taken place may be afforded by the numbered Despatches, without adding those which are "Confidential."

184. It will, however, rest with the Secretary of State in every case to decide whether such "Confidential" Despatches are or are not to be considered and recorded as public documents.

185. No allowance on account of travelling expenses will be made to any Officer or other person bringing Despatches to this Department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

186. Every Governor is enjoined to cause the Secretary of State's Despatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, whether "Confidential" or not, to be deposited in the Government House, if this has been the usual place of deposit for them, or in some other safe Building belonging to the Government.

187. Governors are forbidden to withdraw any public document so deposited, on retiring from their Governments.

188. Governors are also forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State's Despatches, or Instructions, or to allow them to be taken, unless under a general or special authority from the Secretary of State. But when Responsible Government is established the Governor is generally at liberty to communicate to his Advisers all Despatches not "Confidential." (By Circular of 10 July, 1871, Despatches are reclassified:—1. *Numbered*, which a Governor may publish unless directed not to do so. 2. *Secret*, which he may, if he thinks fit, communicate, under the obligation of secrecy, to his Executive Council, and may make public if he thinks it necessary. 3. *Confidential*, which are addressed to a Governor personally, and which he is forbidden to make known without express authority.)

§ II. *Mode in which the Officers administering subordinate Governments are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

189. The Colonies of Barbados,† St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are consolidated into one General Government, called the Government of the Windward Islands; the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, into a second, called the Government of the Leeward Islands; and the Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos into a third, called the Government of the West Africa* Settlements. The Officers administering the subordinate Governments are, in the West Indies, called Lieutenant-Governors or Presidents, in the West Africa Settlements, Administrators.

190. The correspondence of the Governors-in-Chief with the Secretary of State must be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding Regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of Despatches, relating to each Colony within their respective Commands, detached and separate from the rest.

191. During the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any Island or Settlement comprised within his Command, the Officer administering the Government of that Island or Settlement should correspond with him on all subjects connected with this Office, and should transmit to him all Official Reports and information touching the same, and should apply to him for all such instructions as he may require for his guidance in the discharge of his duties.

192. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any subordinate Government within the limits of his Command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that immediate instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State, the Officer administering a subordinate Government is authorised to apply to the Secretary of State direct for instructions in relation thereto, if by so doing the Secretary of State can receive his Despatch at an earlier date than would be practicable through the intervention of the Governor-in-Chief.

193. Every such Officer will be required to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor-in-Chief, or Officer administering the General Government, a copy of every Despatch or communication which he may, under this permission, address direct to the Secretary of State.

194. The Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such Despatch, as may be most expedient, either to the Governor-in-Chief or direct to the Officer from whom he may have received it transmitting in the latter case a copy of the answer to the Governor-in-Chief.

195. Officers administering subordinate Governments will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-Chief, by the general Regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

196. So long as the Governor-in-Chief is not present within the limits of his command, the above instructions must be understood to attach to the Acting Governor-in-Chief.

§ III. *Military Correspondence.*

197. The Governors of Colonies, commanding Her Majesty's Troops therein must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for War, in the following manner:—

198. Whatever relates to the discipline of the Troops, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established Service, or to the relief of the Troops after their time of local Service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of Her Majesty's Land Forces, will properly form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War exclusively.

199. In the event of actual hostilities with any Foreign Enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the troops for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

200. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any Military Convention with the Officer in command of the Troops of any Foreign Power, a Governor commanding Her Majesty's Troops will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Secretary of

* The West Africa Settlements are now divided into two Governments of the "West Africa Settlements" and the "Gold Coast Colony"—(F.D. C.O.L.)

† In 1894 Barbados was constituted a separate Government (vide supra. Part II.).

State for War, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

201. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's Military Reports intelligible, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, to topics connected with his Civil Authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the questions of Civil Government to which he may thus have had occasion to advert.

202. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's Civil and Military Correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect, and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, it will best fulfil the joint pleasure of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his Civil Correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no Military Command, and *vice versa*. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of powers did not exist.

203. The preceding instructions will apply also to the Governor's Correspondence respecting the Service of the Commissariat.

204. The respective officers employed under the War Office are in all cases without exception to give timely notice to Governors of any communications which they may intend to send home, affording such Governors or the orders given by them, so that Her Majesty's Government may be simultaneously made acquainted with the opinions of the Governors and with the opinion of those Officers on any matter on which it is requisite that the views of both should be known.

205. When the Civil Governor of a Colony shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military as well as civil considerations, or which require the decision or concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, the Governor will first communicate with the Officer in Command of the Forces in the Colony respecting the matters in question; and having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereupon, he will transmit the same with his own report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

206. The Officer in command of the Forces is similarly instructed, to obtain the opinion of the Governor before reporting to the Secretary of State for War, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed, on any matter which involves civil as well as military considerations, or which cannot be decided without reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

207. The Officer in command of the Forces has been instructed to send to the Governor duplicates of all Reports on whatever subjects, other than those relating to discipline and the routine of the service, which he may have occasion to send to the Secretary of State for War or to any Officer under whose general command he is placed. In case the Governor considers that these Reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is to forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original Report to the Secretary of State for War.

§ IV. Naval Correspondence.

208. Governors of Colonies should communicate with Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and should convey notices of different kinds to Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Colonial waters, in the following mode.

209. The Governor will write in his own name to any Senior Naval Officer (that is to say, the Senior Officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any Senior Officer of lower rank through his Private Secretary. In no case will he communicate through the Colonial Secretary, whose functions are of a different character, and whose Office should not be the place of deposit for communications between the Governor and Officers in Command of Her Majesty's Naval forces.

210. Any notice or direction, conveyed by the Governor's authority to the Commander of any Foreign Vessel, should be conveyed through the Officers of the Colonial Government, and not through the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for, unless the directions conveyed through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

§ V. Correspondence between the Postmaster-General in this Country, and the Postmasters, Packet Agents, &c. in the Colonies, upon matters affecting the Governor, or Orders given by his Authority.

215. Whenever any Postmaster, Packet Agent, or other Public Functionary acting under the immediate Orders and Instructions of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall have occasion to transmit to the Postmaster-General any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of the Local Government of any of its Officers, he must simultaneously place in the hands of the Governor a copy of so much or any such report as it may be requisite for the Governor to answer, so that the complaint and the explanation may reach this Country at the same time.

216. Should the Governor have occasion to make to the Secretary of State any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of an Officer employed under Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, he will apprise such Officer of the precise nature of the complaint or representation which he proposes to forward, in order that the Officer to whom it relates may be enabled at once to transmit to the Postmaster-General any explanation which he may have to offer with respect to his conduct.

§ VI. Correspondence of Individuals.

217. Persons in a Colony, whether Public Functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the Colony; or, if the Colony be a dependency of a Governor-in-Chief, then to the Officer in the immediate administration of its Government.

218. The duty of the Governor or Administrator of the Colony is to receive and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, to consult or report to the Secretary of State. Every individual has, however, the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper. But in this

case he must transmit such communication, unsealed, and in triplicate, to the Governor or Administrator applying to him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

219. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor, will, unless a very pressing urgency justifies a departure from the rule, be referred back to the Governor for his report.

220. This rule, requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor, is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as the concerns of the writer; to those of all Public Functionaries of whatever rank, and to those from public bodies.

221. Petitions addressed to the Queen, or the Queen in Council, memorials to Public Officers or Boards in Her Majesty's Government, &c., must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission home.

222. The Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication so received by him, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

223. He is to do this with all reasonable despatch, consistently, however, with the delay requisite for the preparation of such report.

224. The Public Officers and other inhabitants of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands and of the West Africa Settlements, will look upon the Governor-in-Chief of each of those Governments as the Referee on all occasions when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-Governor of the particular Island or by the Administrator of the Settlement in which they may reside.

225. If they should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-Chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

226. In any reports to be made, either by Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators to the Governors-in-Chief, or by the Governors-in-Chief to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules:—

227. The Report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the writer as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the writer has arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

228. In any Report or Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, care should be taken to refer the Secretary of State to former documents in his possession which may bear on the case, with their dates. But this is not to prevent the writer from embodying the substance of such former documents in his Report or Despatch, if he judge that greater clearness or saving of labour is thereby attainable.

§ VII. *Attestation of Documents.*

229. The attestation of Signatures to Documents can only take place upon a full knowledge or intimate belief in the genuineness of those Signatures, and as a general rule, the Secretary of State can only undertake to attest those of Governors or Officers administering Government.

230. Persons, therefore, who may have occasion to instruct their friends or agents in any Colony to send to them certificates, or powers of attorney, or judicial acts, for legal use in this Country, should take care to have these documents authenticated in the Colony by the Officer administering the Government.

231. The same rule must particularly be observed by the Governor in sending home documents which, after being verified in England, are intended to be used in foreign Countries. The last signature attached by way of attestation to any such document must invariably be one which is known and can therefore be certified to in this Department. If possible it should always be that of the Officer administering the Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

§ I. *Returns relating to Colonial Revenues and Receipts.*

232. A Return of the regular revenue, arising from local taxes and duties, under each head, distinguishing the arrears of preceding years from the receipts of the current year.

233. Of the revenue derived from rents or other proceeds of Crown property.

234. Of casual revenue and incidental receipts, including judicial fines and forfeitures, escheats, and other similar droits of the Crown, and recoveries of debts from individuals.

235. Of repayments of colonial advances, or other receipts on account, of that description.

236. Of receipts in aid of revenue, included loans raised, drafts on account of Parliamentary Grants, or other advances from the funds of this Country, issues of paper currency, and deposits from the courts of law, or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the Colonial Government.

237. Of deposits not so available.

§ II. *Returns relating to Disbursements.*

238. A Return of civil charges regularly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures which have received Her Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

239. Schedules should be furnished at the expiration, if possible, of every Quarter, of all charges,

whatever of an unusual or special description, which are not covered by the approved Estimate of the year, or by a Supplementary Estimate; the Schedule to be arranged in four columns:—

1. Showing item of expenditure.
 2. Date of reference to the Secretary of State for his approval or disapproval.
 3. Date of the answer of the Secretary of State, or the remark that "no answer has been received."
 4. Inserting the words "approved" or "disapproved," as the case may be.
240. Of Military charges, if defrayed from Colonial Funds, and not paid by Officers accounting to the Military Departments in this country, under the heads of regimental pay and subsistence of Local Corps, Militia, or Volunteers.
241. Of advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including remittances to Agents.
242. Of advances from the Colonial Funds to the Treasury chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the advances are made to their respective Departments in this Country.
243. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.
244. Of repayments of deposits.
245. Of special and particular services, not attaching to the ordinary Colonial Establishments, such as Indian Presents, the expenditure for Liberated Africans in Sierra Leone and in the West Indies, and in the cases of Tasmania, Western Australia, and Gibraltar, the charges for the maintenance, clothing, and lodging the Convicts, and for Establishments connected with their immediate superintendence and management; any sums received for their labour being stated by way of deduction from the gross amount of the expenditure.
246. As there are variations in the charges defrayed from revenues at the disposal of the Colonial Governments, comprising in some instances expenses of a public nature, which, in others, are provided for by separate and special rates, not levied or accounted for by the Officers of Government, it would be desirable to receive the best Returns that can be obtained of the produce and appropriation of all such dues or tolls as are levied or applied by Local Municipal Bodies or Officers, or as may have been imposed by law for any specific purposes, including legislative provision for Ecclesiastical, Scholastic, or Charitable Establishments.
247. All appointments to public Offices, and all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of Public Officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description directed or sanctioned by the Governor or Officer commanding.
248. The Returns mentioned in the last article should be made out in the forms inserted in the Appendix (Page 341), but the Governor must not regard their transmission as relieving him from further explanations and responsibility.
249. The quarterly returns should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the Treasurer, or other Officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the application of the Colonial Funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.
250. In cases in which the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year are transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, they should be forwarded on or before the 1st of April in each year.
251. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, must not be issued to him until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.
252. The Auditor will transmit through the Governor such Reports as he may from time to time have to send home, in order that the Governor may have an opportunity of adding any explanations which he may consider requisite in order to obviate the necessity of a further reference to the Colony.
253. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's Despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.
254. Except so far as relates to money transactions between the Imperial and Colonial Governments the foregoing Regulations from 232 to 253 inclusive are only applicable to Crown Colonies.
255. In Colonies receiving aid from the British Treasury toward the expense of the Civil Government the Governor must furnish an annual statement of the *total* amount (without details) of the revenue (not including the Parliamentary grant), and of the expenditure for the preceding year, and this statement should be forwarded so as to reach the Colonial Office by the end of November each year.
256. Returns for Parliament of Revenue and Expenditure should be sent for the last year for which they can be made up, according to the tabular forms inserted in the Appendix (P. 345).

§ III. *Other Periodical Returns.**

257. A Table of Duties payable on articles imported into, and exported from, the Colony should be punctually forwarded in duplicate so as to arrive in this country shortly before the 31st December of each year, with a view to enable the Board of Trade to prepare, at as early a period of the Session as possible, the Colonial Abstract and other papers annually laid before Parliament. In such table all additional rates levied on Imports and Exports under any special Acts or Regulations should be specified. (Enclosure to Circular of 25th January, 1881).

258. Copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and in Colonies not possessing responsible Government, of Executive Councils.

259. Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other Office in the Colony. Similar lists are to be sent on announcing any provisional appointment to either Council, distinguishing those who are absent on leave and those whose appointments are provisional.

260. A return of changes which may occur from time to time under the provisions of the Vice-

* See also Circular, 17th September, 1885.

Admiralty Courts Act of 1863, in the persons holding the office of Judge Marshal or Registrar for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

261. In Colonies in which it is customary to print the Laws the Governor will send home not fewer than eighteen, or in case of Acts affecting the Constitution, or containing a suspending clause, or reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, twenty-one copies of all Acts passed during the Session of the Colonial Legislature, and six manuscript copies where the laws are not printed; and Her Majesty's Government will send out annually to the respective Governors, for the use of the Colonial Legislatures and Courts of Justice, copies of the British Statutes. Of the printed copies of Acts eleven are to be sent under flying covers, addressed as below. Those intended for the Colonial Office, House of Lords and House of Commons, should be sent home as soon as printed. The copies for the other public departments and societies should be sent once a-year to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, for distribution.

1. House of Lords.
2. House of Commons.
3. To the Board of Trade.
4. To the British Museum.
5. To the Incorporated Law Society.
6. To the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.
7. The Library of Lincoln's Inn.
8. The Library of the Inner Temple.
9. The Library of the Middle Temple.
10. The Library of Gray's Inn.
11. The Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

Copies of all official publications are to be forwarded to the British Museum.

262. Four copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

263. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year, and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial Press as may be useful to this Department, and of the principal newspapers published in the Colony. (Special instructions as to the newspapers to be sent home issued in Circulars, 31st October, 1870, and 10th June, 1871.)

264. A return for the preceding year of all retired allowances upon abolition and reduction of Office, specifying the total amount at the beginning of the year; the diminution occasioned by death or otherwise; the addition made during the past year; the age and length of service of each person so added; and the saving of establishment which shall have been made in each such case.

265. A return of all Officers whose duties are executed by deputy, and of all Officers absent upon leave; with the date from which their leave commenced, and to which it extends.

266. A return of Stipendiary Magistrates paid in whole or in part from British Funds, in the following form:—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Paid from British Funds.		Salary, and Allowances, if any, from other Sources.
		Salary.	Allowances.	

267. In Colonies possessing considerable quantities of waste land in course of settlement, the Surveyor-General should be required once a year to present a return of the progress of his department, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Besides making these regular returns, Governors are particularly enjoined to keep the Secretary of State punctually informed of the progress of geographical and scientific exploration in the Colonies, and in particular to transmit reports of journeys of discovery and investigations of the natural history and capabilities of particular districts, with such maps and surveys as may be required for elucidation.

§ IV. The Annual "Blue Book."

268. In addition to the particular Returns mentioned in the preceding Section, the annual "Blue Book," containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments, of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure, and of various statistical particulars, &c., must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various Returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy; and the statistical tables must be full and complete. Blank copies of this book, in sheets, will be annually transmitted to each Colony from the Colonial Office.

269. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book," and for its being completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that for which it is designed, and he must certify the accuracy of its contents.

270. The Governor must send home the "Blue Book" in duplicate. He is to retain one copy for the use of the Executive Government, and in the Legislative Colonies to lay a copy of it before the Council and the House of Assembly respectively.

271. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this Department, must accompany it with a Report, which should be written on one side of the paper only, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects under the several heads specified in the Book. That Report will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

It should be, as much as may be, complete within itself, and if it be unavoidable to append other Returns than those to be found in the Blue Book reported upon, they should be of a summary character, and clear of such local details as are of no use and significance elsewhere than on the spot; bearing in mind that the extent to which what is printed for Parliament shall be circulated and read, will depend much on the degree to which it is substantiative and succinct.

CHAPTER IX.

§ I. *Requisitions from Colonies.*

272. Requisitions from the Colonies for articles costing in the aggregate less than 100*l.* should be made direct to the Crown Agents, by the proper Colonial Officer. Every requisition should bear a reference to the law or ordinance, if any, by which the expenditure is sanctioned; or if not so sanctioned, should be reported to the Secretary of State by the same mail as that by which it is made upon the Crown Agents, in order that it may be countermanded if the Secretary of State should think it improper.

273. A requisition for articles costing in the aggregate more than 100*l.* must be transmitted to the Secretary of State in the first instance in duplicate, and not to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

273A. Requisitions should in no case be made directly, or through local merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender, through the Crown Agents, for a further supply of the same articles.

274. It must be certified in each case whether such requisitions are made "for the current supply of an established and customary service," and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, or for articles of an extraordinary nature, or for a service not so sanctioned.

275. In the latter case it is necessary that the requisitions should be accompanied with all the explanations necessary for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government in determining whether they should or should not be complied with.

276. The list containing the specific articles required must be attested by the Governor.

277. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three Public Officers, of whom the Colonial Secretary should in general be President, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and require to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

278. The Officer at the head of the Department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

279. Every Board of Survey must furnish the Governor with a Report of their proceedings.

280. They are also required to consider and report to the Governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no article is demanded which is not absolutely necessary.

281. Governors are expected to revise the requisitions and the Reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary; and to forward them to the Secretary of State with their own observations.

282. The Crown Agents are authorised in the case of those Colonies by which they are employed, but which do not contribute anything to the support of their establishment, to add 5 per cent. to the gross amount of their invoices to cover departmental expenses.

282A. In any case in which a Colony, not habitually employing the Crown Agents, makes a remittance to them of funds (in whatever manner or for whatever purpose), the Governor is to forward to the Secretary of State by the same mail the particulars of such remittance.

§ II. *Government Houses, Furniture, &c.*

283. The Governor will insert in the annual "Blue Book" a general Report on the state of repair, &c. of the Government House or Houses, the state of the furniture, and the arrangements under which it is provided.

284. The Government House, together with its stables, out-buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, will be kept in substantial repair throughout, at the cost of the Colony. The rooms will be painted, and papered (when necessary), and furnished at the public expense. Plate and table ornaments to a moderate and reasonable amount, and crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils will also be provided at the cost of the Colony. Unless it is otherwise provided by local law the Governor will pay 5 per cent. per annum on the estimated value of the furniture in the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other rooms not used for the public reception of company, and of all other articles provided at the cost of the Colony, and used by him, but he will be subject to no charge on account of the furniture of the reception rooms or of the offices used by himself or by his Private Secretary or Aide-de-Camp. For the purpose of arriving at the estimated value of the furniture, and other articles on which the Governor is to pay a percentage, a valuation will be made by such persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Executive Council on the Governor's assumption of the Government and annually thereafter during the Governor's tenure of office.

284A. Arrangements have been entered into between the Crown Agents and Contractors to keep always in stock a selected pattern of crockery and glass for a best and second best service for dinner and dessert as well as for breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, with a badge consisting of a Royal Crown, the letters V.R. in a monogram, and the name of the Colony and the words "Government House" on a scroll beneath.

285. All the Chapel plate and furniture, and pictures of the Royal Family, which may have been formerly supplied to Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account.

286. All furniture and plate supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the Officer occupying the Government House for the time being.

287. It is the duty of every Governor to keep an accurate inventory of all furniture and plate provided at the public expense; of which inventory he must cause one copy to be retained in the Government House, and one to be delivered to some one Officer of his Government, who, on satisfying himself that the inventory so delivered to him is correct, will be held responsible for its safe custody.

288. The Governor must from time to time, and not seldomer than once in every two years, require and direct the Officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, and plate, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and that Officer is to prepare

a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor must thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

289. Within one month from the date of an inspection, such Officer shall deliver to the Governor a report thereof, in which shall be noted the deficiencies, if any.

290. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his Government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring Officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be repaired or made good, the inspecting Officer (in communication with the Officer who may succeed to the Government) is to prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible Officer.

291. The Government Offices in the respective Colonies may also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantial kind, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the Departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

292. The same regulations are to be observed in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to Government Offices at the public expense as have been established in the case of Governors' residences. (As to making good defective crockery and supply of same pattern through the Crown Agents, see Circular, 26th August, 1880.)

(See also Circular of 8th January, 1878.)

CHAPTER X.

§ I. *Custody of Public Moneys in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

293. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Council, avail himself of the services of any Banking Establishments in the Colony for the deposit of all, or any portion of the public moneys arising from Colonial revenue or other Colonial receipts, as well as for the transaction of public business connected with the financial arrangements of the Colony, provided such Establishments shall have been formed under Charter from the Crown, or under local Legislative Enactments, which have received the assent of the Crown; taking care, however, that it is well understood, that any moneys placed in the Banks are liable to fluctuation in amount, or to be withdrawn, according to the exigencies of the public services.

294. When no Chartered Banks or Banking Establishments, approved as before mentioned, exist, or where it is not thought advisable to employ them, or when they may be had recourse to for the deposit of part only of the public money, the Governor will cause a secure fire-proof vault or safe to be constructed, either for the office of the Treasurer or in some other appropriate Building, for the deposit of all surplus moneys. This building is to be duly watched and guarded, and the door of the vault or safe to be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which are to be kept by, and under the separate charge—one, of the Treasurer, and the others of such two principal Officers of the Government as the Governor may consider it most expedient to appoint for such purpose.

295. The Colonial Treasurer, or Receiver-General, is to keep under his own immediate charge, such sums of money only as may be necessary to meet the current disbursements of his Department, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum. If Banking Establishments be employed for the deposit only of surplus moneys, of if a strong vault be used for that purpose, the Treasurer's separate balance will, in either case, be regulated by the average amount of his monthly ordinary expenditure; but if recourse shall be had to the Banking Establishments for the transaction of current business, as well as for the deposit of surplus moneys, the balance to be left in the hands of the Treasurer will be of small amount, to meet only minor incidental expenses.

296. When it is necessary to fix or alter the amount of the maximum balance which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, the Governor will, after the necessary inquiries, report to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the sum which he may decide upon for such maximum balance, accompanying this report by statements of the Treasurer's average monthly ordinary receipts and disbursements (distinguishing fixed revenue from incidental receipts, and pay and salaries from contingent disbursements), and by such other explanations and observations as may have been submitted to him, and upon which he may have grounded his decision.

297. In order that the Governor may at all times have the means of informing himself as to the state and disposal of the public balance, and of providing effectually for its verification, he will cause the Regulations which he has received from the Lords of the Treasury in this respect to be strictly observed by all concerned.

298. If the Governor shall have availed himself of the services of a Banking Establishment in the Colony, he will require from the Secretary, or other proper Officer of such Establishment, a monthly statement of all sums deposited in and withdrawn from the Bank, and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

299. The Governor will take care that arrangements are made with the Directors or Managers of these Establishments, so that the Colonial Treasurer, Receiver-General, or other Accountant, shall not have sole control over the sums deposited therein.

300. To effect this object the cheques on the Bank for the payment of ordinary disbursements should invariably be countersigned by the Officer next in rank at the Treasurer's or Accountant's office.

301. In those cases where the Banks may be had recourse to only for the deposit of surplus moneys, the cheques should be countersigned by the Governor, as his warrant of authority to the Bank for the re-issue of the money.

302. When the Banks are used for deposits, and also for the transaction of the current business of the Government, it is necessary that the Governor should fix the maximum sum for which the Treasurer's draft, countersigned by his principal Assistant, may be honoured, and beyond which sum the Governor's warrant of authority, as above described, is to be required in addition.

303. If the surplus funds, or any portion thereof, shall be deposited in a strong vault, the Governor is to require from the three Officers in charge a quarterly return of the moneys deposited therein.

304. The strong vault is on no occasion to be opened, nor is any money to be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three persons entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and by an order or warrant under the Governor's signature (such orders or warrants to be for round sums),

addressed to the Treasurer or Accountant, and to the two other Officers concerned; and the three Officers entrusted with the keys, and present at the opening of the vault, are to sign a joint certificate as to every sum deposited, which certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer, to be annexed with other vouchers to his accounts.

305. The Treasurer is, in like manner, to sign receipts in duplicate for every amount re-issued to him, which receipts are to be delivered to the other Officers in charge of the vault.

306. In case of illness, absence, or other unavoidable circumstance interfering with the strictly personal duty prescribed by these regulations, the written authority of the Governor is to be obtained for any temporary transfer of the key to another Officer.

307. The Governor will cause to be prepared on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, a statement of the sums of the funds of the Colonial chest, in the form prescribed for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury. (See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.)

308. The Governor will also cause an examination of the funds of Colonial chests to be made twice in each year, or as much oftener as he may think fit to direct, at uncertain periods, and without any previous notice, and he will immediately forward to the Secretary of State the certificates of quarterly surveys as well as those made at uncertain periods; duplicate copies of these certificates are also to be annexed to the Colonial Treasurer's accounts. (See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.)

309. The Governor must bear in mind that arrangements relating to the deposit of Colonial Funds with any Banking Establishment should have for their object the convenience and accommodation of the Public Service only, and are not to be entered into with any particular view of enabling the Banks to increase their accommodations and loans to others, and the Governor will also take care that every proper advantage and allowance by way of interest for deposits that might be profitably employed by the Banks, is duly secured for the use and benefit of the Colonial Treasury and Government.

§ II.—Securities.—Security to be required from Persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices of pecuniary trust in the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.

310. Officers entrusted with public money should give security in proportion to the average sum which may be passing through their hands at any time. If the Colonial Treasurer, or any other established Officer who has been called upon to give security to the Crown in respect of pecuniary responsibility attaching to his Office, shall obtain leave of absence under circumstances which require the interposition of the authority of the Governor for the appointment of a Substitute, the Governor will call upon the person whom he may select to act in the absence of the principal to give security, in his personal bond, to the Crown, with the bonds of two or more Sureties, to such an amount, with reference to the security of the principal, as may be reasonably required; or to furnish, in lieu of the Bond of Sureties, such other collateral security, upon property or otherwise, as shall be of equal amount and validity with such bonds.

311. In case the Governor should find that the person whom he may propose to appoint to the temporary charge of an Office of pecuniary trust cannot furnish the amount of collateral security required from him, the Governor will consider whether, in order to render so large an amount of collateral security unnecessary, some arrangement can be made for reducing the risk of loss, either by placing the Office in Commission, or by limiting the floating balance under the charge of the Officer to the smallest amount necessary to meet the current expenditure for ordinary contingent services, and by depositing all surplus beyond such reduced average balance in a separate Chest, under the joint charge of two or more Officers holding separate keys.

312. A full report of all the circumstances relating to any such special arrangement must be made to the Secretary of State for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and in the event of the employment of a Commission the personal bonds of the Officers joined in Commission are to be taken as to their separate acts.

313. As all security required from persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices vacated in consequence of leave of absence, or from any other cause, is to be independent of, and unconnected with, any security which may have been given by the established Officer, the Governor is particularly cautioned that the bonds or other instrument which may be prepared with a view of giving effect to the security required from the acting Officers should have no reference to the bonds of the established Officer or of his Sureties, and should not contain any clause which might be construed as interfering with or affecting in any manner the original bonds of the principal, either during his absence or on his return to duty. At the same time it is not intended that this precautionary instruction should prevent the Governor from accepting the additional security of the principal who may be about to absent himself on leave, should he be willing to enter into a new bond for his Substitute, or to join in the security to be given by such Substitute.

§ III. Regulations respecting the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies.

314. In Charters or legislative Enactments relating to the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies, provision should be made for the observance of the following regulations and conditions.

315. The Amount of the Capital of the Company and Number of Shares to be determined; and the whole of such determined amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding Eighteen Months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

316. Shareholders to be declared a Body Corporate, with common seal and perpetual succession, and other usual corporate powers; and with any requisite proviso that judgment against the Corporation shall attach to all additional liability of the Shareholders, as well as to paid-up Capital and other property of the Company.

317. Provision to be made, either by Recital and Confirmation of any Deed of Settlement in these respects or otherwise, for the due Management of the Company's Affairs by Appointment of Directors, and so forth, so far as shall seem necessary for the security of the Public.

318. No bye-law of the Company to be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or to the Laws of any Colony in which the Company's Establishments may be placed.

* See Circular of 6th February, 1878 naming guarantee offices whose bonds may be accepted, and also Circular of 25th March, 1884.

319. The Corporate Body thus constituted may be specially empowered, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, to carry on for a limited term of years (not to exceed Twenty-one Years unless under particular circumstances), and within the Colony or Colonies specified in the Charter or Act of Incorporation, but not elsewhere, the Business of Banker; and for the like term to issue and circulate within the said Colony or Colonies, but in such manner only as shall not be at variance with any general Law of the Colony, Promissory Notes payable in Specie on Demand.

320. Such Banking Business or Issue of Notes not to commence or take place until the whole of the Fixed Capital of the Company has been subscribed for, and a moiety at least of the Subscription paid up. The remaining moiety of the Capital to be paid up within a given period from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, such period not in general to exceed two years.

321. In all cases in which Shares in the Company's Stock are transferred between the period of the Grant of the Charter or Act of Incorporation and the actual commencing of business by the Bank, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred Shares to continue for Six Months at least after the date of the transfer.

322. The Company not to advance Money on Security of Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandize, nor to hold Land or Houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own Ships, or be engaged in Trade, except as Dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but to confine its transactions to discounting Commercial Paper and negotiable Securities, and other legitimate Banking Business: the Company may, however, accept Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or Shares in its Capital or Stock, or other Real or Personal Property in liquidation of, or as a Security for any Debt *bona fide* previously due to the Company, or as a security for payment of any Sum for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and hold them for such reasonable time as may be necessary to dispose of and convert the same into Money.

323. The Company not to hold Shares in its own Stock, nor to make advances on the security of those shares.

324. The Discounts or Advances by the Company, on securities bearing the name of any Director or Officer thereof, as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, not to exceed at any time one-third of the total Advances and Discounts of the Bank.

325. The dividends to Shareholders to be made out of Profits only, and not out of the subscribed Capital of the Company.

326. The total amount of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, whether upon Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, or otherwise contracted, over and above the amount of Deposits on Banking Accounts with the Company's Establishments, not to exceed at any time three times the amount of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid up.

327. No Promissory or other Notes to be issued for Sums under 1*l.* sterling (or in the North American Colonies 1*l.* Halifax currency), or the equivalent thereof in any other local currency, and not for fractional portions of such Pound or other equivalent amount.

328. All Promissory Notes of the Company, whether issued from the Principal Establishment or from Branch Banks, to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

329. The total amount of the Promissory Notes payable on demand, issued, and in circulation, not at any time to exceed the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company actually paid up. A reserve of specie always to be maintained equal to one-third of the amount of Notes at any time in circulation.

330. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements, the Shareholders to be responsible to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed Shares (that is, for the amount subscribed, and for a further and additional amount equal thereto).

331. Suspension of Specie Payments on Demand at any of the Company's Banking Establishments, for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding sixty) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, or other breach of the Special Conditions upon which the Company is empowered to open Banking Establishments or to issue and circulate Promissory Notes, to forfeit those privileges, which shall cease and determine upon such forfeiture as if the period for which they had been granted had expired.

332. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its Assets and Liabilities monthly; showing, under the heads specified in the form which is inserted in the Appendix, p. 346, the average of the amount of its Notes in circulation, and other Liabilities, at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of Specie or other Assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements to be submitted to the Government of the Colony within which the Company may be established; and the Company to be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the Weekly or Monthly Balance Sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords of the Treasury, to furnish, in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for. The Governor to be also empowered to verify the Statements of the Company of the amount of Specie held by them.

333. The Charter or Act of Incorporation may provide for an addition to the Capital of the Company within specified limits, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; such additional Capital and the Shares and Subscriptions which may constitute the same, to be subject in every respect, from and after the date of the signification of such sanction, to conditions and regulations similar to those applying to the original Capital.

§ IV. Applications for Charters.

334. Applications for Charters of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies engaged exclusively or chiefly in Colonial undertakings, whether made in this Country or in the Colonies, cannot be granted until the heads of the project shall have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor and his Executive Council.

335. The Governor will furnish the Secretary of State with a Report stating whether the undertaking is one which in his opinion it would be desirable to encourage, with a view to Colonial interests, especially as regards the Colony under his Government.

336. The Governor's Report will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the

Board of Trade, or, in cases in which the application relates exclusively to Banking Companies, by the Board of Treasury.

337. Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power of deciding whether privileges, to be exercised under Charters granted for this Country, should be extended to Companies, approved by the Colonial Government, for Colonial undertakings.

338. The Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133, provides for the limitation of liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

See also Circular of 16th March, 1874, as to establishment of Agencies, and Circular of 18th August, 1875, by which it is directed that Laws relating to Banking undertakings and the circulation of Notes should contain a suspending clause.

CHAPTER XI.

§ I. *Expenditure of Public Money in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

339. All disbursements of the public money are to be made by the Colonial Treasurer, under authority from the Officer administering the Government; and any Officer improperly authorizing or directing any expenditure contrary to the instructions which he may receive from Her Majesty's Government will himself be held personally responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

340. Salaries, Fixed Allowances, and Contingencies are to be classed under the head "Establishments;" and all other ordinary expenditure, and all extraordinary and special disbursements are to be classed under separate heads of Service in the Form prescribed in the Treasury Instructions issued to Governors.

340a. All Salaries and other authorized Charges up to the end of each financial year should, as far as possible, be defrayed within the year. When the last day of a year happens to be a "dies non," the payment of Salaries, &c., up to the close of the year could be made on the previous day.

341. The Governor is not authorized to make any addition to the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, or to make any different appropriation of the established salaries of any Public Department, either as regards the number of appointments or the rates of salary and emolument, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

342. Should, however, any special circumstances occur which in the opinion of the Governor in Council may render addition or alteration necessary for the due carrying on of the public service, without waiting for such sanction he will cause such new or altered salary to be borne on a Schedule of Provisional or Supplementary Establishment, reporting the same to the Secretary of State.

343. Whenever the approval of Her Majesty's Government to any provisional appointment is received by the Governor, he must cause the same to be transferred to the Schedule of Fixed Establishment.

344. As a general rule, the Governor must not propose to the Council the execution of any new public work, or of extensive alterations and improvements in any existing building, &c., for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

345. Whenever the Governor may apply to the Secretary of State for such authority, he must send with such application all the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications, according to which the projected work is to be carried into execution, together with an account of the cost to be incurred under specific heads of expenditure, and a report of the grounds on which the work is recommended.

346. When the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been given, the Governor will lay before the Council, at their meeting, to take into consideration the General Estimates for the year next ensuing, the plans, estimates, and specifications of the proposed work, with any other information which he may consider necessary; and when the Council has voted the funds required for the work, the Governor may proceed with it, without waiting for further authority.

347. But should the Governor be of opinion that the work is urgently required, and that serious inconvenience might result from delaying it (after the sanction of Her Majesty's Government had been obtained) until the period when the Annual Estimates are brought forward, he may propose to the Council a Supplemental Estimate for that purpose.

348. Special cases may arise of pressing emergency (more particularly in distant Colonies), in which it might not be practicable to obtain the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government for a proposed work. In such cases the Governor will not fail to call for and to lay before the Council the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications according to which the work is to be carried into execution, and to report fully to Her Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, on the absolute necessity of the expenditure which he may have incurred without their previous sanction.

349. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary Grant, the following rules must be observed:—

1. That as a preliminary step to any such work, a survey and estimate shall be made by an Officer acting under the orders of some responsible Department.

2. That on a first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.

3. In cases in which such works may require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House in each year, and before a further vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, will be inserted in the estimate of the year.

4. No Department of the Government shall authorize any Officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which will be laid before the House with as little delay as possible.

§ II. *Colonial Estimates.*

350. In the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies, the Governor should submit to the Council of his Government, before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, such an Estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then

next ensuing, and he should transmit to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance providing for the service of that year.

351. When the annual Estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and the Ordinance confirmed by Her Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should, however, any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required which could not have been foreseen, the proper course will be for the Governor to submit to the Legislative Council a Supplementary Estimate of the expenditure so required.

352. The Governor should transmit with the Annual Estimates such full and sufficient information as to every expense of an unusual nature therein comprised as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, together with a table exhibiting the variations from the preceding year.

353. The Governor should, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the Estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, submit to them the draft of any Ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met.

354. In cases in which the Colonial Accounts are transmitted to this country for final audit, they should be accompanied by certified copies of all Estimates, or Supplementary Estimates, of expenditure for the service of the year to which the Accounts relate, and of any Ordinances for the imposition of taxes for that year, together with certified copies of the Despatches which shall have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, conveying the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon any such Estimates or Ordinances; the dates of all such Despatches should be notified at the foot of the Estimates, or the remark that "no Despatch had been received at that date."

355. The control of the Local Auditor over all Revenue and Receipts, extends to a comparison of Receipts with all Collectors' Books, and with Statements, Returns, and other documents which may serve to establish that the sums received are those which ought to have been received; and, if not, to requiring a statement of the cause of each deficiency, and the measures taken for the recovery of any arrears.

356. The Local Auditor's examination should, therefore, include a reference to Tax Rolls and other records of Assessments, to periodical returns of licences, certified by the Colonial Secretary or other Officer empowered to direct the issue of the same; to similar Returns from the Magistrates, or other Law Officers, of all fines, forfeitures, &c.; to Lists, giving the names of any persons liable to be called upon for Tithe Fees, or other periodical payments to the Colonial Government; and, as to casual receipts, under the direction of the Governor, to half-yearly returns of Receivable Orders, issued by his authority to respect thereof.

357. Should any Return, Statement, or other Record, which may appear to the auditor necessary to substantiate the entries in the Receiver's Accounts, or to exhibit the amount of arrears, be wanting or defective, it will be the duty of the Auditor to call for the proper documents, or, if necessary, to make a representation on the subject to the Governor; and, should any difficulty arise as to the production of the same, a copy of such representation, and of any directions which may be given thereon, should be transmitted, with the Accounts sent home by the Auditor.

358. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the Accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication, the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

§ III. Treasury Bills.—Funds derived from Imperial Grants in Aid of Local Revenues.

359. It is to be observed that sums voted by Parliament in respect of any financial year are not intended to defray the charges which become due in that year, but to meet such charges only as shall *actually come in course of payment* within the year. It is desirable, however, that the charges becoming due in each year should, as far as practicable, be defrayed from the Votes for the same year. With this view it will be proper that all Salaries and other authorized charges up to the end of any financial year should be paid before the close of the year, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.

360. Bills for Salaries and Allowances must not be drawn for broken periods of Quarters, except in cases where the services of the Officer have commenced or ceased within the Quarter; and in such cases Certificates should be transmitted, showing the date from which and up to which the Salary or Allowance may be payable.

360a. Governors will not be at liberty, without special authority, to draw funds before the commencement of a financial year, on the credit of any proposed Parliamentary Vote for that year.

360b. All Bills on the credit of the Parliamentary Grants in aid should be drawn on the Paymaster-General. When the service is of an ordinary description, they should be drawn at ten days' sight; but in every case of an unusual character, they should be at thirty days' sight. They should bear a serial number for each financial year. Salary Bills should be in the form prescribed in Appendix 13 (p. 346), with the addition of this serial number. All other Bills should distinctly specify the service and the particular Parliamentary Grant in respect of which they are drawn; and whenever the service is of an unusual character the Bills should also show the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure.

360*. In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions, chargeable to Imperial Funds, are paid by monthly payments of one-twelfth of the annual rates, such payments are to be treated as final settlements—i.e., payments in full—for the periods to which they relate; and in these cases the computation for a broken period of a month is to be made with reference to the number of days in such month;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by equal monthly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar month, the monthly amount will be £10; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{1}{4}$ of £10.

In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions are paid by quarterly payments of one-fourth of the annual rates, the computation for a broken period of a quarter is to be made with reference to the number of days in that quarter;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by quarterly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar quarter, the quarterly amount will be £30; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{1}{4}$ (in leap-year $\frac{1}{2}$) of £30.)

361. It is important that the Secretary of State should be furnished with an *immediate and direct* advice of every Bill that may be drawn on the credit of the Grants in aid; and this advice should be despatched at once so as to ensure, as far as possible, that it may reach this country as soon as the Bill itself. A duplicate of the advice should be sent by the first subsequent opportunity. It will no longer be necessary that separate advices should in these cases be sent to the Treasury or Paymaster-General. Salary Bills should be advised in the Form given in Appendix 13 (the serial number being added). The advice of other Bills should contain all the particulars given in the Bills themselves.

362. In all cases in which sums have been voted by Parliament for specified Salaries and Allowances, the Bills correctly drawn by a Governor for his own Salary, &c., or in favour of a subordinate Officer for that Officer's Salary, &c., will, if duly endorsed, be taken by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as sufficient final discharges; but where sums have been voted by Parliament, not for payment of Salary, but for particular Colonial services or, in terms still more comprehensive, in aid of Colonial Revenue, the Comptroller of Audit will require evidence of the proper application of the money. With this view it will, in such cases, be necessary that the advice of a Bill should be accompanied (or, if that would not be possible without delaying the advice, then followed immediately) by a Certificate, to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, or other Officer acting in that capacity, and countersigned by the Governor himself, to the effect that the money had been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. The same course should be adopted in the case of Advances from the Treasury Chest for other services than Salaries specified in the Parliamentary Votes. Copies of the Forms to be used for this purpose are given in Appendix 13a (p. 547). In the absence of these Certificates, the amounts of the Bills, or of the Advances from the Treasury Chests, will ordinarily be charged as Imprests against the Governor.

362a. In any cases in which money has been voted by Parliament for specially named Colonial Services, documentary evidence must be furnished that the money has been applied to the particular Service for which it was voted. On this point special instructions will be given to the Governors concerned.

363. When Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, Income Tax will be levied on them, under the General Rules laid down in Paragraphs 365 to 368 of the Regulations.

363a. When Salaries are not specified in the Parliamentary Grants, it is undesirable that Bills should be drawn for the actual Salaries of the Governor or other Colonial Officers. The Secretary of State will, however, be prepared to consider any special circumstances under which a departure from this rule may be desired. It will be proper as a general practice that the Governor should draw for round sums as Imprests on account of the Parliamentary Grant in aid, which Imprests should, of course, be carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. From that Revenue, Salaries not specified in the Parliamentary Grant should be paid without any deduction on account of the Imperial Income Tax.

364. Governors and other Officers whose Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, and who may elect to have their Salaries paid through the medium of Agents in this country, can continue so to do. In lieu, however, of the Life Certificates hitherto used, a formal order on the Paymaster-General must be obtained by the Agents from this Department. When Governors and Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, it will be desirable that they should adhere to that mode.

365. All salaries and personal allowances and emoluments, and all pensions and superannuations, retired or compassionate allowances, paid from funds derived from the revenues of Great Britain, whether provided by special Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, are liable to the Income Tax unless the whole annual income of the recipient is less than 100 $\frac{1}{2}$.* When the whole income is less than 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ * a year, a deduction of 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ † is made, and the balance only taxed. It will therefore be the duty of the Governor on all occasions to make the proper deductions accordingly from the amount of the bills which he may have occasion in future to draw on the Paymaster-General, whether on his own account or for the salaries or allowances of other persons; and he will convey an intimation to the same effect to any Officers or Functionaries within his Government, who may be authorised to draw bills on the Paymaster-General for any such payments.

366. In cases where total or partial exemption may be claimed from the Tax, an affidavit must be made by the claimants and transmitted with the bill, to the effect that his income, including that on account of which the bill is drawn, is in the first case less than 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ * per annum, in the second case less than 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ *, and such affidavits must have reference to the whole income of the party from whatever source derived; for, although emoluments derived from Colonial revenues or property are not taxable unless the recipients reside in Great Britain, they must be taken into account in considering a claim to exemption from the Tax, or any portion of it, on Income derived from this Country.

367. When bills are drawn on account of expenses or disbursements as well as for salaries and allowances, a statement of the proportion of the amount applicable to the latter must accompany them, and the proper deductions should be made from the salaries and allowances, unless exemption should be claimed, in which case affidavits ought to accompany the bills.

368. The Forms, to be filled up by persons claiming total or partial exemption from the tax, are inserted in the Appendix. (Pages 547-49)

§ IV. *Expenses on account of Liberated Africans.—Mode of rendering the Accounts of Expenses incurred under the Provisions of the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

369. The Collectors or chief Officers of the Customs in those Colonies where no other arrangement has been specially directed are to receive, protect, and provide for all such Natives of Africa as may be put in their charge from vessels condemned as prize.

370. The Collector or other Officer is authorized to enter into the requisite contracts, to be approved by the Officer administering the Government, for the maintenance of the Africans at a fixed rate per diem, and for defraying the cost of clothing, necessities, and other contingencies. This mode of supporting the Africans is considered preferable to that of purchasing provisions in large quantities for their use.

* Now £150 and £400 respectively.

† Now £120.—Ed. C.O.I.

371. The Collector or other Officer will bring in the abstracts of accounts of his expenses, to be passed before the Officer administering the Government in Council, every three months. A certificate, to be signed by the Officer administering the Government, is to be subjoined to the General Abstract of the Expenditure, stating that the detailed documents referred to in the abstract have been carefully inspected, and have been approved.

372. In those cases in which the Colony is dependent on a Superior Government, the Abstracts of Expenditure, when certified by the Officer in charge of the subordinate Government, are to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for his inspection and approval previously to the amount being discharged. Upon the passing of each quarterly account by the Officer administering the Government in Council, and in the case of subordinate Governments upon the subsequent approval of the Governor-in-Chief being signified, the abstract will be returned to the Collector, in whose favour the Officer administering the Government will thereupon grant a Warrant on the Treasury Chest for the amount allowed. The Officer granting such warrant will forthwith transmit a notification and report thereof to the Lords of the Treasury, and will forward with such notification a copy of the account, in discharge of which the issue from the Chest has been authorized. Any neglect of these forms will be productive of embarrassment and delay.

373. Governors are strictly enjoined to abstain from drawing for and issuing for this service any allowance or gratuity of which the propriety or legality may admit of a doubt, until they shall have communicated with and received instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject; and they are to limit the payments in the meantime to the amount of the actual outlay, for the maintenance and other unavoidable expenses.

374. If any sums shall have been issued, paid, or expended by their order, which ought not to have been so issued, paid, or expended, or ought not to be charged to the public, they will become personally responsible for the amount, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 121, sec. 5.

375. With a due regard, therefore, to their own security, as well as the interests of the public, Governors must at all times exercise a watchful superintendence and control over the expenditure to which these Regulations refer, and enforce the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the African and the good of the Service.

CHAPTER XII.

§ I. Trade and Navigation.

376. The Customs Establishments in all the Colonies are under the control and management of the several Colonial Governments, and the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to establish their own Customs Regulations and Rates of Duty.

377. The Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 324-5, provides for a freedom of navigation between the United Kingdom, or the British Possessions and Foreign Countries. But with a view of placing British Ships in Foreign Ports as nearly as possible on the same footing as Foreign Ships in British Ports, the Crown has the power, by Order in Council, of restricting the privileges of Foreign Ships, and of imposing additional Duties, in cases in which British Ships may be subject in any Foreign Country to Prohibitions or Restrictions from which the Ships of that Country are exempt, or in which any Preference whatever may be shown to National Vessels over British Vessels, or in which British Trade and Navigation is not placed by such Country upon as advantageous a footing as the Trade and Navigation of the most favoured Nation.

378. The Crown has also the power, sect. 328, by Order in Council, on Address from the Legislature of any Colony, to regulate its Coasting Trade, and to authorize the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of a British Possession to another in other than British Ships; or on receiving a Addresses or a joint address from two or more British Possessions, to place the trade between them on the footing of a Coasting Trade, and otherwise to regulate the same.

379. Under sec. 31 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Governor is intrusted with the powers which, in respect to the Registry of Ships or of any interest therein, are vested by the Act in the Commissioners of Customs in England. It is to the Governor, therefore, that the Registrars of Shipping are directed to look for instructions.

380. The Governor usually appoints the Collectors of Customs in the Colony to act as Registrars of Shipping and Superintendents of Mercantile Marine under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the duties of the Registrars and Superintendents being defined in the Instructions which are issued from time to time by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

381. It being, however, important for statistical purposes that information respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Colony should be forwarded to the Home Government, the points enumerated in the following sections should have the Governor's careful attention.

§ II. Shipping.

382. Particulars of the Registry, Mortgage, Sale, or Loss of Ships should be forwarded by Registrars of Shipping in the Colonies to the *Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London*, and of the changes in the appointments of Masters of Ships to the Registrar-General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, by the next mail after the transaction takes place.

383. The Registry of a Ship should be reported in the Customs Form 19, and the transactions subsequent to her Registry, such as her Sale, Mortgage, or other Dealings, in Customs Form 20. In these Forms the full address of each Owner should be given, and the letters M. O. marked against the name of the Managing Owner, if there are more Owners than one. The Certificate of all closed and cancelled Registries should be forwarded to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, with a memorandum thereon, stating the grounds of closing or cancelling the Register. When the Certificate of Registry is lost, a Form, No. 20, should be sent, giving the date and particulars of the closing the Registry, and the loss of the Certificate. The changes in the appointments of Masters which are endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, should be reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen in Form 21, or by letter.

384. At the end of each year the Registrar of Shipping should prepare and transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London, an Account made up to 31st December, showing:—

(a.) The Names, &c., of all Ships on the Register Books of the Port on the previous 1st January.

(b.) The Names, &c., of all Ships registered at the Port during the year, distinguishing those Vessels in the List which have been lost, sold to Foreigners, or transferred to other Ports. At the end of the List an Abstract should be given of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port on 31st December. This List should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January, and as these Returns are the foundation of Statistical information laid before Parliament, too much care cannot be exercised by Registrars in ensuring their accuracy.

§ III. Seamen.

385. The duties which Superintendents of Mercantile Marine are required to perform in respect to Merchant Seamen are detailed in their Instructions. The principal point which requires the attention of the Governor, is the necessity for the Home Government being furnished with the Board of Trade Return, CC 21, *by each mail*. This Return materially assists in tracing the whereabouts of Naval Volunteers who have left their Ships, it also enables the Home Government to obtain from Shipowners repayment of expenses incurred in relieving Seamen who have been left behind sick, and payment of the Wages of Crews whose Ships are lost with all papers.

§ IV. Lighthouses, &c.

386. Notice of any new Lighthouses, Buoy, or Beacons placed or erected on the shores of the British Possessions abroad, and of any alterations in those already existing, should be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor through the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade, who will communicate to the Admiralty for publication. A Form of Notice of a new Light, or alteration of a Light, is inserted in the Appendix (page 350).

387. Any new facts with regard to Navigation, such as the formation or discovery of new Reefs, Shoals, Currents, &c., should also be sent home as early as possible, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

§ V. Wrecks.

388. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract annually presented to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to Shipping on the shores of any British Possession abroad, or to any British Shipping at sea concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper Colonial Officer to the Board of Trade, in Board of Trade Form Wr. I. (Colonial), at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence, and an Abstract of such casualties should if possible be forwarded to the Board of Trade at the end of every year.

Forms for the Return and the Abstract will be supplied on application to the Board of Trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

§ I. Waste Lands, &c.

389. The management of the waste lands in nearly all the Colonies to which emigrants from this country habitually resort, has been conceded to the Local Legislatures and Governments.

390. Information on the subject of the waste lands and of emigration may be obtained by reference to the "Colonization Circular," issued by the Colonial Office, imparting from time to time the most recent information derived from official returns.

391. The carriage of emigrants from British Ports is regulated by the Passengers Acts, 1855 and 1863, 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 119, and 26 & 27 Vict., cap. 51, which are carried into execution by the Board of Trade.

392. Land privileges are now offered to Naval and Military Officers only in British Columbia (Mainland), and British Honduras.

393. The Officers to whom such privileges are offered are (a) Naval Officers of the Military Branch, of all grades not lower than that of Sub-lieutenants; (b) Military Officers of all grades not lower than that of Subalterns of seven years' standing; (c) Regimental Staff Officers; and (d) Medical Officers of both Services, of not less than five years' standing.

394. The Officers not entitled to land privileges are: Naval and Military Chaplains; Commissariat Officers; Subalterns under seven years' standing; Medical Officers of less than five years' standing; Midshipmen; Cadets; Warrant Officers of every description; Officers of any of the Civil Branches of the Navy or Army; and, lastly, Officers who have ceased for the space of three calendar months to belong to Her Majesty's Service, and have not obtained the Memorandum of Rank and Service hereinafter mentioned.

395. In British Columbia (Mainland) a certain quantity of land is granted in lieu of remission of purchase money. In British Honduras land must be purchased under the land regulations for the time being in force in the Colony, and a certain amount of the purchase money is then remitted. These allowances are regulated by the rank and length of service of the Officer, as shown in the following scales:—

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (MAINLAND).		Acres.
Field Officers of 25 years' service in the whole	.	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service in the whole	.	500
Field Officers of 15 years' service in the whole	.	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	200
IN BRITISH HONDURAS.		£
Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	500
Field Officers of 15 or less years' service in the whole	.	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	400
Captains of 15 years' service and less in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	200

Although these scales refer only to Military Officers, they apply also to Naval Officers, who will receive allowances corresponding with their relative rank to Officers in the Army, as prescribed in Her Majesty's Order in Council of 11th June, 1863.

396. Any Officer desirous of availing himself of these privileges must obtain a Memorandum, if a Naval Man, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and if a Military man, from the Office of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, specifying his rank, length of service, and date of retirement. This document will not be issued more than once to the same Officer; and it must, within one year from the date of the Officer's retirement, be presented to the Governor of one of the above-named Colonies, otherwise the Officer will not be entitled to any land privileges in the Colony.

No document from the Office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

397. As the sole object of the regulations is to encourage the *bond fide* settlement of Naval and Military Officers in the Colony, an Officer, on presentation of his Memorandum of Rank and Service to the Governor, will receive in the first instance a Location Ticket only, for the land which in British Columbia he may obtain, or which in either of the two other Colonies he may have purchased to the extent of his remission money.

398. At the expiration of two years from the date of such Location Ticket, the Officer, on paying the customary survey and other fees, will receive in exchange for it a Crown Grant, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the Governor, but not otherwise, that he is a *bond fide* settler in the Colony, and has not only continuously resided therein since the receipt of his Location Ticket, but that he has resided on the land described in it for such length of time, and made substantial and permanent improvements thereon of such description and value as the Governor may have prescribed in any general notice published by his authority in the Government Gazette of the Colony.

399. If application should not be made for a Crown Grant in exchange for the Location Ticket within a twelvemonth from the expiration of the two years for which it was issued, the Officer's claim will be considered as extinguished, and the land will absolutely revert to the Crown. No transfer of the land will be allowed or be valid until a Crown Grant thereof has been obtained.

400. But if an Officer has obtained a Memorandum of Rank and Service, and dies before he can obtain a Location Ticket, the Governor of the Colony is authorized to make the Memorandum available, as he may think proper, in favour of a child or children, or other nearest representative of the deceased, who will then become entitled to the same rights and be subject to the same conditions as attached to the deceased. In case an Officer dies after the Location Ticket has been obtained, the land to which it refers will be granted to his legal representative.

401. As the land regulations in the above-named Colonies are liable at any time to be altered, Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the permanence of these regulations,—nor can the amount of remission in purchase money made to Officers be increased on account of any increased value which may at any time be set upon the Crown lands in the Colony.

CHAPTER XIV.

§ I. Naturalization.

402. The naturalization of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the statute 10th & 11 Vict. c. 83, which (besides removing doubts which then existed as to the legality of former proceedings in the colonies) empowers the Legislature of every Colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of naturalization within such Colony.

403. When any measure for such a purpose is proposed, the Governor should ascertain whether his instructions do or do not require the insertion of a suspending clause; and he should also take care that words are inserted in the terms of the statute confining the privileges granted to the limits of the Colony.

§ II. Passports to naturalized British Subjects in the Colonies.

404. Governors are authorised to issue Passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in their respective Colonies. The Form of Passport is inserted in the Appendix (page 351). These Passports must be signed by the Officer administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the Passport has been naturalized as a British subject in the Colony.

CHAPTER XV.

Applications for Opinions of Law Officers in this Country.

405. If in any case a Colonial Government or Legislature desire to obtain the opinion of the English Law Officers on any important question of Law which may have arisen in the administration of the Colony, it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be furnished with a detailed statement explaining precisely what doubts have arisen, and under what circumstances, enumerating the Instruments or Laws bearing on these doubts (of which complete copies should in all cases be annexed), setting forth, verbatim, the particular provisions of these Instruments or Laws which appear relevant to the matter in hand, and in conclusion stating explicitly the particular questions to which answers are desired. All papers for the consideration of the Attorney General and Solicitor General should be sent in quadruplicate.

CHAPTER XVI.

§ I. Criminal Trials.

406. No Judge presiding on a criminal trial must, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital Sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused those notes.

407. In general no reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Government of any Colony to

* Act 10 & 11 Vict., was repealed and re-enacted by Act 33 Vict., cap. 14. See also Act 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 103, and Circulars of 2nd Feb. and 23rd Sept., 1871, 9th March and 5th August, 1872, and 10th September, 1874.

this Country, with a view to the confirmation or remission of Sentences pronounced by the Colonial Courts. But Her Majesty's Government will be ready to afford any information, instructions, or advice for which the Governor may think it necessary to apply, whenever any question may arise on any criminal proceeding on which there may be any special and adequate motive for invoking the interference of Her Majesty's Government in this Country. Whenever a capital sentence shall have been executed, a report of it must be transmitted to the Secretary of State. (See Circular Despatch, 14th November, 1877.)

Every case should be reported to the Secretary of State in which, after sentence of death, a pardon is granted, or the capital sentence is commuted, or the commuted sentence is remitted. (See Circular Despatch of 5th May, 1882).

408. Under the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 96, all persons charged in any Colony with offences committed on the Sea may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony.*

409. The Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 118, provide means of apprehending offenders beyond the limits of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which their offence was committed.

410. In order to secure the apprehension of any person in the United Kingdom under those Acts the following steps must be taken:—

1. A warrant must have been issued against the offender by some person having lawful authority to issue it in that part of Her Majesty's dominions where the offence was committed.
2. This warrant must be sent to England to be endorsed by the Secretary of State.
3. But the Secretary of State cannot endorse it until it is proved, by oath or affidavit, that the seal or signature is the seal or signature of a person having lawful authority to issue such warrant. It is necessary, therefore, to send witnesses, or affidavits, or both, sufficient for such proof.
4. The warrant must have been issued upon depositions, and these depositions must be such as appear sufficient to warrant the committal of the offender for trial.
5. Sufficient evidence must be forthcoming in England before the Magistrate, to prove the criminality of the offender to an extent such as, if the offence had been committed in England, would have justified the Magistrate in committing the offender for trial in this country. But besides oral witnesses the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84, enables the Magistrate to receive, in evidence, copies of the depositions upon which the original warrant issued, provided that they are certified under the hand of the person or persons who issued the warrant, and are attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions.

If it is intended therefore to offer the depositions in evidence, instead of or in addition to oral testimony, they must be authenticated as above mentioned.

§ 2. Extradition Conventions.†

411. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 76, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to the 10th Article of the Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States, of the 9th of August, 1842, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper.

412. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 75, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and France on the 18th of February, 1845, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crimes of murder (comprehending the crimes designated in the French Penal Code by the terms assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or of an attempt to commit murder, or of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

413. The Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 70, gives effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and Denmark on the 15th April, 1862, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives accused or convicted of murder (comprehending the crimes of assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or attempt to commit murder, or of forgery (comprehending the counterfeiting of bank notes or public securities or money), or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

414. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to exercise the powers conferred on him by these Acts, he must, immediately on the issue of his warrants for the apprehension and surrender of a Fugitive Criminal, transmit to the Secretary of State copies, duly authenticated, of the depositions under which such warrants may be granted.

* As to sentences proper to be passed in such cases, see the Colonial Courts Jurisdiction Act, 37 & 38 Vict., cap. 37.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

† NOTE.—The list of conventions referred to in the text is obviously incomplete: the following is a list of the Conventions in force up to November, 1882.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

EXTRADITION TREATIES IN FORCE.		No.
Austria-Hungary	3rd December, 1873	567
Belgium	20th May, 1876, and	598
"	23rd July, 1877	613
Brazil	13th November, 1872	564
Denmark	31st March, 1873	552
France	14th August, 1876	619
Germany	14th May, 1872	536
Hayti	7th December, 1874	583
Italy	5th February, 1873 and	548
"	7th May, 1873	550
Luxemburg	24th November, 1880	678
Netherlands	19th June, 1874	572
Portugal	26th December, 1878. India only, Art. XIX	640
Salvador	23rd June, 1881	704
Spain	4th June, 1878	627
Sweden and Norway	26th June, 1878	566
Switzerland	26th November, 1880	674

Tonga 29th November, 1879 703

(Tonga subjects escaping to British territory only, Art. IV.)

United States 9th August, 1842 284

The Extradition Acts are 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 52, 9th August, 1870, and 36 & 37 Vict., cap. 60, 5th August, 1873. The application of the Extradition Act, 1870, was suspended in Canada during the operation of the Canadian Extradition Acts by Order in Council of the 28th December, 1882.

§ 3. *Apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Vessels.*

415. The Act 15 and 16 Vict. c. 26 (1852) enables the Crown to carry into effect arrangements with foreign powers for the apprehension and surrender of seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant vessels belonging to a subject of such powers when within Her Majesty's dominions. The following list shows the arrangements (in the shape of treaties, conventions, agreements, declarations, notifications, and Orders in Council), at present existing between Great Britain and the foreign powers named for the mutual surrender of merchant seamen deserters.

This List does not include Treaties for the surrender of deserters.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Hertzel's Treaties.		Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notification or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertzel's Treaties.	
Vol.	Page.					Vol.	Page.
12	1108	Austria .	T. 30 April 1868. Art. IV.	N. 25 Aug. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
11	66	Belgium .	P. 23 July 1862 . . .	D. 24 Jan. 1855	8 Feb. 1855	10	88
14	204	Brazil .	C. 22 Apr. 1873 Art. III .	. . . . .	17 May 1876	14	226
		Bremen* .	No Treaty	D. 24 Sept. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
9	838	Chile .	T. 4 Oct. 1854. Art. XIII.	. . . . .	28 July 1856	10	49
12	864	Colombia .	T. 16 Feb. 1866. Art. XXI.	. . . . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1123
		Denmark .	A. 21 June 1881	N. 22 Mar. 1853	15 July 1881		
9	962	France .	A. 23 June 1854 . . . .	. . . . .	8 July 1854	10	30
14	1214	Germany .	A. 5 Nov. 1879 . . . .	. . . . .	18 Mar. 1880		
14	877	Greece .	A. 7 Aug. 1875 . . . .	. . . . .	12 Feb. 1876	14	879
		Hamburgh* .	No Treaty	D. 15 Sept. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
9	685	{ Hawaiian } Islands }	T. 10 July 1851. Art. XI .	. . . . .	28 Oct. 1876	14	381
11	1112	Italy .	T. 6 Aug. 1863. Art. XIX.	. . . . .	11 June 1863	11	1049
		Lubeck* .	No Treaty	D. 22 Sept. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
12	684	Madagascar	T. 27 June 1865. Art. XIII.	. . . . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1167
		Mecklen- burg-Schwerin* }	No Treaty	N. 24 Mar. 1854	9 Mar. 1854	10	469
10	903	Morocco .	T. 9 Dec. 1856. Art. XV.	. . . . .	6 May 1857	10	922
10	476	Netherlands	C. 6 Mar. 1856. Art. X .	N. 14 Feb. 1854	9 Mar. 1854	10	475
11	451	Nicaragua.	T. 11 Feb. 1860. Art. XVI.	. . . . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	460
		Oldenburg .	No Treaty	D. 9 May, 1853.	13 June 1853	9	600
9	621	Peru .	T. 10 April 1850. Art. X .	D. 15 Oct. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	9	644
6	598	Portugal .	T. 3 July 1842. Art. XVI.	. . . . .	{ Act of P. 12 & 18 Vict. c. 25, 1849 }	8	812
		Prussia* .	No Treaty	N. 13 Oct. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	665
10	1057	Russia .	T. 12 Jan. 1859. Art. XVII.	. . . . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	507
11	885	Salvador .	T. 24 Oct. 1862. Art. XVII.	. . . . .	11 June 1863	11	1150
10	557	Siam .	T. 18 April 1855. Art. III.	. . . . .	10 Nov. 1866	13	754
		Spain .	No Treaty	D. 27 Dec. 1859	23 Jan. 1860	11	517
		Sweden .	No Treaty	N. 4 Aug. 1852	18 Aug. 1852 {	13 9	801 644
14	541	Tunis .	C. 19 July 1875. Art. XXXII.	. . . . .	17 May 1876	14	555
		Turkey .	No Treaty	N. 19 April 1865	18 May 1865	12	879

§ 4. *Disposal of Convicts.*

416. By the Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 69, the Queen in Council is authorised to appoint or to delegate to the Governors of the British Colonies respectively the power of appointing by proclamation the places to which convicts may be sent. But no such place is at present appointed, nor is any such delegation now in force.*

417. The Mutiny Act which is passed annually provides for the case of offenders who are to suffer penal servitude in virtue of the sentence of any court-martial holden elsewhere than in the United Kingdom. The chief justice, or other judge, in any part of Her Majesty's foreign dominions, where such offender may be, on notice from the officer in command, or in his absence from the adjutant-general, is to make order for the immediate custody and penal servitude of the offender; and the Governor, on receiving notice of such order, is to cause such offender either to be removed, or to undergo his sentence in the colony, in obedience to the directions for the removal and treatment of convicts, which shall from time to time be transmitted from Her Majesty through one of her principal secretaries of state to such colony; and the offender is thereupon to be dealt with in the colony in which he has been sentenced, or to which he has been removed, as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by a court of competent jurisdiction in such colony: and elsewhere out of Her Majesty's dominions, the officer commanding shall have power to make an order in writing for the penal servitude or intermediate custody of such offender, under which the offender may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in the place of his intermediate custody or punishment.

418. A form of order by the chief justice or other judge, approved by the law officers of the Crown, is in the Appendix (see page 351), and an order in this form must be sent to England, or to the prisoner's destination, in the same conveyance with the prisoner, and a duplicate by the first opportunity.

419. Her Majesty's Government will provide for the charge of removal to this country, or to any colony or place, of such military convicts as may be sentenced to penal servitude by military court-martial, provided the convicts have belonged to the general establishment of the army, and not to local corps raised for the service of any particular colony.

420. If any advance has been made from the funds of the colony for expenses for the maintenance in gaol of military convicts under sentence of court-martial, prior to their removal from the colony, the Governor must apply for repayment of such expenses to the officer commanding the regiment to which the convicts may have belonged, by whom the details can be most correctly checked, and submitted to the military authorities at home.

CHAPTER XVII.

Presents.

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.†

*Special Rules as to Leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of European Officers on the West Coast of Africa;**

§ 424. Subject to the necessities of the Service, and to the limitation laid down in § 480, European Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator in the West Africa Settlements (Sierra Leone and the Gambia) may be granted six months' leave of absence, on full pay, after they have completed eighteen consecutive months of residential service.

In the Gold Coast Colony (Gold Coast and Lagos), six months' leave of absence on full pay may be granted after twelve consecutive months of residential service.

(a.) Officers who may be invalided before completing a tour of resident service cannot be granted any full salary leave. They may, however, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be allowed leave on half salary not exceeding six months, and leave without salary for a further period of not more than three months before being called upon to resign.

(b.) Officers desiring leave, on the ground of "urgent private affairs," before completing a tour of resident service, may, if specially recommended by the Governor, be allowed leave without salary, or if they have completed six months' resident service, leave on half salary, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, but in no case exceeding four months.

* The 4th Section of the above Act is repealed by 33 Vict., cap. 10, which authorises the making of an arrangement between colonies for the detention and custody of colonial prisoners. Act 47 and 48 Vic., cap. 31, makes provision for the removal of prisoners from one colony to another or to the United Kingdom.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

† See Circulars 20th November, 1884, and 13th May, 1885.

‡ As to Governors and Administrators the following rule is now in force:—Sierra Leone and Gambia, 4 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service. Gold Coast and Lagos, 6 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

(c.) Extensions on half salary of the ordinary West African leave can only be granted on medical certificate, and can in no case exceed three months. Any extension of leave granted on the ground of urgent private affairs must be without salary.

§ 425. They may further (in Sierra Leone and Gambia) be allowed two months' vacation leave, to enable them to proceed to Madeira or the Canary Islands once during each period of eighteen months' residential service, but such vacation leave must not be taken concurrently with leave of absence on full pay, and will not be granted unless the Officer quits the coast.

§ 426. The actual cost of their passages home and out again will be allowed to all Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator who may be granted leave of absence under § 424.

§ 427. Officers whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* a year, taking vacation leave under § 425, will have the actual cost of their passages from and to the Colony defrayed from Colonial Funds.

§ 428. The actual cost of passages to the West Coast will be paid on their first appointment to all subordinate Officers whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* per annum.

Pensions, &c.

§ 429. The following exceptional advantages will be allowed. In all other respects the existing rules and limitations will be strictly applied:—

1. The minimum term of service qualifying an Officer to receive a pension will be seven years, instead of ten.

2. For each year of pensionable African service there will be allowed in the pension one-fortieth (instead of one-sixtieth) of the Officer's salary; but no pension will exceed two-thirds of the retiring Officer's emoluments on the ordinary basis.

3. In cases of less than seven years' service the gratuity will be computed at the rate of 12½ per cent of the annual salary (instead of 8½ per cent.) for each year of service.

4. In the Service, for purposes of pension or gratuity, will be included all authorized leave, on full or half salary, excepting in the cases described in clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations.

5. Officers will be eligible for pension at the age of 55, which will also be the age when they may be required to accept their pensions and retire, unless their further continuance in the West African service is specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

§ 430. The above rules will take effect from September 18, 1874. Officers now serving on the West Coast of Africa will be allowed the benefit of them from that date, but their operation is not to be in any way retroactive. Neither do these rules apply to Officers either of whose parents was a native of the West Coast of Africa. They will continue to be subject to the rules hitherto in force in regard to leave of absence and pension. In the case of natives of the West Indies appointed to posts in West Africa special arrangements as to leave of absence and pension are made in each case.

CHAPTER XIX.

Interchange of Visits between Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents of Colonies.

§ 431.—1. A Governor is to receive the first visit from all Naval Officers in command.

2. A Lieutenant-Governor is to pay the first visit to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st Class, being a Commander-in-Chief, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

3. An Administrator or President is to pay the first visit to all Flag Officers or Commodores, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

4. Return visits are to be paid within 24 hours, and in person, to all Flag Officers, Commodores, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents; but by an Aide-de-Camp or other Officer deputed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President, as the case may be, to all other Naval Officers.

5. Should the Governor or any other Officer administering the Government of a Colony find that from indisposition or pressure of important business he is unable to pay or return these visits in person, he will depute his Aide-de-Camp or some other Officer to do so. In like manner, should a Flag Officer or Commodore from indisposition or pressing occupation be precluded from paying or returning these visits, he will depute his Flag Lieutenant, or other Officer not below that rank, to do so. In each case the Officer failing to pay the required visit in person will report the circumstance, and assign the reasons which led to the omission, to the Department under which he is acting.

6. Officers acting temporarily in higher civil offices or commands are in respect to these visits to be upon the same footing as if they were confirmed in such offices or commands.

7. The Senior Naval Officers present will arrange, when necessary, to provide suitable boats to enable Governors, &c., to pay any official visits afloat, and to reland them, on their notifying their wishes to that effect. (*See also Circular, 7th March, 1879, enclosing the above Regulations.*)

CHAPTER XX.

Use of Flags.

§ 432.—1. The Royal Standard shall be flown at Government House on the Queen's Birthday, and on the days of Her Majesty's Accession and Coronation.

2. The Union Flag, without the Badge of the Colony, shall be flown at Government House from sunrise to sunset on other days.

3. The Union Flag, with the approved Arms or Badge of the Colony, as shown in the drawing in the circular despatch of the 23rd August, 1875, emblazoned in the centre thereof, surrounded by a green garland, shall be used by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Officers Administering the Government of Colonies or Dependencies when embarked in boats or other vessels.

4. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned on the fly (as shown in the drawing enclosed in the circular despatch of the 23rd of August, 1875), and the pendant, will be flown by all armed vessels in the employ of the Government of a Colony.
 5. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned thereon, as described in the preceding section, but without the pendant, will be flown by vessels which belong to, or are in the service of, the Government of a Colony, but not armed.
 6. All other vessels registered as belonging to one of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies will fly the Red Ensign without any Badge.
 7. Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's Ships for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony or Dependency, the Senior Officer present may direct the Special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from, that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of His Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.
 8. If the Senior Officer considers it, in any circumstances, undesirable to hoist the Flag, he will inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and will at once report the same to the Admiralty.
 9. In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present will exercise his discretion in consultation with the Official proceeding on the mission.
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APPENDIX.

1. (Page 309.)

PARTICULARS of the Office of
Colony of

now vacant in the

1. Duties of office, and qualifications required for their performance.	
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.	
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the Office.	
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.	
5. Whether any, and if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country, or elsewhere, of the person sent out to fill the office.	
6. Acts or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emoluments and the particulars of the security required, with references to the sections in which such provision is made.	

2. (Page 309.)

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Superannuation, Compensation, or Compassionate Allowances, or Gratuities on Retirement.

(In filling up this paper refer to the instructions on page 283.)

1. Name of applicant	
2. Office or situation	
3. Recommended for	of £
4. Age	
5. Service in years and months	
6. Salary or wages () £
7. Emoluments	£
Total amount of salary or wages and emoluments, on which superannuation, &c., is claimed	} £
8. Cause of retirement	

9. Dates of commencement and termination of the several appointments held by applicant, with their emoluments, distinguishing salary from other allowances, and specifying such allowances :—

Title of Appointment.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Salary.	Allowances, &c.	Nature of Allowances, &c.

10. Whether each of the appointments held by the applicant has been on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony.

11. Whether the duties of the several offices or situations held since the applicant entered the Civil Service have been such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.

12. Whether holding any other public appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive any public money, by compensation, half-pay, or otherwise.

13. If any kind of pension or other allowance has been commuted under the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871, the annual amount of pension or allowance so commuted, and the date of commutation, should be inserted.

14. Absence, beyond ordinary vacation leave, in each of the last ten years :—

* This Form is to be used likewise on the creation of a new Office.

Year.	Period of Absence.		Number of Days.	Cause of Absence.
18	From	To		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		

15. Date of cessation of duty _____

16. Date of cessation of salary _____

17. Date from which, inclusively, pension will commence _____

18. Statement, if the circumstances warrant it, that the applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," and observations as to special services, suspension, reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

19. Computation, by the Auditor-General, of the pension, &c.

I Certify that the _____ which may be paid to the applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service, amounts to _____ and I base my certificate on the following calculation:—

Instructions referred to on page

If this paper of particulars, and the certificates connected with it, be not sent in original, the copies must be duly attested.

Head 1 of Paper.—In the case of an Officer serving on the West Coast of Africa, a statement is to be added whether he is a native of that coast. (Colonial Regulations, § 430.)

Head 3.—State the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., superannuation, compensation, compassionate allowance, or gratuity, and its amount. In the case of persons claiming an addition to their pensions in respect of professional or other special qualifications, this should be stated, and a reference should be given to the authority under which the claim is made.

Head 5.—If the service has been interrupted by one or more breaks, the word "broken" should be added before or after the number of years and months, and the causes, dates, and circumstances of the break or breaks should be stated under heading 9.

Head 6.—If the person retiring has been in receipt of the same salary, or in the class from which he retires, for the 36 months immediately before the date of his retirement, the actual annual rate of salary or wages at that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "actual." In other cases the average annual amount of salary or wages for the 36 months next preceding the date of retirement should be inserted, preceded by the word "average;" but if the whole period of service is less than three years, then the average for the whole period of service should be inserted.

Head 7.—A separate statement should be inserted of the average annual value, for the 36 months immediately preceding retirement, of each emolument (exclusive of salary or wages) which is claimed to be included in the calculation of the pension or gratuity.

Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to the Colonial Office. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one-quarter of the salaries; and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

Head 8.—In cases of infirmity, if the applicant is below the ordinary age for retirement, a medical certificate is to be furnished showing that he is disqualified by infirmity of mind or body for discharge in the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

In case of ten years' service or more, this certificate should be signed by two Officers, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a salaried Officer of the Government.

Head 9.—As to "broken" service, see *Head 5*.

If the applicant has had any "acting" service; the details must be fully given, with a statement whether or not, during the "acting" service, he was connected with the permanent Civil Service of the Colony.

Head 11.—If, in special circumstances, a professional civil Officer has been allowed to have "private practice" without forfeiting his claim to pension, the facts are to be fully stated.

Head 14.—If the applicant is liable to any deduction from his service under Clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations, the facts should be fully stated.

Head 19.—The length of service and other particulars of the computation are to be given. When an average of salary, &c., is taken, the mode of calculating it (whether by months, &c.) is to be explained.

N.B.—This Form of Particulars is not at present used in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, for which Colonies special Forms have been approved.—(See Despatches to Governors of those Colonies, 19th December, 1879.)

3. (Page 310.)

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ One Thousand Eight
Hundred _____ between _____ of _____
in the County of _____ of the one part, and _____ and
in the County of Middlesex, Esquires, Crown Agents for the Colonies,
for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS _____ hath been duly appointed
at a salary of _____ per annum; and hath been paid the sum of _____
as an advance on account thereof.

Now the said _____ in consideration of the premises, doth hereby
agree with the said _____ and _____ that he the said
will pay the said advance of _____
to the Colonial Treasurer of _____ in such manner as the Governor of the
said Colony may see fit to direct, or should he the said _____ refuse or
neglect to proceed to, or depart this life before reaching the said Colony, or relinquish his Appointment
before such advance has been repaid, he the said _____, or his executors
or administrators will refund and repay to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the said Colony
for the time being, or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London for the time being, the said
sum of _____, or such proportion thereof as may then remain due.

As WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said _____ is the presence of _____

Signature,

Address,

Signed by the said _____ and _____
in the presence of _____

4. (Page 311.)

I HEREBY Certify, that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Government,
I have granted to _____ months' leave
of absence.

Signed _____
Governor.

I hereby Certify, that _____ has received Full Salary at the rate of £ _____
per Annum as _____ up to the _____
Signed _____
Colonial Treasurer.

NOTE.—Officers proceeding on leave of absence are requested to observe, that they will not be able to receive Half Salary in England unless this Certificate is duly filled up and signed.

I HEREBY Certify,

1st. That the above leave was granted to commence on the _____ of _____ and end on
the _____ of _____ on the ground of [Ill-health, and that the Medical Certificate was
produced, of which a copy is annexed.]

[Urgent private affairs.]

2nd. That A. B. has been in the service of the Colony for _____ years.

3rd. That in the course of that Service he has been absent on leave on several occasions, at the dates
and for the terms specified below, viz.:

1st. For _____ months beginning on _____ and ending on _____

2nd. _____

3rd. _____

4. That provision has been made for the due execution of A. B.'s office during his absence by _____

	Years.	Months.
1. Total Service from date of arrival in the colony to date of certificate		
2. Deduct total Absences since arrival (other than vacation leave) whether with or without Half-salary		
3. Period of Resident Service		
4. Maximum amount of leave authorized by Regulations in respect of the above period of Resident Service (viz., one-sixth of Resident Service, plus Six Months)		
5. Leave on Half-salary already taken		
6. Leave now granted		

Governor.

NOTE.—Officers who may be under the necessity of applying to the Secretary of State for an extension of their leave of absence, are requested to annex this document to their applications, and in order to meet this contingency, it will be furnished to them in duplicate.

5. (Page 814.)

AGREEMENT made this
Hundred and
in the County of
FOR THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, for and on
behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

day of
between
of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS
One Thousand Eight

WHEREAS hath been duly appointed
 Now the said in consideration of the premises doth hereby
 agree with the said undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, that should he fail to proceed to, or, within
 the said period of three years from the date of his arrival in the said Colony, either quit the said Colony without
 leave, or relinquish his appointment, or be dismissed or removed from his appointment in consequence
 of misconduct, he the said will refund and repay to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the said Colony for the time being,
 or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in London, for the time being, the amount paid for his
 passage to the Colony, and for the passage of any member or members of his family.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall bind or oblige the said to repay the aforesaid passage money, if, at the time he shall
 relinquish his said appointment or quit the said Colony as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary of the
 Government of the said Colony, or person acting as such, shall certify that he the said is unable, from bodily or mental infirmity, to continue in the performance
 of his duty as such.

WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said *in the presence of*

Signature,

Address,

Signed by

(one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid), in the presence of

Signature,

Address,

6. (Page 815.)

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal Consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of Officers of the lower grades in Our Naval and Military Service, or of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines in Our Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Our Army; and whereas the Third Class of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both Services, and the granting of medals, both in Our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a New Naval and Military Decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought

after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated "the Victoria Cross," and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, "For Valour."

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the "London Gazette," and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained, that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under rule seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under rule eight shall receive his Decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen, or Private Soldiers, or Marines, engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under rule four on such Warrant or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds *per annum*.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall

forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred under rule fourteen shall cease and determine from the Date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) PANFURL.

WARRANT for extending the VICTORIA CROSS to the LOCAL FORCES in NEW ZEALAND and in the COLONIES and their DEPENDENCIES generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date, at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration We expressed our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration; provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the Orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of Our Army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer:

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this
First day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our
Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) J. PERL.

7. (Page 315.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Excepting in the case of Special Complimentary Missions to Foreign Sovereigns, such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited to the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Foreign Office, February 3, 1886.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or navy, should be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be, who, if they see fit, may submit the same for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without other formality.

2. Any other British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a Foreign Medal, not being the Decoration of a Foreign Order.

3. No permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Foreign Office, August, 1885.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

8. (Page 316.)

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING OF BILLS.

"Die Jovis, 8^o Februarii, 1849.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,—

1. "That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Engrossing, and to alter the present system of Enrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.

2. "That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament."

I. That in lieu of being engrossed, every Bill shall be fair printed immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its Officers, in the same manner in which Engrossed Bills are now dealt with.

II. That on its Return to the House in which it originated, without Amendments (or if amended, after the Amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords, before the Royal Assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.

III. That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.

IV. That the Royal Assent shall be endorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Engrossment.

V. That the Copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.

VI. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive in lieu of the Copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purpose, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Enrolled Acts are now received and held by him.

VII. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminutions of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.

9. (Page 350.)

RETURN, No. 1, of all Changes in the Holders of existing Offices and Appointments arising from Promotion or otherwise during the Quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances under settled Regulations for length of Service.

Changes in the Holders of Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name of the Officer who formerly held the Appointment, and Annual Salary.	Name of the Officer who is now appointed, and Annual Salary.	If appointed by Her Majesty's Government, in England, Date of Authority of the Secretary of State.	If newly appointed by the Governor, Date of Authority.	If promoted from another Office or Government Situation in the Colony, Description of former Appointment.	Date of Governor's Despatch reporting the change of Office or Appointment, or the New Appointment.	Column for Remarks.
Additions to Salaries and Allowances.							
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increased Salary drawn.	Date and Description of Authority for Increase.	Column for Remarks.

RETURN, No. 2, of all New Offices and Appointments created, and of all Additions to established Salaries and Allowances, not provided for by settled Regulations for length of Service, during the quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Payments of an unusual or special description, directed or authorized by the Governor during the same Period, to be paid from the Colonial Treasury.

Creation of New Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment and of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the Appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.
Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances not arising under settled Regulation.						
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increase of Salary is drawn.	Date and Description of Authority
Payments of an unusual or special description, and Payments on Services amounting to £200,* incurred without previous authority from Her Majesty's Secretary of State.						
Description of Service.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.

* In the case of St. Helena, the discretionary authority of the Governor to incur expenditure is limited to £40.

Year 18 .

No. 1.—RETURN in a Tabular Form, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the GROSS RAVENUSES, under their different heads, exhibiting the Cost of Collection and any Deductions made in their progress to the Public Treasury

GROSS REVENUE,

[illegible]

11. (Page 320.)

Year 18 .

No. 2.—Return in a Tabular Form, for the last year in which they can be made up, of the Disbursements, under their different heads, showing the Authority under which such Disbursements were made.

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishment and Salaries of Public Officers.	
Judicial Establishment.	
Ecclesiastical.	
Education.	
Military and Fortification.	
Militia.	
Pensions.	
Police and Galla.	
Roads and Bridges.	
Works and Buildings.	
Lighthouses.	
Expenses of the Legislature.	
Poor.	
Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.	
Printing and Stationery.	
Interest on Debts.	
Immigration.	
Drawback, &c.	
Harbours, Piers, Wharfs, &c.	
Miscellaneous.	
Total Expenditure.	
Authority.	

12. (Page 325.)

FORM OF RETURN REFERRED TO IN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BANKING COMPANIES
 RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of
 during the periods from [1st January] to [30 June] 18

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest . . . £	Coin and Bullion . . . £
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest . . . £	Landed or other property of the Corporation . . . £
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest . . . £	Government Securities . . . £
Balances due to other Banks . . . £	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks . . . £
Cash Deposits not bearing Interest £	Balances due from other Banks . . . £
Cash deposits bearing Interest £	Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad . . . £
To Shareholders for Capital paid up . . . £	
To Ditto for Additions declared to Shares (if any) . . . £	
To Ditto for Dividends remaining unpaid (if any) . . . £	
Total average Liabilities £	Total Average Assets £

13. (Page 327.)

(Place and Date.)

Amount of Bill

Income Tax

£

At Thirty Days after Sight of this, my First of Exchange (Second and Third of the same tenor and date unpaid), Pay to _____ or Order the Sum of _____ which with £ _____ Income Tax, makes the Sum of £ _____, being the Amount of Salary due to _____ from _____ to _____

To Her Majesty's Paymaster-General,
 Whitehall, London.

To be sent in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day drawn on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General at _____ days' sight in favour of _____, for the sum of _____

£ _____ which, with £ _____ for Income Tax, amounts to the sum of £ _____ being salary due to _____ of _____ for the quarter ended _____

I have the honour to be

13a. (Page 328.)

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 362.

Colony of _____
 BILL No. _____ dated _____, 18____, drawn by _____
 on the Paymaster-General for the
 sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary Grant for* _____
 for the year 18____-18____

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount realized by the Bill above described was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____ 18____
 Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }
 other Officer acting in that capacity }
 Countersignature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 18____.

Colony of _____
 ADVANCE from the Treasury Chest on the _____, 18____
 of the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary grant for* _____
 for the year 18____-18____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount advanced as above from the Treasury Chest was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____ 18____
 Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }
 other Officer acting in that capacity }
 Countersignature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 18____.

14. (Page 328.)

INCOME TAX.

CLAIM OF ABATEMENT.—REPAYMENT by a person residing out of the United Kingdom.
 FORM to be used by a person claiming repayment of the Duty in respect of 120% of the claimant's Income, on the ground that the total Income of the claimant derived from property and profits in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, although amounting to 150% or upwards, is less than 400% a year. In preparing any such Claim the general directions in the next page must be strictly complied with.

No Claim for repayment of Duty can be allowed, unless it be made within three years after the end of the year to which the Claim relates.

No. 1.

In pursuance of the Acts of Parliament for granting Duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, I _____ of _____ do make oath and say that the following statement contains a full, just, and true account and return of the whole of my Income from every source whatsoever in the United Kingdom for the year commencing the 6th day of April, 18____, and ending 5th day of April, 18____, and I therefore give notice that I am entitled to and do hereby claim to be repaid the sum of _____ being the duty on 120% of my Income as understated, on which I paid Duty either by direct assessment or by deduction.

See Forms of Particulars in next page and instructions for filling them up.

Here must be stated the full particulars of the Claimant's Income from every source whatever in the United Kingdom for the year for which the claim is made, distinguishing the amount of each source, showing also the particulars of any mortgage or other incumbrance thereon, if any.

Total Amount of Annual Income from every source in the United Kingdom . . . £

Annual Amount.		
£	s.	d.

Sworn at _____
 before me†

this _____ day of _____ 18____

† A Justice of the Peace, Consul or Notary Public.

I hereby give notice that I claim to be repaid the under-mentioned sum of _____ deducted from me, and I request that the same may be paid to _____ of _____ my attorney or agent, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

Signature of Claimant*

* When the claim is made by a lady, she must state after her signature whether widow or spinster, as the case may be.

Signed _____

† Name some banker or agent in England.

No. 1.

PARTICULARS of the foregoing Income in respect of which repayment of Duty is claimed.

Name or Description of Stock.	Amount thereof, and if part of a larger Sum, state also the larger Sum.			Name or Names of Persons in which the Stock stands. If the Stock be in Chancery the correct title of the suit or matter should be given instead. This information appears at the head of each draft issued by the Chancery Pay Office, and claimants therefore should be very careful in taking a copy of the title of the cause when each draft is received.	When each Dividend was due.	Amount of Duty paid.			Amount of Duty to be repaid.		
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.								
<p>No. 8.</p> <p>If from lands or houses state the parish or place and county where situated, and the name of the occupier in full; if from an annuity or other annual payment, state the particulars thereof, and the name and residence of the party making the deduction. If from salary, pension, or stipend, state fully the particular nature thereof.</p>											
<p>No. 9.</p> <p>In respect of other property <i>not</i> in the <i>Public Funds</i>, the Tax on which has been paid by the claimant by way of deduction or otherwise.</p>											
<p>Receipts for the Duty signed by the Collectors, or Certificates signed by the persons who have made the deductions, must accompany the Claim.</p>											
<p>Deduct the Duty on the ground rent, interest of mortgage, or other annual charge (if any) to which the property may be subject. . . £</p>											
<p>Total Amount of Duty claimed to be returned . . . £</p>											

Having examined the above Claim, we do hereby allow the same.

Commissioners for
Special Purposes.

In filling up these Forms the Claimant must set forth fully every source from whence his income in the United Kingdom is derived, with the amount derived from each source; and it is to be observed that the profits of a married woman living with her husband are deemed by the Income Tax Acts to be the profits of her husband. In making this statement the Claimant must observe the following directions:—

If the Income be from land, tenements, or hereditaments, state the parish or place, and the county where each property is situate, with the annual value, and whether the person aforesaid is owner and occupier, or how otherwise.

If from the Public Funds, state the name and amount of each stock, and the names of the persons in which it stands.

If from an office, state the name of the office.

If from trade, profession, or employment, state the nature and particulars thereof, and where carried on.

If from annuities, interest of money, or other property not coming under any of the foregoing heads, state fully the particulars.

And should the claimant have charged or be entitled to charge any sum of money against any person for or on account of the duty made payable by the before-mentioned Acts, or which he shall have deducted or retained, or be entitled to deduct or retain under the authority of the said Acts, from or out of any payment to which he shall be or may become liable, the particulars thereof must be set forth, as also every sum of annual interest or other annual payment reserved or charged upon the Income of such Claimant whereby the same shall or may be diminished.

The penalty for fraudulently concealing or untruly declaring the income is 20%, and treble the duty chargeable.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To

The Commissioners for Special Purposes,
Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.

INCOME TAX.

CLAIM OF EXEMPTION BY A PERSON RESIDING OUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORM to be used by a person claiming a repayment of the Duty by reason of the whole of his or her Income derived from property and profits in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland not amounting to 150*l.* a year.

No claim for repayment of Duty can be allowed, unless it be made within three years after the end of the year of Assessment to which the claim relates.

In pursuance of the Acts of Parliament for granting Duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices of do make oath and say that the following statement contains a full, just, and true account and return of the whole of my Income from every source whatsoever in the United Kingdom, for the year commencing the 6th day of April, 18 , and ending 5th day of April, 18 , and I therefore give notice that I am entitled to, and do hereby claim to be repaid the sum of £ : : paid by me as undermentioned.

See Forms of Particulars in preceding page and instructions for filling them up.

Here must be stated the full particulars of the Claimant's income from every source whatever in the United Kingdom for the year for which the claim is made, distinguishing the amount of each source, showing also the particulars of any mortgage or other incumbrance thereon, if any.

† A Justice of the Peace, Consul, or Notary Public.

Total Amount of Annual Income from every source in the United Kingdom . . . £

Sworn at
before me†,

this day of

18

Annual Amount.

£	s.	d.

I hereby give notice that I claim to be repaid the under-mentioned sum of deducted from me, and I request that the same may be paid to† of my attorney or agent, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

Name some banker or agent in England.

Signature of Claimant*

* When the claim is made by a lady, she must state after her signature whether widow or spinster as the case may be.

Signed

15. (Page 330.)

[illegible]

Signature and Position of Informant.

N.B.—In addition to the above Form, information respecting the intention for which the light is exhibited, the dangers it is intended to avoid, the position of the lighthouse in respect to some known point, or, if possible, a tracing from an Admiralty chart of a small portion of the adjacent coast, with the position of the lighthouse (giving the number of the chart), the position, colour, and description of the keeper's dwelling, and any information that may be of use to the navigator, will be of much service.

Address, "Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London," or "Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade."

16. (Page 331.)

FORM OF PASSPORT.

THIS Passport is granted to A. B., naturalized as a British subject in this Colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his Colonial Certificate of Naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed) C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant Governor, or Officer Administering
the Government) of the (Colony, Island, or Province)
of

17. (Page 334.)

FORM OF ORDER FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY AND PENAL SERVITUDE OF
PERSONS SENTENCED BY COURT MARTIAL.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament on that behalf made and provided, it has been notified to me, the Honorable Justice of the

Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces at
now being at
at a General Court Martial held at
in the year of our Lord 18
the said General Court Martial to penal servitude for, and during the term of
such sentence has been duly confirmed.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by me the said
be removed and sent, as soon as conveniently may be, to
intermediate custody of and for the said
removed to such place as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint and signify for the said
for the residue of the term of his aforesaid sentence.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the
in the
this
day of
in the Year of Our Lord 18

18. (Page 314.)

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. The Governor-General or Officer administering the Government.
2. Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General and Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral; their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
8. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
9. The Speaker of the Senate.
10. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
11. Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet.
12. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy serving on the British North American Station, not being in the chief command; the relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.
13. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank; their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
14. Members of the Senate.
15. Speaker of the House of Commons.
16. Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
17. Members of the House of Commons.
18. Members of Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
19. Speaker of Legislative Council, within his Province.
20. Members of Legislative Council, within their Province.
21. Speaker of Legislative Assembly, within his Province.
22. Members of Legislative Assembly, within their Province.

PART VI

RECORD of the Public Services of Officers of the several Colonial Governments and others.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES.

ABBOTT, HON. J. P.—Secretary for mines, New South Wales, 5 Jan. 1883 to Oct. 1885, when appointed Secretary for Lands, resigned December, 1885.

ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES.—Was clerk registry supreme court, Mauritius, Sept., 1853; clerk to first puisne judge, April, 1859; chief clerk in registry Supreme Court, Jan., 1863; chief clerk master's office, March, 1864; in July, 1871, obtained from Council of Legal Education an exhibition in common law, and in Nov., 1871, received from same council a certificate of honour of the first class; called to the bar by the Middle Temple, June, 1872; acting district magistrate, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, in March, 1873; district and stipendiary magistrate, Rivière au Rempart, Aug., 1873; acting police stipendiary magistrate, Port Louis, Jan., 1874, to April, 1875; acting junior district magistrate, Port Louis, April, 1877; acting master, supreme court, Feb. to April, 1878, and in Aug., 1880; acting substitute master in 1878, 1879, and 1880; for many years member of the Council of Education, Mauritius; appointed registrar of the supreme court of Hong Kong, Dec., 1881; appointed on a commission to amend and revise the laws and ordinances of Hong Kong, Aug. 1882. Acting puisne judge, 1885.

ACKROYD, JOHN HENRY.—Appointed third clerk, registry, supreme court, April, 1854; clerk to second puisne judge, April, 1855; admitted solicitor of supreme court, Mauritius, April, 1859; acting district magistrate, Seychelles, July, 1865, to March, 1866; police and stipendiary magistrate for the lesser dependencies of Mauritius, 1876; appointed special commissioner to investigate into and report on the treatment and state of the liberated Africans at Seychelles, May, 1881; district judge, Seychelles, March, 1882; district magistrate, Oil Islands, Mauritius; district magistrate, Grand Port, 9 Sep., 1884.

A'COURT, HON. A. W. H.—Surveyor of public works, Antigua, 8 April, 1872.

ADAMS, GEORGE P.—Recorder of titles, Tasmania, 8 July, 1876.

ADAMS, HON. M.—Surveyor-general, province of New Brunswick, Canada.

ADAMS, P. F.—Surveyor-general of lands, New South Wales, 17 March, 1868.

ADAMS, R. P.—Solicitor-general, Tasmania, 20 Dec. 1867.

ADDERLEY, AUGUSTUS JOHN, C.M.G. (1884). Special Commissioner for the Bahamas at the International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. Was for many years a prominent member of the legislature of that colony.

—**ADELAIDE (AUSTRALIA)**, 2nd BISHOP of.—Founded 1847.—**RIGHT REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM**

KENNION, D.D., vicar of All Saints, Bradford, 1876 consecrated to this see in 1882.

ADOLPHUS, E.—Clerk to colonial secretary Honduras, Feb., 1856, to June, 1859; provost-marshal, June, 1859; serjeant-at-arms to the House of Assembly, Dec., 1859; acted as private secretary to administrators of the government from August, 1860, to Nov., 1861, from Oct., 1863, to March, 1864, and from March to Sept., 1864; magistrate of the northern district, and sub-collector of customs, Sept., 1864; sub-immigration agent, Aug., 1866; a commissioner of the supreme court and court of ordinary; also a justice of the peace; chief magistrate at the Gambia, 1876; acting colonial secretary and treasurer at Sierra Leone 1878; police magistrate, Sierra Leone, 1879.

ADRIAN, F. O.—Entered colonial office Sept. 1863; appointed an assistant clerk, second class, 28th Dec., 1870; promoted to be a first class assistant clerk, 26th Jan., 1877; superintendent of the correspondence branch, general department, and clerk for legal instruments, 1st October, 1880; appointed officer of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1882.

ADYE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN MILLER, G.C.B. (1882).—Entered the Royal Artillery Dec., 1836; became captain, 1846; colonel, 1867; was assistant adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, throughout the Crimean War, also during the Indian Mutiny; served in the Sitana campaign of 1863-4; appointed governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, June, 1875; surveyor-general of ordnance, May, 1880; and a colonel-commandant, Royal Artillery, 1881; was chief of the staff in the expedition to Egypt in 1882 (and received thanks of Parliament). Is author of "A Review of the Crimean War," "The Defence of Cawnpore." Appointed governor of Gibraltar, 1 Jan., 1883.

AIKINS, HON. JAMES COX.—Born 1823; educated at Victoria University, Canada; returned to Canadian Assembly in 1854, where he sat until 1861; elected to the Legislative Council, 1862, and at the union of the B. N. A. Provinces in 1867, was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation; sworn of the Privy Council, 9th Dec., 1869, and was secretary of state and registrar-general of Canada from that date until the resignation of Sir John A. Macdonald, in Nov., 1873; re-appointed to same office in Sir John's new administration, 19th Oct., 1878; became minister of inland revenue; appointed lieutenant governor of Manitoba, 25th October, 1882.

AITCHESON, G. W.—Was in the post-office 1850 to 1853, and audit office 1853 to 1867; secretary and accountant-in-general, General Post Office, Cape, 1860 to 1868; civil commissioner and

resident magistrate of Tullagh Division, 1869; Postmaster General, Cape, 1873.

AITKEN, C. CORQUHOAN.—Appointed 3rd class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 8 February, 1878; 2nd class clerk general register office, 19 August, 1878; 1st class clerk, 1 October, 1880.

AKERMAN, JOHN WILLIAM.—Many years member of the legislative council, Natal: is a justice of the peace; served on the immigration board, council of education, &c.; nominated to the executive council, 1870; delegate from Natal to the South African conference on confederation held in London in 1876; elected speaker of the legislative council in 1880; member of the native commission of 1882; re-elected speaker in 1882; and again to the enlarged council of 1883.

ALBURY, JOSEPH BENSON, M.D., Bahamas.—Elected member of the House of Assembly, 1869; J.P. of the Bahamas, 1873; public vaccinator, 1881; acting surgeon superintendent of the New Providence Asylum, 1882; and public physician, 1883.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR HARVEY.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Oct. 5, 1867; promoted 3rd class inspector, April, 1869; 2nd class inspector, Nov., 1869; 1st class inspector, Oct. 1870; acted as inspector of prisons, Jamaica, from April to Oct., 1871; appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the management of prisons in Jamaica, 1873; acting agent-general of immigration, April, 1871, confirmed in the appointment Oct., 1873; appointed official member of legislative council, 1882; immigration agent general for British Guiana, 1884.

ALEXANDER, HENRY.—Educated at the British Academy, Kingston, and at the Picton Grammar School, Province of Ontario; for some time employed as an electrician in the service of the principal electric telegraph companies of Canada; entered the Canadian civil service as a probationary clerk in the Executive Council Office, April, 1856; junior clerk, May, 1857; promoted to a clerkship of the second class, Oct., 1866, and to the senior second class, July, 1872; promoted to a clerkship of the first class in the office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, July, 1880.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS.—Entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Jan. 1872; promoted 3rd class inspector, October, 1873; second class inspector, 23 Nov., 1876.

ALLAN, ALEX.—Clerk to Colonial Secretary, St. Vincent, July 1878; supervisor of customs, Dixcove Gold Coast, Nov. 1880; transferred to Saltpond, Jan. 1881; acting district commissioner, Dixcove, Jan. 1881 to Jan. 1882, at Axim Jan. to Dec. 1882, at Winnebah April to Aug. 1884, at Volta River Sept. 1884 to April 1885.

ALLAN, THE HON. GEORGE WILLIAM, D.C.L. Born 1822; educated at the Upper Canada College; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1846; mayor of Toronto, 1855; elected to the Legislative Council of Canada, 1858; summoned by Her Majesty to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, 1867, and is still a member of that body; Lieut.-Colonel of the Canadian Militia; Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

ALLAN, GORDON.—Assistant surveyor-general, British Honduras, 1885.

ALLAN, WILLIAM, L.R.C.S.I., 1879; I.M.R.H.D., 1878.—Educated at Queen's College, Belfast (prizeman in practical anatomy and in anatomy and physiology, 1875-7) and Dublin; prosecutor of anatomy, Q.C.B. 1877-8; practising pupil and deputy clinical assistant, Meath Hospital and

Co. Dublin Infirmary, 1878-9; appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia, Jan., 1881; commissioner of the Court of Requests, 1882; public vaccinator, 1883; justice of the peace, 1884. Author of "Clinical Notes in West Africa."

ALLEN, CAPTAIN D. M., 1st W.I. Regiment.—Inspector of Police, British Honduras, 16 Aug. 1883.

ALLEN, HON. J. C.—Chief justice of New Brunswick, Canada.

ALLEN, THOMAS.—Educated at University College, London; M.D. St. Andrews, 1852; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1851; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, 1849; matriculated member of the University of London, 1847; held an appointment under the general board of health as superintending inspector; performed medical services during the outbreaks of cholera in London, Newcastle, and Dundee, in the years 1848, 1849, and 1854; acted as assistant medical officer of the Lincolnshire county lunatic asylum for upwards of nine years; medical superintendent and director of the Jamaica lunatic asylum, 1863; selected to undertake an inspection of the lunatic asylums of certain of the West Indian colonies, May, 1874.

ALLEYN, HON. R.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

ALLEYNE, R. F. B.—Judge of assistant court of appeal, Barbados, Nov. 1871.

ALLISON, DAVID, LL.D.—Superintendent of education, Nova Scotia.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; appointed as second clerk in the governor's secretary's office in July, 1862; was acting second clerk in the executive committee office from Feb., 1865, to May, 1866; clerk in the immigration department from May to Oct., 1866; first class clerk in the finance office from Oct., 1866, to Dec., 1869; supervisor of district post offices from Oct., 1871, to March, 1876.

ALLWOOD, WILLIAM.—Second-class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; 8th Sept., 1866; was a clerk in the general post-office, Jamaica, 1st Feb., 1864, to 30th April, 1865; second clerk in the government secretary's office 1st May, 1865, to 7th Sept., 1866.

ALVES, A. F.—Clerk and Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office, Hong Kong, 1855; Accountant in the Treasury, 1863.

ALVES, J. M.—Third clerk in the treasury department, Hong Kong, Jan., 1865; 2nd clerk, 1870; 1st clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1 Feb. 1881.

AMHERST, HON. JOSELINE G. H., Barrister-at-Law.—Private Secretary to Sir F. Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia, March, 1885.

ANDERSON, J.—General traffic manager, Victorian railways.

ANDERSON, JOHN.—Educated at Aberdeen University; M.A., 1877; Seafield gold medal for English, and Fullarton scholarship for Mathematics in same year; appointed second-class clerk in the Colonial Office after open competition, 30th June, 1879.

ANDERSON, J. E.—Entered Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Jan., 1871, and joined 15th Hussars in Bengal; resigned commission, 1874; volunteered for service in South Africa, 1878, and served with the Mounted Infantry under Major R. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, throughout Zulu campaign; medal and clasp; for which services received commission, 19th Hussars; resigned commission to take up present appointment of 2nd class inspector of police, Mauritius, Aug., 1880.

ANDERSON, J. G.—Under-secretary for public instruction, Queensland, 1 Nov. 1878.

ANDERSON, IZETT WILLIAM.—Graduated as M.D. of the University of Edinburgh in 1859; extraordinary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; resident assistant surgeon of the Colonial Hospital of Demerara and Essequibo, Oct., 1860; in May, 1862, appointed acting surgeon of General Penitentiary, Kingston, Jamaica, and in Aug. of same year acting medical attendant of the police force; ordinary medical officer of the Public Hospital, Jan., 1865; surgeon of the General Penitentiary and chief medical officer of the Lock Hospital, March, 1874. Is author of several medical papers.

ANDERSON, R. B., F.R.C.S.E. — Colonial surgeon, Tobago, 1 Aug., 1876.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM JOHN.—Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1869; judge of the supreme court, Turks Islands, Feb., 1874.

ANDREWS, C. W.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Middelburg Division, Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1870; C. C. and R. M. Burgersdorp Division, 1875; now C.C. and R.M., Albert Division.

ANDREWS, HENRY JAMES, J.P.—Appointed secretary to the Central Road Board, South Australia, 6th May, 1860; secretary to Commissioner of Public Works, 19th August, 1874; secretary to Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1st May, 1875; under-secretary and government statistician, 1st March, 1882.

ANDREWS, WALTER BOYD TATE, J.P.—Appointed deputy registrar-general, 8th April, 1856, South Australia; registrar-general of the provinces, 21st September, 1865.

ANGELO, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. FOX.—Ensign 14th December, 1854; lieutenant, 13th April, 1855; captain, 9th February, 1864; major, 1st October, 1877; lieutenant-colonel, 2nd March, 1878; served with the 28th regiment in the Crimea, from August, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). Held the following appointments:—Adjutant and second in command Deolee irregular force, 1860; aide-de-camp to major-general Frank Adams, C.B., 1867; station staff officer, Roorkee, 1871; deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Saurer district, 1871; brigade-major, Agra, 1874; deputy assistant adjutant-general, Morar, 1875; assistant adjutant-general, Oude division, 1876; commandant local forces, Tasmania, 1880; inspecting field officer, Western Australia, 1882.

ANGOVE, THOMAS.—Probation clerk, audit office, Western Australia, July, 1880, confirmed as third clerk, 1881.

ANGERS, HON. A. R.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

ANGUS, JAMES.—Head clerk, civil store department, Mauritius, 21st Aug., 1868, has acted on several occasions as storekeeper.

ANSON, MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD HARBOR, R.A., C.M.G. (1876), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the royal military academy, Woolwich, on 17th May, 1841, and was presented with a sword bearing an inscription for his exemplary conduct whilst at that institution, on obtaining his commission as 2nd lieutenant in the royal regiment of artillery, on 19th June, 1844. Was promoted to 1st lieutenant 1st April, 1846; 2nd captain, 9th July, 1852; 1st captain, 1st Sept., 1855; brevet major, 21st July, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, 12th May, 1866; brevet-colonel, 12th May, 1874; colonel, 23rd Dec., 1875; retired with the honorary rank of major-general 26th Aug., 1879; served at the siege

of Sebastopol in 1855; received the Crimean medal and clasp, 5th class of the order of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal; inspector-general of police, Mauritius, Sept., 1858; was employed in 1862 as the responsible member of the British Mission to the court of Radama II of Madagascar, on the occasion of his coronation; lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales Island and its dependencies, Feb. 1867; administered the government of the Straits Settlements from March 3rd, 1871, to March 25th, 1872; conducted the successful military operations for repelling the invasion of the state of Sulu, Ujung, and for the occupation of the states of Sree Menanti, Moar Ulu, and Jempole, in the Malay Peninsula, in December and January, 1875-76; administered the government of the Straits Settlements 1877 and 1879; retired, 1882.

ANSORGE, WILLIAM JOHN, M.A.—Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge; graduated in 1872 in mathematical honours; appointed April 9, 1872, to be a professor in the Royal College at Mauritius; from 7th July, 1876, to Sept., 23rd, 1876, and again from Sept. 13th, 1878, to May 3rd, 1879, acting senior professor; from May 4th, 1879, to Mar. 24th, 1880, acting rector; senior professor, Aug. 21st, 1879.

ANTELME, CELICOURT, C.M.G. (1880).—Senior unofficial member of the council of government, Mauritius.

ANTHONISZ, JAMES OLIVER.—Cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883.

ANTIGUA, 3rd Bishop of. (Founded 1842).—RT. REV. WM. WALKER JACKSON, D.D.—Educated at Coddington College, Barbados, where he acquired great distinction, was chaplain to the forces and to the former bishop of Antigua; consecrated 1860. The diocese includes Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Anguilla, Tortola, and Dominica.

ANTON, C. FALCONER.—Audit clerk, Grenada, Feb. to May, 1877; harbour master May, 1877, to Jan. 1881, confidential clerk and clerk of Councils, Jan. 1881.

ANTON, JAMES.—Sanitary inspector and immigration agent, Grenada, 1875; postmaster, 1877.

ANTROBUS, REGINALD L., B.A.—Educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, scholar of New College, 1872; first class in classical moderations, 1874; second class in final classical school, 1876; appointed, after an open competitive examination, to be a clerk in the colonial office, May 3rd, 1877; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 5th Dec., 1880, private secretary to the Earl of Derby, 16th Dec., 1882, and to the Colonel Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, 24th June, 1883.

ARCHER, T., C.M.G. (1884).—Agent-general for Queensland, 1882 to 1884.

ARCHIBALD, HON. SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G. (1885) (C.M.G.), 1872.—Lieutenant-Governor of Province of Nova Scotia.

ARDAGH, W. D.—Deputy attorney-general, Manitoba.

ARMOUR, HON. J. D.—Puisne judge, Ontario.

ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER.—Graduated B.A. London University, 1870. First assistant master, Raffles Institution, Singapore, from 25th June, 1872, to 31st July, 1878, during which period acted as principal 2 years and 3 months; appointed head master of the High School, Malacca, 1st Aug., 1878.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G. (1879).—Called to the bar of Quebec, 1841; created a Q.C., 1867; appointed crown prosecutor for the district of Melville, 1864; and chief justice of St. Lucia, 1871; is author of a treatise on the law of marriage in Lower Canada; prepared a Code of Civil Pro-

cedure of St. Lucia, which came into force in 1881, for which he received the thanks of the island, legislature; chief justice of Tobago till 1882; now retired on a pension.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Inland revenue officer, District D, Barbados, Jan., 1872, J.P.; sheriff of St. Joseph's Parish; lieutenant of St. James troop of yeomanry cavalry, 1859; acted as police magistrate of District D, from 15th April, 1874, to 15th Jan., 1875; inspector of inland revenue officers 10th November, 1879; police magistrate District F., January, 1884.

ARNIEL, J. A.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; office assistant and acting provincial assistant, Eastern provinces, 1868; provisional assistant, North-Western province, Feb., 1872; provincial assistant, Eastern province, Nov., 1872.

ARNOT, A.—Acting chief clerk, savings' bank, Mauritius.

ARNOTT, SANDFORD, M.D., Edinburgh. —Colonial surgeon and health officer, St. Vincent; member of legislative council, 1882.

ARUNACHALAM, P.—Educated at the Academy, Colombo, Ceylon, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, B.A. 1875; M.A. 1879; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1875; appointed writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 3rd April, 1875; writer attached to the Colombo Kachehri, July, 1875; writer attached to police court Kandy; acting commissioner of requests police magistrate at Kalpitia, Nov. 1876; at Matara, Jan. 1877; at Mátale, Jan. 1880; at Avisawélla and Paayala, Feb. 1880; appointed commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kalátara, March, 1880; acting district judge of Chilaw, August 1881.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN A.—Clerk to administrator, British Bechuanaland, Oct. 1885.

ASHFORD.—See **BURY.**

ASHLEY, HON. ANTHONY EVELYN MELBOURNE.—Second surviving son of the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury; born 1836; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1858. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863, and joined the Oxford circuit. Was for some time secretary to the late Lord Palmerston; is a magistrate for Dorset, and was treasurer of county courts of Dorset from 1863 to 1874; is 2nd church estates commissioner; appointed parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, April, 1880; and parliamentary under secretary of state for the colonies, 12th May, 1882, to 24th June, 1885. Sat in the House of Commons for Poole from May, 1873, to March, 1880, and for the Isle of Wight from April, 1880, to November, 1885. Is author of a life of Lord Palmerston.

ASHLEY, E. C.—Master, government schools, Mauritius, March, 1863; clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1864; clerk, railway department, Aug., 1865; corresponding clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1866; acting registrar 20th Jan. to 20th Oct., 1873, and 10th Oct. to 21st Nov., 1874; chief clerk audit office, July, 1875; officer in charge of audit office, Feb. 1876, to May, 1877, and from 24th March, 1881.

ASHLEY, W. H.—Master, government schools, Mauritius, 8th Dec., 1860; master of the normal school, June, 1862; acting superintendent and inspector of schools from May, 1867, to May, 1868, and from January, 1875, to April, 1876; senior assistant inspector of schools, Oct., 1877; superintendent of schools, 1882.

ASHTON, EDWARD.—Third-class clerk in general post-office, W. Australia, 1867; transferred

to customs department, 1869; re-transferred to general post-office, 1871.

ATCHLEY, C.—Entered the colonial office, August, 1868; appointed an assistant clerk, second class, 1875; superintendent of the Library, 1st October, 1880.

ATKINSON, H.A.—Treasurer, commissioner of stamp duties, and of trade and customs, New Zealand.

ATKINSON, NICHOLAS.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, 11th June, 1867; appointed solicitor-general, British Guiana, Oct., 1874. Has acted on several occasions as puisne judge of the supreme court, and as attorney-general.

ATTRILL, GEORGE.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the Civil Service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 9th June, 1884.

ATTYGALLE, J., M.B.C.M.—Medical assistant civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

AUCHINLECK, W. D.—First clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1878; landing surveyor, 1874; treasurer and collector of customs, Nevis, 1881; treasurer of St. Christopher, 1883.

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), first Bishop of (founded 1869; Right Rev. **WILLIAM G. COWIE, D.D.**—Was chaplain with Lord Clyde's army at the capture of Lucknow; chaplain to Viceroy of India, 1863; appointed rector of Stafford, 1867.

AUSTIN, CHARLES PIENCY.—Clerk of records in the government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1860; acted as assistant government secretary (March to November, 1863, February to June, 1866, and October, 1866, to March, 1867), was private secretary to Governor Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., September, 1865, to May, 1866; and to Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, from Oct., 1866, to Sept., 1867; assistant government secretary and assistant receiver-general for Berbice, British Guiana, April, 1868; acted as stipendiary magistrate, with a seat in the legislature, February to June, 1872; assistant government secretary, 1874; acted as government secretary, July, 1875, to Jan., 1876, and on several other occasions; acted as auditor-general, 10 Dec. 1878 to Sept. 1879; receiver-general, 1879.

AUSTIN, HENRY WILLIAM—Chief justice, Bahamas, August, 1880.

AUSTIN, JOHN GARDINER, C.M.G. (1876).—Was acting stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana from Nov., 1843, to May, 1850; assistant government secretary from May, 1850, to June, 1851; acting government secretary, June, 1851, to Dec., 1851; assistant government secretary, Dec., 1851, to Feb., 1853; and immigration agent-general, from Feb., 1853; lieut.-governor of Honduras, 1864; colonial secretary of Hong Kong, 1868; performing also the duties of treasurer, that office having been abolished in 1871; administered the government during October, 1874, and from March 11th, 1875. Retired on pension, 1878.

AUSTIN, J. H.—Deputy commissioner of crown lands, Nova Scotia.

AYEIS, HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1872).—Was member of the Cabinet of South Australia, without office, in Mr. Dutton's ministry, July, 1863; chief secretary, July, 1863, to October 1865, and from May, 1867, to Sept., 1867, and again from Oct. 13, 1868, to Nov. 2, 1868; also from Jan., 1872, to July, 1873, and again in 1876; president of the legislative council.

AYRE, ANDREW FAWCETT.—Educated at Archbishop Holgate's College, York; associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, 1883; appointed superintendent of works and surveys in Malacca, Straits Settlements, June, 1883.

AYRES, PHILIP BURNARD CHENERY, M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.R.C.P., Edin., July, 1865.—Acting surgeon, Wandsworth Gaol, Nov., 1865; staff-surgeon to the Mauritius coohee emigration, Nov., 1865; acting surgeon superintendent and magistrate of Flat Island, Mauritius, 1866; was acting health officer and surgeon in charge of temporary hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius, during the fever epidemic of 1867 and 1868; resigned from ill-health July, 1868; was civil medical officer and superintendent of labour transport, Kooshia sub-division, also surgeon to the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1869; civil medical officer and superintendent of gaol, Sibsaigor division, Assam, April, 1873; colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals, Hong Kong, also surgeon of lock hospitals, September, 1873; justice of peace, 1874.

BABY, HON. LOUIS FRANCOIS GEORGES.—Born 1834; called to the bar 1857; created a Q.C. 1873; entered Canadian House of Commons 1872; sworn of the privy council and appointed minister of inland revenue, 26th Oct., 1878; puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec.

BADEN-POWELL, GEORGE SMYTH, C.M.G. (1884), M.P.—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, obtaining the Chancellor's prize English essay in 1876. He is the author of "New Homes for the Old Country," "Protection and Bad Times," and "State Aid and State Interference;" and numerous articles dealing with political subjects, and especially with those affecting colonial policy. Member of the West Indies Finance Commission, 1882. Elected Member of Parliament for the Kirkcaldie Division of Liverpool, 1885.

BAILEY, J. B. A.—Appointed a writer to the Ceylon government, 1863; commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Kalpitya, 1865; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, January, 1866; district judge, Batticaloa, acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, March, 1867. District judge, Batticaloa, Dec., 1867; district judge, &c., Trincomalee, and acting assistant government agent, Puttalam, Jan., 1870; second assistant colonial secretary, May, 1870; acting postmaster-general, December 1871; fiscal for the central province, April, 1872; assistant government agent, Mannar, Sept., 1872; registrar-general, 1875; acting government agent north-western province, 1879.

BAILEY, N. L.—Chief justice, Gold Coast, Oct., 1882.

BAILEY, WILLIAM H.—Entered the service June, 1875, as third clerk, Customs Department, Barbados; promoted second clerk, November, 1876; chief clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, and clerk of Legislative Council, May, 1882; commissioner of the Court of Ordinary, 1884.

BAILLIARGE, G.F., C.E.—1st class clerk, public works department, Canada, 21st December, 1869; assistant chief engineer, 5th July, 1871; deputy minister of public works, 4th October, 1879.

BAINBRIDGE, HARRY BOORMAN.—Second class clerk attached to audit department, 1st Aug., 1877; engaged in special duty auditing traffic accounts of Natal government railways, Durban; acting second clerk, audit office, 2nd July, 1878; second clerk, treasury, 3rd May, 1880; acting first clerk and accountant, treasury, June, 1881.

BAINES, WALTER.—Clerk in emigration office from 8th September, 1848, to 30th June, 1868; transferred to Colonial Office, June, 1868; clerk in the general department, September, 1870; 1st class assistant clerk, July, 1880.

BAKER, CAPTAIN A. W.—Inspector-commandant and inspector of weights and measures;

also captain of fire brigade, Trinidad, 8rd Jan., 1877.

BAKER, EZEKIEL, A.—Secretary for mines, New South Wales, 21st December, 1878, to 13th August, 1881.

BAKER, J. W.—Assistant commissioner at Salt Cay, Turk, and Caicos Islands, 1st January, 1874.

BAKER, COMMANDER F. R.N.—Captain of the Port, Gibraltar, April 1st, 1878.

BAKELI, WILLIAM, A.B.—Assistant clerk in president's office, Nevis, 1878; appointed clerk to provost-marshal and registrar of courts, September, 1879; is also clerk to boards of health and quarantine.

BAIFOUR, A. E.—Assistant-Inspector Gold Coast constabulary, 15th Feb., 1882.

BAILL, H. M.—Formerly in the army; stipendiary magistrate at Lytton, British Columbia, 1859; magistrate and gold commissioner of the Cariboo district, April, 1867; also magistrate of New Westminster, October, 1867; is a county court judge.

BALLARD, R.—Chief engineer of Central and Northern Railways, Queensland, 7th October, 1878.

BAMBERGER, A. N.—Resident magistrate, Bedford division, Cape Colony, 16th June, 1881.

BANBURY, GEORGE ALEXANDER.—Appointed to Legacy and Succession Duty Office, Somerset House, London, May, 1873, after competitive examination; served also in Dublin and Edinburgh branches of same office; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, May, 1880; acted as postmaster from June, 1880, to July, 1882; acting collector of customs, May, 1882; assistant colonial secretary and treasury officer, St. Helena, 1884.

BANNERMAN, C. J.—Temporary clerk, governor's office, Gold Coast, 23rd August, 1880; Queen's advocates' clerk, 1st July, 1884; chief interpreter and clerk to Chief Justice, 1st April, 1885; accompanied Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., to Prahsue, 1881.

BANNERMAN, SAMUEL.—District commissioner of Seconded, Gold Coast Colony, May, 1876; assistant collector of customs, Sept., 1878, member of executive and legislative councils of the colony, Dec., 1878; has acted on several occasions as auditor and as collector of customs and treasurer; served in Ashantee campaign, 1873-4, as lieutenant in Gold Coast Rifle Corps (medal), and accompanied Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., to Prahsue, March to May, 1881, when hostilities were apprehended; is also a justice of peace for the colony.

BAPTISTE, GEORGE ALBERT CLARENCE.—Educated at the City School, Patna, and at the Patna College, matriculated, Calcutta University, Dec., 1867; attended lectures in law in the Patna college during the sessions of 1868 and 1869; entered the Bengal Government service on the 24th July, 1868, as an assistant in the office of the commissioner of revenue and circuit, Patna division; on the 4th Dec., 1872, appointed to officiate as the sub-deputy magistrate and collector in the district of Tirhoot; in Feb., 1873, successfully passed at the sub-civil service examination, the test in Hindustani, surveying and engineering, and law; on the 24th April, 1873, appointed salt superintendent for the district of Chumpran; on the 30th April of the same year appointed special deputy collector for the acquisition of land for irrigation purposes in the districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Gaya; in 1874 successfully passed the departmental higher standard examination in law and Hindustani; in Mar., 1875, appointed deputy magistrate and collector, Patna, but continued on special duty; in June, 1877, deputed on special duty for the acquisition of land for the Tirhoot State

Railway in the district of Darbhanga; in July of the same year appointed a stipendiary magistrate in the Mauritius; on the 31st January, 1878, appointed stipendiary magistrate for the district of Rivière du Rempart; in August of the same year appointed stipendiary magistrate for the two districts of Rivière du Rempart and Pamplemousses; in August, 1880, selected as one of the three members of the board for the examination in Indian languages of candidates for interpreter-ships in the district and stipendiary courts of Mauritius.

BARBADOS, 5th BISHOP OF. (Founded 1825).—**RIGHT REV. HERBERT BRUE, D.D.**, rector of Brampton, Hunts, 1870, till his consecration in 1882.

BARBER, CHARLES—Registrar court of combined magistrates, Orange River Sovereignty, 1850; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Cradock, and distributor of stamps, November, 1858; Bathurst, January, 1860; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, sub-collector of customs and visiting magistrate, Port Alfred, on ten several occasions until 1874; appointed resident magistrate, sub-collector of customs, harbour and shipping master, Hondeklop Bay, 31st December, 1875; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand, 1877; resident magistrate, sub-collector, harbour and shipping master, Port Nolloth, January, 1878; and civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Alexandria, November, 1882.

BARCLAY, COLVILLE A. D., C.M.G. (1878).—Volunteer treasury, Mauritius, 26th March, 1846; extra clerk treasury, 21st Feb., 1848; transferred to savings bank, 15th May, 1848; manager of ditto, 1st April, 1851; acting officer of civil status, 1st Feb., 1860; officer in charge of treasury, 28th Aug., 1860; resumed duties as manager of savings bank, 1st May, 1861; acting treasurer, March, 1863; resumed duties as manager of savings bank May, 1865; acting collector of customs, July, 1867; collector of customs, May, 1870; acting treasurer and collector of internal revenues, July, 1871; auditor-general of Ceylon, 1876. Retired, 1877.

BARFF, SAMUEL—Auditor of railway accounts, Ceylon, 3rd Nov., 1868; transferred to Hong Kong as assistant postmaster-general, 1868; valuer of police rates for 1876 and 1877; a justice of the peace, 1878; acting deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, 1879; acting accountant of the Supreme Court, 1880; acting accountant and acting deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, 1881; acting postmaster-general, March to November 1882; now accountant and deputy registrar of the Supreme Court.

BARKER, JOHN.—Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, 18 Nov., 1856, clerk of the Legislative Council and clerk of Parliaments, 1 April, 1882.

BARKLY, ARTHUR CECIL STUART.—Educated at Harrow; entered the Carabiniers, June, 1862; lieutenant, 1864; retired, Sept., 1865; private secretary to the governor of Mauritius, Nov., 1866; private secretary to the governor of Cape Colony, Dec. 31, 1870, to March, 1877; appointed resident magistrate, district of Advance Post, Basutoland, Aug., 1877; transferred to Cornet Spruit, 1878, and to Thaba Bosigo, 1879; served during part of the Morosi rebellion of 1879, as acting staff officer to Colonel Commandant Griffith, C.M.G.; and during the Basuto rebellion of 1880-1, was staff officer successively to Colonel Carrington, C.M.G., and to Brigadier-General Clarke, C.B., and commandant of the Mafeteng native contingent; chief civil commissioner, Seychelles, Nov., 1881.

BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C. 3. (Civil, 1853).—Was M.P. for Leominster from April, 1845, to Feb., 1849; governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, Dec., 1848; capt.-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, Aug., 1853; governor of Victoria, 1856; received the order of the Bath after services in British Guiana governor of Mauritius, August, 1863; governor, Cape of Good Hope, 1870, to 31st March, 1877; retired on pension. One of the Royal Commissioners on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th September, 1879.

BARNARD, MAJOR JOHN HENRY, C.M.G. (1874).—Of the Royal Munster Fusiliers; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in connection with the Ashantee war, 1873-74, under Sir J. H. Glover.

BARNETT, E. A.—Assistant-inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1st Feb., 1882.

BARNETT, H. C.—Colonial surgeon, York, West Australia, and medical officer to convicts, York District, 1868; in 1869 made a justice of the peace, colonial surgeon at Fremantle, health officer of the port, and surgeon to Rothurst Island penal establishment, 1872; is member of medical board, district vaccinator, and superintending surgeon lunatic asylum.

BARNETT, JAMES.—Colonial architect, New South Wales.

BARROW, ROBERT.—Landing-waiter and revenue officer, St. Lucia, 1st February, 1882; keeper of Kingstown prison, St. Vincent, March, 1883; was for 23 years in 2nd West India Regiment; served in several expeditions on the West Coast of Africa, notably in the Baddiboo expedition of 1861; served throughout the Ashanti campaign of 1873-4, present at the battle of Essaman on the 14th October, 1873; on 3rd February, 1874; took charge of the "tête du pont" on the north side of the river, in the enemy's country, with 60 men of the 2nd West India Regiment; was awarded the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field" for defending the body of the late Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., at the engagement at Asanchi on the 3rd November, 1873; was subsequently awarded the medal with annuity for "Long and Meritorious Service."

BARROW, MAJOR ROBERT KNAPP, C.M.G. (1881).—Served in Gold Coast artillery, 1862-3; mentioned in colonial despatches in connection with the suppression of the mutiny in that corps in 1862. Present during the Ashanti war of 1863-4; was specially selected by the adjutant-general to raise the 5th West India regiment from the Houssa tribes in and about Lagos. Commanded a detachment of the 5th West India regiment and of the Lagos Houssa police, at the relief and battle of Ikoroda; was promoted for his services on that occasion to an unattached company, and appointed to the 27th regiment and subsequently transferred to the 57th regiment in Ceylon, from which corps he sold out in 1878. Was sent on various occasions on important political missions to the interior of the Gold Coast and Lagos. Private secretary and A.D.C. to the governor of the Gold Coast, 26th May, 1879; sent on special service to the Emir of Nupé on the Niger, July, 1879; special political secretary to Sir S. Rowe in connection with threatened war with Ashantee, by whom he was commissioned to bring home the golden axe presented to Her Majesty by the King of Ashantee in 1881; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1882; colonial secretary, 1884.

BARRY, SIR JACOB DIRK, KNT. BACHEL. (created 1878).—Recorder of the high court, Griqua

Land West, 1875; appointed temporarily to administer the government, 1875; member of both councils, 1875; judge in the eastern districts, Cape, 1878; puisne judge, supreme court, 27th January, 1880.

BARTER, CHARLES.—Born 1820; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he was 3rd class in classics in 1843; B.C.L., 1847; emigrated to Natal in 1850; member of commission on native affairs, 1853; member of legislative council, 1865 to 1877; of executive council, 1873 to 1875; commanded mounted volunteer corps, 1866 to 1877; resident magistrate of Inanda Division in 1876; now resident magistrate of Pietermaritzburg, city division.

BASCOMBE, D. B.—Government medical officer, Turks and Caicos Islands.

BASSADONE, G.—Chief clerk, colonial treasury, Gibraltar, 27 Feb., 1873.

BATHURST (Australia). **RIGHT REV. E. S. MARSDEN**, 1st BISHOP of, D.D., Rector of Bengworth, Evesham, 1861.—Consecrated 29th June, 1869.

BAUDOT, ERNEST.—District magistrate, Mauritius, 1st March, 1870; now at Pamplounesse.

BAUMGARTNER, E. J.—Called to the bar, 1842; registrar of the Supreme Court, Gibraltar, 11 Jan., 1867.

BAUMGARTNER, G. A.—Appointed writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 14th July, 1871. Attached to Colombo Kachcheri, 5th October, 1871; additional police magistrate, Kalutara, 8th July, 1873. Attached to colonial secretary's office, 6th October, 1873; police magistrate, Point Pedro, 14th February, 1874; additional commissioner of requests, Colombo, 23rd February, 1876; acting assistant to government agent, Kandy, 21st April, 1876; assistant to government agent, Jaffna, 1st September, 1876; confirmed as assistant to government agent, Kandy, 2nd November, 1876; acting district judge, Badulla, 1st February, 1878; acting assistant to government agent, Jaffna, 9th Feb., 1880.

BAUMGARTNER, Henry Percy.—Writer in Ceylon service, October 29, 1875; extra office assistant at Colombo to government agent, western province, January 15, 1877; attached to police court, Colombo, November 14, 1877; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Puttalam and Kalpitiya, February 1, 1878; extra office assistant, Colombo Kachcheri, February 5, 1878; acting assistant government agent, Kalutara, June 29, 1878; acting office assistant at Colombo to the government agent, western province, July 9, 1878; acting landing surveyor and tide surveyor, customs, Galle, Nov. 9, 1878; acting extra assistant at Kalutara to the government agent for the western province, January 4, 1879; acting office assistant at Anuradhapura to the government agent for the north-central province, May 6, 1879; acting office assistant at Colombo to the government agent for the western province, Oct. 8, 1879; office assistant at Kandy to the government agent for the central province, Feb. 1, 1883.

BAXTER, ERNEST C.—Accounting clerk, Vrijburg, British Bechuanaland Act, 1885.

BAYLY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Z. S., C.M.G. (1880).—Commanding right wing, Cape Mounted Rifles; and acting commandant-general of Cape colonial forces; now commandant-general.

BAYNES, EDWARD.—Was private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands from 1869 to 1873; in 1873 clerk in colonial secretary's office; clerk to federal legislature and executive council, and clerk to local legislature of Antigua.

BAYNES, EDWIN D. L.—Entered the service in 1875 as second clerk in the office of Sir George Berkeley, g. vernor of the Leeward I-lands; chief clerk, president's office, St. Kitts, 1878; secretary, executive council, quarantine board, and board of health, and also pre-auditor; in 1880, was selected as secretary to a commission appointed to enquire into the working of the offices of registrar and provost-marshal. Received the thanks of the governor of the Leeward Islands for special services rendered to the community of Basseterre on the morning of the flood of the 12th Jan., 1880; chief clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, 1881.

BAYNES, THOMAS.—Entered the Middle Temple, 1875; awarded first class scholarship of one hundred guineas in Real and Personal Property Law, 1877; called to the bar Trinity Term, 1878, and admitted to practise at the Leeward Islands Bar same year; acted as solicitor-general of the Leeward Islands, 1881.

BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, 9th Baronet (created 1619), of Williamstrip Park, Fairford, Gloucestershire, F.C., M.P.—Born 1837; educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxon, where he was first class in law and modern history at the final examination July, 1858; graduated B.A., 1858, M.A., 1861; deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, 1861; first elected to the House of Commons as member for East Gloucestershire (for which he still sits) July, 1864; was parliamentary secretary to the poor law board from February to August, 1868; and from that time to December, 1868, was under-secretary of state for the home department; appointed chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn a member of the privy council, February, 1874; admitted to a seat in the cabinet, 1876; secretary of state for the colonies, 4th February, 1878, to 28th April, 1880; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, 24th June, 1885.

BEANEY, JAMES GEORGE, F.R.C.S.E., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., M.D., and M.R.I.A.—Formerly army surgeon and staff surgeon, Turkish contingent; at present senior surgeon to the Melbourne hospital in Victoria, teacher of surgery and operative surgery; appointed by the premier of the Victorian government—when proceeding to England in 1878—to visit and report upon the medical and sanitary arrangements in the principal hospitals in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

BEAUMONT, W. H.—Ensign in 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment, August, 1870; lieutenant, October, 1871; served on the "Langalibale Expedition" in 1873; retired from the army, August, 1875; private secretary to Colonel Milles (administering the government of Natal), 12th May, 1873; private secretary to Sir Benjamin Pine (lieut.-governor of Natal), and clerk to the executive council, 16th July, 1873; acting resident magistrate of the Umlazi Division, 1st August, 1874; 1st clerk colonial secretary's office, 1st January, 1875; acting governor's clerk and clerk to the executive council, 5th October, 1875; resident magistrate of the division of Newcastle, 25th February, 1878; colonial commandant of District No. 1, Natal, at the commencement of the Zulu War, from 1st to 31st January, 1879, during which time he raised levies called the "Newcastle Scouts."

BEAVEN, HON. ROBERT.—Minister of finance and agriculture and premier, Province of British Columbia, Canada; became premier, 1882.

BECKWITH, A. G.—Civil engineer, New Brunswick.

BEGBIE, SIR MATTHEW BAILLIE, KNT. BACH. 1875), eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas Stirling

Begbie, of the 82nd Foot. Born 1819; graduated B.A., Cambridge, 1841; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1844; judge of British Columbia, mainland, 1858; acting chief justice, Vancouver Island, 1870; chief justice of United Colony, 1870; retired, 1876.

BELANGER, HON. L.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

BELL, CHARLES D. E.—Examining officer of customs, Port Elizabeth.

BELL, EDWARD HORATIO.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, 23rd March, 1876; transferred as acting assistant—superintendent of H.M.'s penal settlement, Massaruni, 21st September, 1876; chief inspector of police, Straits Settlements, 4th April, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, 1st September, 1877; acting assistant-superintendent of police, Province Wellesley, 17th April 1878.

BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G. (1881), KNIGHT BACH. (1873).—Formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand; agent general for the colony in London, 1881.

BELL, H. REID, late lieutenant in East India Company's Service.—Appointed a police inspector at Mauritius, March, 1859; adjutant and detective officer of that force, Oct., 1860; police inspector June, 1865; police magistrate, Rodriguez, Dec. 1871 to June, 1875; inspector of police, 5 June, 1875; keeper of Port Louis prisons, 14 Sept. 1876; superintendent of prisons, May, 1879; acting superintendent of police, 12 Sept. 1881; superintendent of police, June, 1882.

BELL, H. C. P.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1873; police magistrate, Matale, 1876; landing and tide surveyor, Galle, 1878.

BELL, VALENTINE G.—Chief resident engineer, Jamaica Government Railway.

BELLAIRS, MAJ.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, C.B. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the army, 1846; adjutant, 1851; captain, 1854; major, 1855; lieutenant-col., 1865; colonel, 1873; brigadier-general, 1881. Served with the 49th Regiment, and on the staff of the army throughout the Crimean campaign, being present at the various battles, siege and fall of Sebastopol. Received medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, 5th class of Medjidie, knight of legion of honour. Subsequently served on the staff of the adjutant and quartermaster-general's departments in the West Indies, Canada, Gibraltar, and South Africa; served throughout the Kafir campaign, 1877-8, when he commanded the combined forces on the eastern frontier; also throughout the Zulu campaign 1879. Has also acted as inspector-general of police, Barbados, 1857-8; local inspector of army schools, 1868-73; colonial secretary, Gibraltar, Aug to Nov. 1872; administrator of Natal, April to May, 1880; member of executive council, Transvaal, 1880-1; commanded the forces at Pretoria in the Transvaal, 1880-81; administrator of Transvaal, April, 1881.

BELLEAU, HON. SIR NAUCISSE F., K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born 1808; called to the bar 1832; created a Q.C. 1854; appointed speaker of the Legislative Council of the province of Canada and minister of agriculture, subsequently premier and receiver-general, 7th Aug., 1865; called to the senate 1867, and was lieutenant-governor of Quebec from 1st July, 1867, to 1873.

BELMORE, EARL OF.—Created Baron, 1781, Viscount, 1789; and Earl, 1797; K.C.M.G. (1872). Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, fourth Earl of Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, of which he is a representative peer. Born 9th

April, 1835; graduated M.A. (hon.) at Cambridge 1856; elected a representative peer for Ireland, Jan., 1857; was Under Secretary of State for Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration July, 1866; Privy Councillor (Ireland), 1867; governor of New South Wales, Aug., 1867; resigned 1872.

BENNETT, HENRY JAMES LEE.—St. David's, Grenada, West Indies, M.R.C.S. Eng., 1878; L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., 1878; medical officer Colonial Civil Service, 1882; late house-surgeon, General Infirmary, Dewsbury, Yorks; junior resident medical officer, Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Devonport, Devon; member British Medical Association; was a student at St. George's Hospital, London.

BENNETT, J.—3rd clerk, bonded warehouse, custom department, British Guiana, 1873.

BENNETT, THOMAS ANGELL.—Immigration agent and inspector of schools, St. Vincent, 1872.

BENNETT, T. R.—District court judge, Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

BENNETT, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, M.I.C.E.—Was engaged as assistant engineer in charge of drainage works under the Board of Public Works in Ireland from 1845 to 1852; during 1852-3 was employed reporting on the navigation of the Rhone and Soane and making surveys and reports on the navigation of the Magdalena with connecting canals, roads, or railways in New Grenada, was engaged on the International (French, American, and English) Ship Canal Survey at Darien in 1854, having charge of the English survey on the Pacific side in the absence of Mr. Forde, M.I.C.E., At the end of 1854 attached to the Survey Department, New South Wales, as an assistant surveyor; in April, 1856, appointed assistant engineer to the Commission for the Sewerage and Water Supply of Sydney; was engaged in the Railway Department, New South Wales, from Jan. to Sept. 1857, and then transferred to the Department of Roads, which, as assistant engineer and ultimately as engineer, he assisted Captain, now Colonel Martindale, C.B., R.E., in organising. In Nov., 1862, commissioner and engineer-in-chief for roads, New South Wales which office he has since occupied, and is now in addition carrying out the Metropolitan Sewerage Works of Sydney as chief engineer, and preparing plans for the sewerage of country towns in New South Wales; and is also charged with the construction of tanks and wells along the stock routes throughout the colony. Served on the following commissions of inquiry, Western Gold Fields and Narrow Gauge Railways, Water Supply of Sydney, Prevention of Floods in the Hunter.

BENNETT, WILLIAM HART.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office 21st November, 1878; chief clerk, chief secretary's office, Cyprus, Jan., 1884.

BENT, HON. T.—Commissioner of railways, Victoria, 9th July, 1881; also vice-president of board of land and works.

BENTLEY, ARTHUR JAMES McDONALD.—Educated at Rugby, M.B.C.M., Edinburgh and M.R.C. (England), 1871; senior resident physician to clinical wards of Royal Infirmary Edin., by competitive examination in 1871; accompanied the s.s. *Diana* as surgeon to the Arctic regions on scientific and exploring expedition in summer of 1865; passed examination to practice medicine in the Netherlands India, in 1874. Is corresponding member of the Society for Furthering

Medical Knowledge in Netherlands India, and Emeritus-President and Extraordinary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; acting colonial-surgeon in charge of Lock Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, Singapore, from July 2 1877, to Nov. 14, 1877, and from Aug. 1, 1880, to Dec. 13, 1880; appointed colonial-surgeon Dec. 14, 1880; is a justice of the peace, S.S., and a visiting justice for Singapore.

BERRSFORD, GEORGE WILLIAM DE LA POËR.—Appointed deputy colonial secretary, registrar of deeds, and deputy clerk of executive and legislative councils, St. Vincent, 1844; acting ditto, 1844; private secretary to the governor of South Australia, 1855; clerk of house of Assembly, South Australia, 1856.

BERKELEY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1881). C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed (1845) colonial secretary and controller of customs, Honduras; administered the government of Dominica from April, 1860, to Dec., 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, April, 1864; acting administrator, Lagos, Dec., 1872; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1873; governor, Leeward Islands, Oct., 1874; retired.

BERKELEY, HENRY SPENCER.—Called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June, 1873, and admitted to practice at the bar of the Leeward Islands in July of the same year; acting attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, August, 1877; solicitor-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1878; colonial secretary Leeward Islands (acting) 1883; member Federal Executive Council, Leeward Islands (special appointment), 1885; elected member of Local Legislative Councils (St. Kitts and Antigua) and of General Federal Legislature; commissioner waterworks, justice of the peace, and visiting justice of Common Prison, Leeward Islands; a trustee of the Public Library, Antigut; attorney-general of Fiji, August, 1885.

BERKELEY, MATRICE J.—Clerk to the Chief Justice of Barbados, 1878-83; acting police magistrate, Windward District, Tobago, April to Dec., 1882; acting inland revenue officer, District C. Barbados, April, 1883; confirmed, 1883; acting police magistrate, Windward District, Barbados, 1883-84; acting police magistrate, Windward District, St. Vincent, July, 1884.

BERMUDA.—Bishop of (see Bishop of Newfoundland).

BERNARD, FELIX RAYMOND.—Educated at Braumont College, Berkshire; matriculated at the London University, 1872; first B.A., with honours in French, 1873; clerk in the audit office, Trinidad, 1st July, 1876; chief clerk to the registrar of the courts, 1st January, 1877; chief clerk in the surgeon-general's department, 4th Feb., 1878; acted as third master, Queen's Royal College, from 27 June, 1881, to 4 Oct., 1882.

BERNARD, HEWITT, LIEUT.-COL., C.M.G. (1872).—Called to the bar, Upper Canada, 1856; secretary to attorney-general, Upper Canada, 25th February, 1858; chief clerk, crown law department, Upper Canada, 5th March, 1859; was secretary to conference of delegates on the subject of confederation of British North American Provinces, held in Quebec, 1st October, 1864, and also secretary to the conference of delegates on same subject held in London, England, November, 1866; appointed deputy to the minister of justice, 30th May, 1868, an office he resigned in October, 1876, retiring on a pension; and served in 1878-9 as assistant commissioner with Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., in negotiations with the courts of France and Spain for commercial relations with Canada,

appointed by H.M. the King of Spain a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel la Católica, 1872; created a Q.C., December, 1872; is an extra aide-camp to the governor-general of Canada.

BERRIDGE, T. PROBYN.—Was a member of assembly, St. Christopher, from 1843 till 1851, when he was appointed clerk to the legislative council. Lieut.-col. commanding the militia, 1861. was A.D.C. to Prince Alfred when His Royal Highness was in St. Christopher; appointed to the magistracy in 1862; one of the clerks of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1872; acting postmaster, St. Christopher, 1872.

BERRY, REV. DIGNY MARSH.—Magdalen College, Oxford, Demy, 1866; B.A., 1871; Ellerton theological essay prizeman, 1871; curate of Trowbridge Parish Church, 1872; resident tutor of London College of Divinity, Highbury, 1876; civil chaplain, Mauritius, 7th Sept., 1880.

BERRY, HON. GRAHAM.—Has been a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly since 1860; in 1875 formed his first administration, taking the post of chief secretary and treasurer; was defeated on the land tax, and resigned; again premier in 1877; in Dec., 1878, in consequence of the deal lock between the two Houses of Legislature, proceeded to England to procure a settlement of the difficulty; now chief secretary and postmaster general in Mr. Service's ministry.

BERRY, JOHN.—Entered survey department, N.S.W., 1866; survey department, Fiji, 1877; acting surveyor-general, 1879; commissioner of land works and surveys, 1882; member of executive and legislative council, 1883.

BERTRAM, LOUIS J.—Assistant auditor, Gold Coast Colony, Oct., 1884; formerly in exchequer and audit department, London.

BERWICK, T.—Of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, educated at Edinburgh university; admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1851; appointed to the Queen's advocate's department, 1851; deputy Queen's advocate for the southern and midland circuits from 1851-63; acting deputy Queen's advocate in 1860, 1863 and 1864; acting district judge of Kandy, 1866; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, continuing to act at Kandy, 1867; confirmed as district judge of Kandy, 1868; acting district judge, Colombo, 1869; confirmed in that appointment, 1872; acting second puisne judge, 1879, and subsequently commissioner of assize; served on a committee of inquiry into the police force, 1864; is an official councillor of the Colombo municipality, 1865-8; and was a member of a commission on the currency of Ceylon in 1869, and also of a commission appointed in 1879, to report on an administration of justice code; member of the council of legal education in Ceylon.

BESTEL, SIR NICHOLAS GUSTAVE, KNT. RACH. (1860).—Appointed third judge of the court of appeal at Mauritius, Sept., 1832; vice-president of the same March, 1833; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1841; additional substitute to the procurer and advocate-general, May, 1843; senior district magistrate of Port Louis, April, 1854; appointed second puisne judge of the supreme court, March, 1855; first puisne judge, Oct., 1858; retired 1879.

BEYTS, H. N. DUFFIGER, C.M.G. (1881).—District clerk at Flacq, Mauritius, April, 1862; clerk to the magistrate of Port Louis, May, 1864; acting district and stipendiary magistrate at Black River, Oct., 1866; at Grand Port, March, 1867; district magistrate at Flacq, March, 1868; acting protector of immigrants, May, 1869, and confirmed July, 1861; member of the legislative council, 1867; chairman, poor-law commission, 1869; census commissioner,

August, 1871; acting treasurer and collector of internal revenues, October, 1873; member of executive council, October, 1873; acting receiver-general, January, 1874; confirmed as such, 1877.

BICCARD, F. L. C., M.R.C.S.—Surgeon superintendent, Robben Island Asylum for lepers and lunatics, &c., Cape Colony.

BICKERSTETH, ROBERT (B.A., Oxon, 1869), M.P.—Educated at Eton, and C.C.C., Oxford; inspector of factories, Feb., 1873, to April, 1880; captain Sherwood Rangers' Yeomanry Cavalry; private secretary to the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1880; private secretary to the secretary of state for India, 16th Dec., 1882, to 24th June, 1885; returned to Parliament as member for Dec., 1885.

BICKNELL, H. J.—Police magistrate, Kingston, Jamaica, March, 1860; acting judge, eastern district, Oct., 1882.

BIDDULPH, MAJOR-GEN. SIR ROBERT, R.A., C.B., K.C.M.G. (1880).—Born 1835; appointed to Royal Artillery, 1853; served in Crimean Campaign, 1854-56; Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-59; China War, 1860. Staff Services.—Deputy assistant adjutant-general in India 1858-60; military secretary in China 1860-61; military secretary, Madras, 1861-65; deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Woolwich, 1868-71; private secretary to Mr. Cardwell when secretary of state for war, 1871-73; assistant adjutant-general, War Office, 1873-78; special service, Cyprus, 1878; commanding the troops, Cyprus, 1879; was an assistant boundary commissioner for the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867. Was appointed, 17th March, 1879, Her Majesty's Commissioner for arranging the payment to be made to the Porte under the annex to the Convention of 4th June, 1878; and High Commissioner for Cyprus, 31st May, 1879; on his return to military duty in 1886 was appointed Inspector General of Recruiting.

BIGGS, JOHN W. FORBES.—Lieut. 109th regiment, 1871; enlisted in Natal mounted police, 1879; 2nd clerk to resident magistrate, Weenen County, Natal, 8 May, 1882.

BIGGS, REV. LOUIS COUTIER.—Ordained deacon 1864, priest 1866; B.A. (3rd class in Lit. Hum.) of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1863; M.A. 1866; curate of Grendon Northants, 1864; rector of Parracombe, North Devon, 1868; Chickerell, Dorset, 1870; appointed chaplain of Malacca, 1874.

BIRCH, ARTHUR N., C.M.G. (1875).—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1855; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; assistant private secretary to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, from Sept., 1859, until Feb., 1864, when he was permitted, while still remaining on the establishment of the colonial office, to accept the appointment of colonial secretary of British Columbia; was senior member of the executive council, and *ex-officio* clerk of the same; also president of the legislative council; was administrator of the government of the colony from Sept., 1865, to Nov., 1866, during the absence of Governor Seymour; promoted to be assistant senior clerk, colonial office, July 5, 1866; resumed his duties in colonial office in September, 1867; acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province of Wellesley, Feb., 1871; returned to England, July, 1872; 1st class clerk, 30th September, 1872; colonial secretary, Ceylon, June, 1873; administered the government during the spring and summer of 1874 and again in 1875-6; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the

Prince of Wales to the East; lieutenant-governor, Ceylon, 1876; resigned, June, 1878; manager of the Western Branch of the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens.

BIRCH, ERNEST WOODFORD.—Educated at Harrow; appointed to a cadetship in the Straits Settlements, 4th Jan., 1876; employed as a clerk in the colonial office, Downing-street, from that time to July, 1878, when he proceeded to Singapore to take up his appointment; passed final examination in Malay, Aug., 1880; justice of the peace for the Straits Settlements and a magistrate for the settlement of Malacca; took charge of the Malacca land office, Feb., 1881; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, July, 1881; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Feb., 1882; acting clerk of councils, Oct., 1882; confirmed as 2nd assistant colonial secretary, 18th Nov., 1882; magistrate for Singapore, 12th June, 1884; was in temporary charge of Chinese Protectorate, Singapore, July and Aug., 1884; sent to report on the Cocos-Keeling Islands, Aug., 1885.

BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT.—Appointed cadet, Straits Settlements, 1872; passed final examination in Malay, Dec., 1873; justice of the peace, Straits Settlements, May, 1874; assistant magistrate, coroner, and collector land revenue, Province Wellesley, Sept., 1874; collector land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, and settlement officer Trans Krian, Sept., 1877; acting deputy commissioner of lands, Malacca, Oct., 1877; collector of land revenue, Singapore, June, 1880; acting magistrate of police, Malacca, July, 1881; acting police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Province Wellesley, Dec., 1881; confirmed, 1st May, 1882; 1st magistrate, Penang, 1st July, 1884.

BIRD, CHRISTOPHER.—Clerk, Engineer's Department, Natal, Jan., 1874; second clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1880; first clerk, Aug., 1881; clerk, Executive Council, April, 1883; acting assistant colonial secretary, April, 1884.

BISSET, ALEXANDER.—Educated at grammar school and Marischal College, Aberdeen; entered Green's East India mercantile and transport service in 1840; served in the New Zealand war of 1844-6, and mentioned in despatches; acted as assistant commissary; promoted in 1846 to the ship "Agincourt;" commander from 1847 to 1858; appointed special magistrate, British Kaffraria, August, 1861; and approved for services rendered in the New Zealand campaign; commissioner crown reserves, British Kaffraria, Sept., 1865; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, division Stockenström, Eastern province, Cape Colony, December, 1873; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Piquetberg, July, 1876; now at Humansdorp.

BISSET, GENERAL SIR JOHN JARVIS, K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (1867).—Administered the government of Natal, 1865-67; has seen much service in the Kaffir wars from 1834 to 1853; commanded the infantry brigade at Gibraltar from 1868 to 1873.

BLACHFORD, 1ST BARON (United Kingdom, created 1871). 8th BART. Eng. Creat. 1698-9), K.C.M.G. (1869). PRIVY COUNCILLOR (Great Britain and Ireland) 1871, G.C.M.G. (1883).—The Right Hon. SIR FREDERIC ROGERS.—Educated at Eton, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1832; a Craven university scholarship, Oriel fellowship, Vinician scholarship and fellowship; graduated M.A., 1835; B.C.L., 1838; called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1837; was appointed registrar of joint stock companies, 1843; and one of the commissioners on the colonial land

and emigration board, 1846; assistant commissioner for the sale of encumbered estates in the West Indies, 1857; and permanent under-secretary of state for the colonies, 1860; retired, 1871.

BLACK, THOMAS GORDON.—Served in two W. I. Regiments, 1868-70; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Feb., 1870.

BLACKALL, G. B.—Resident magistrate, Uniondale division, Cape Colony.

BLACKBURN, C. J.—Chief clerk and warehouse keeper, Lagos, 1880; collector of customs, Gambia, 1882.

BLACKETT, JOHN.—Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, New Zealand.

BLACKMORE, EDWIN GORDON.—Educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Bath; served with the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers in the New Zealand war, 1863-64, and was present, in reserve, at the action of Poutoko, 2nd Oct., 1863, and at the storming and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds at Ahuahu and Kaitake, March, 1864 (medal); was appointed parliamentary librarian to the legislature of South Australia, Oct., 1864; clerk assistant and serjeant-at-arms, House of Assembly, Dec., 1869; author of "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Denison on Points of Order, Rules of Debate, and the General Practice of the House, 1857-72," and "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Brand, 1872-80."

BLAIR, W. N.—Assistant engineer-in-chief, Public Works Department, New Zealand.

BLAKE, Hon. EDWARD, Q.C.—Born 1833; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1856; created a Q.C., 1864; entered Canadian parliament 1867, and has also sat in Ontario assembly; was prime minister of Ontario from 20th December, 1871, until 25th October, 1872, when he resigned; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873, but did not hold office; re-entered the cabinet, 19th May, 1875, as minister of justice, a position he exchanged in September, 1877, for that of president of the council; retired from the cabinet, 31st January, 1878; declined the chancellorship of Ontario, December, 1869, and the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the Dominion, May, 1875; is chancellor of the University of Toronto.

BLAKE, ERNEST EDWARD.—Appointed to a clerkship in the colonial office, 4th July, 1863, after a competitive examination; 1st junior class, 20th Nov., 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1872; private secretary, 27th Jan., 1874; acting private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon from 21st Feb. to 3rd March, 1874; 1st class clerk and head of the general department, 1st May, 1879; crown agent for the colonies, 1st Jan., 1881.

BLAKE, HENRY ARTHUR, F.R.G.S.—Appointed cadet, Royal Irish Constabulary, Feb., 1859; appointed sub-inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, Mar., 1859; appointed resident magistrate, Feb., 1876; in Jan., 1882, was one of the five special resident magistrates selected by Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland. Had executive charge of the Eastern division, including the counties of King's, Queen's, Kildare, Carlow, and Meath, with a population of 356,000. In two years the improvement effected in the state of Ireland rendered the continuance of the special resident magistrates unnecessary; appointed governor of the Bahamas, Jan., 1884.

BLAKE, RICHARD HENRY.—Clerk to the magistrates, Montserrat, 1865; clerk of the market in 1870; clerk to the president, 1877, and clerk to the commissioners of waterworks, 1880.

BLANC, G. B.—Chief engineer and inspector of roads, Dominica, 27th Nov., 1862.

BLANCHET, Hon. J.—Provincial secretary and registrar, Quebec.

BLAND, ROBERT NORMAN.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 18th Oct., 1882.

BLISSETT, HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed clerk, Royal Ordnance Factories, at Portsmouth gunwharf, January, 1867; joined the African Commissariat, Aug., 1869, as assistant commissary; was private secretary, 1870-1, to the administrator of the Gold Coast, and clerk of council, 1872; private secretary to acting administrator, and clerk of council, and acted as treasurer and colonial secretary of Gold Coast, 1871-2; served throughout the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-4, as control officer with Capt. Glover's force; mentioned in despatches, C.M.G., and medal; acted on several occasions as auditor-general of the West Africa Settlements from 1875 to 1881; commissioner to examine the accounts of the Falkland Islands, 1882; is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society, London; sent on special service to the Gold Coast as commissioner of accounts, 1884.

BLOCKLEY, C. R. WESTERTON.—Clark in the office of the Surveyor-General of Crown Lands of British Honduras, 22nd January, 1877; clerk in the Treasury and Post Office Departments, 1st July, 1881.

BLUNT, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRANT, R.E.—Entered the Corps of Royal Engineers, May, 1857; captain, July, 1867; major, Sept., 1876; lieutenant-colonel, Oct., 1882; served at Gibraltar, West Indies, and India from 1869 to 1872; employed on the Portsmouth defences from 1873 to 1878; was commanding Royal Engineer, Portsmouth district, from Oct., 1882, to Sept., 1883, when he was appointed commanding Royal Engineer, St. Helena; assumed the administration of the government of that island on 19th March, 1884.

BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Has been twice premier of the government of South Australia, and has held office as a minister of the crown in South Australia several times from 1857 to 1876; appointed agent-general and emigration agent for the colony of South Australia, Feb., 1877.

BLYTH, JAMES.—Appointed J.P. of the colony of Fiji, 1874; stipendiary magistrate, October 11, 1875; commissioner to investigate and report upon lands tithes, 1876; deputy commissioner and vice-consul at Tonga, Feb., 1880; acting native commissioner, Fiji, Sep. 1, 1882; secretary of native affairs and member of the legislative council, Fiji, Nov., 1882.

BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH, C.M.G. (1878).—Chief magistrate Grigoland East, Cape Colony, in 1877, having previously been chief magistrate in Fingoland, Transkeian territory, acting governor's agent, Basutoland, March, 1863; now chief magistrate, Transkei.

BOAK, Hon. ROBERT.—President of legislative council, Nova Scotia.

BOAKE, W. J. S.—Educated at the Trinity College, Dublin; is Licentiate of Medicine at that University, and holds the double diploma of Medicine and Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; appointed a writer in Ceylon civil service, 1867; acting police magistrate, Kalpitya, 1868; Balepittimodara, 1869; Dumbura, May, 1870; acting assistant collector and landing surveyor, Trincomalee, Jan., 1871; acting police magistrate, Matara, Nov., 1871; appointment confirmed, May, 1872; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan., 1873; police magistrate, Jaffna, 1875; assistant government agent, Nuwara

ELIYA, 1877: district judge, Negembo, 1878; police magistrate, Colombo, 1880.

BOAST, ALFRED.—(Clerk in the Magistrates' Office, Umgeni Division, Natal, January, 1879; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, Umvoti, November, 1880; acting administrator of native law and border agent, Lower Tugela, August to November, 1883.

BOAST, CHARLES.—Appointed administrator of native law, Pagadi's location, March, 1878.

BOAST, HENRY W.—Acted as clerk and Zulu interpreter, Greytown, Umvoti County, Natal, from 26th July, 1876, clerk to resident magistrate, Ladysmith, 25th May, 1878; clerk and Zulu interpreter, Court of Resident Magistrate, Estcourt, Dec. 1880.

BODDAM, CAPTAIN E. M. T.—Staff officer, Ta-mania.

BONSER, J. W., M.A.—Formerly fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, senior classic in 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 18th Nov., 1872; attorney-general, Straits Settlements, 1883.

BOON, ALFRED PEARL, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1880; M., 1871; L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1872; appointed 1873, medical officer, English Harbour, Antigua; 1874, medical officer, District No. 2, St. Kitts; 1878, nominated member of the Legislative Assembly. Formerly house surgeon and assistant demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

BOOTHBY, JOSIAH, C.M.G. (1878).—(Clerk colonial secretary's office, South Australia, 1853; clerk in audit office, 1854; chief clerk, 1856; chief clerk in chief secretary's office, 1859; also government statist and superintendent of census, 1860; assistant secretary and government statist, South Australia, 1866; and under-secretary and government statist, 1868 to 1880; elected corresponding member of the Statistical Society, London, 1869; also trustee, savings bank South Australia, 1869; a commissioner for international exhibitions, 1872; joint-editor of a work "South Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions," published by authority of Government, 1876; executive commissioner representing South Australia at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; elected hon. member of Royal Geographical Societies of Berlin and Vienna, 1878.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, B.A. (London University).—Sheriff and returning officer of the province of South Australia, 1854; also marshal of the court of vice-admiralty, 1862.

BOR, LIEUT. J. H.—Local commandant of police, Cyprus, 18th Aug., 1878; adjutant, 1885; chief commandant, 1884.

BORCHERDS, P. B.—Resident magistrate, Stockenstrom, Cape Colony, 1st August, 1876; transferred to Fraserburg 1st September, 1884.

BORTON, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR, G.C.M.G. (1880), K.C.B.—Appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Malta, June, 1878; served with the 9th Regiment the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan (medal), and that of 1845-6 on the Sutlej, including the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah (medal and clasp), in the latter he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was severely wounded; served also the campaign in the Crimea, in command of the regiment, from 27th Nov., 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and assault on the batteries on the 18th June (medal with clasp, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, 3rd class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); retired 7th June, 1884.

BOSCH-REITZ, GUILLAUME J. A.—Entered the civil service of British Guiana on the 9th April, 1881, as acting fourth clerk, government savings bank; appointed fifth assistant sworn clerk in the registrar's office on the 1st Oct., 1882;

appointed third assistant sworn clerk in same office on the 1st July, 1883.

BOTHA, CHRISTIAN S.—Second clerk to R. M. Muosti, Natal, January, 1883.

BOUCANT, JAMES PENN.—Entered Parliament, South Australia, 1862. Held office in several ministries, as attorney-general, October, 1865, to March, 1866, and thence to May, 1867; as attorney-general and premier, and again as attorney-general, in 1872; as premier and commissioner of crown lands and public works, from June, 1875, to June, 1876; as premier and treasurer, from 26th October, 1877, to 25th September, 1878, when he accepted a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

BOURCHIER, GEORGE LOUGH.—Appointed to public works department, Ceylon, September, 1877, assistant-superintendent of works and surveys, Straits Settlements, 1883.

BOURINOT, JOHN GEORGE, M.A.—Educated at the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Was appointed in 1868 one of the officers of the Senate of Canada; clerk assistant of the House of Commons of Canada, 1873; is a fellow of the statistical society of London, honorary corresponding secretary of the royal colonial institute, and honorary secretary of the royal society of Canada.

BOVELL, HON. HENRY AILEYNE.—West Indian Gilchrist scholar (London University), January, 1878; graduated as LL.B. at that University in Jan. 1877, with second class honours in jurisprudence and Roman law; called to the bar by the hon. society of Lincoln's Inn, in Nov., 1876; acted as solicitor-general of Barbados from 10th Mar., 1881, to 31st Mar., 1882, and as escheator-general of that colony from 26th April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882; acted as attorney-general of Barbados, August, 1881, and also from 29th November, 1881, to 8th February, 1882; appointed solicitor-general and escheator-general of Barbados; and made a justice of the peace for that colony in March, 1882; member of legislative council, Barbados, July, 1883; chancellor of the diocese of Barbados, 1884; acting attorney-general, 28th June, 1884, to 17 July, 1885.

BOVELL, JOHN R.—Superintendent of the Reformatory and Industrial School, Barbados, April, 1883.

BOVILL, SIR ELLIOT C., Knt. Bach., 1884.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 27th Jan., 1873; assistant judicial commissioner of Cyprus, 1879; judicial commissioner, 1881; Chief Justice, 1883.

BOWDLER, EDWARD.—Assistant-surveyor-general, Mauritius, June 20, 1862; acting surveyor-general, 1868-9; assistant surveyor-general, Hong Kong, 1874.

BOWELL, HON. MACKENZIE.—Well-known in Canada as a journalist; has sat in Canadian House of Commons since 1867; sworn of the privy council, 19th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of customs.

BOWEN, SIR GEORGE FERGUSON (G.C.M.G. 1860).—Educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1840; graduated 1st class in classics, 1844; in the same year was elected fellow of Brasenose College, and admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn; graduated M.A. in 1847; created Hon. D.C.L., 1875; chief secretary to the government of the Ionian Islands, 1854-59; C.M.G. in 1855, K.C.M.G. in 1856, and G.C.M.G. in 1860; first governor of Queensland, 1859-68; governor of New Zealand, 1868-73; governor of Victoria, 1873-79; governor of Mauritius, 1879; governor of Hong Kong, 1882. Is author of "Ithaca in 1850," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," &c.

BOWEN, G. F.—First clerk to receiver-general, Trinidad, Jan. 1884.

BOWHILL, JAMES ALLEN PURSER.—Appointed, provisionally, inspector of schools, 18th September, 1884; provisional second revenue officer and keeper of the spirit warehouse, 1st November, 1884; acting inland revenue officer, 1st April, 1885; acting auditor and registrar, 8 June, 1885.

BOWREY, J. J.—Analytical chemist, medical department, Jamaica, June, 1870. Is also curator of the institute of Jamaica.

BOYD, W.—Superintendent of gaols and gaoler, Malacca, 11th September, 1873.

BOYES, E. TH.—Collector and inspector of customs, Hobart, Tasmania, 1st March, 1883.

BOYES, LORENZO.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand division, Cape of Good Hope, 1st December, 1860; C.C. and R.M., Somerset, 1st July, 1878.

BOYES, R. C. R.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Caledon division, Cape Colony, January, 1868. Was clerk to resident magistrate of Albany, 1845 to 1850; clerk to the civil commissioner of Cradock, June, 1850; clerk to ditto, Albany, December, 1855.

BOYLE, CAVENDISH.—Colonial secretary, Bormudas, 1882.

BRABANT, EDWARD YEWD, C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the legislative assembly for East London, Cape of Good Hope; field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles.

BRABOURNE BARON, OF BRABOURNE (created 1880), the *lt. Hon. EDWARD HUGESSEN KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, P.C. (1873)*.—Son of the late *lt. Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.* Educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated 1850. Assumed the name of Hugessen in addition to his patronymic. Is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Kent, and was member of parliament for Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer; was a lord of the treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; under-secretary of state for the home department, May, 1866; resigned July in same year, and reappointed Dec., 1868; and under secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1871, to Feb. 20, 1874; was M.P. for Sandwich, April, 1857, to May, 1880, when he was raised to the peerage.

BRACKENBURY, CAPTAIN JOHN W., R. N., C.M.G. (1879).—Created C.M.G. for services in the South African war; has received the 3rd class of the Medjideh for services in Egypt; is now at the Royal Naval College.

BRADBURY, E.—Entered the Indian navy as midshipman, 18 May, 1860. Service abolished, May, 1863. Joined the Straits service, 23 Dec., 1864, as chief officer of the "Pluto;" 17 March, 1874, deputy master-attendant, Singapore; 29 August, a shipwright surveyor, member of the Pilot Board, and registrar of boats; 26 September, a justice of the peace and magistrate of police.

BRADDELL, THOMAS, F.R.G.S., F.E.S.I., C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the service as deputy superintendent of police, and justice of the peace, at Penang, on the 1st January, 1849; was transferred to the municipal department as collector of assessment at Penang, on 1st Nov. of the same year; deputy superintendent of province Wellesley, 19th Feb., 1851; assistant resident magistrate of police, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests at Malacca, 10th Aug., 1851; transferred to the same offices at province Wellesley, 6th Sept., 1854; assistant to the resident councillor, magistrate of police, and commissioner

to the court of requests at Penang, 7th Nov., 1856; and accountant-general of the supreme court, 19th Nov., 1856, till Jan., 1862, when he resigned the service to practice at the bar of the supreme court, in the Straits Settlements; crown counsel of the Straits Settlements, Jan., 1864, till April, 1867, when he was appointed attorney-general, member of the executive and legislative councils; employed under Governor Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., in the pacification of the Malay States 1873 to 1875; acted as colonial secretary in 1868, and again in 1874-75 as colonial secretary and secretary for native affairs; received the thanks of government for his services on several occasions; received the Perak war medal. Called to the English bar, by Gray's Inn, 10th June, 1859; retired on pension, 31st Dec., 1882.

BRADDON, J. C.—Appointed clerk in the office of the colonial land and emigration commissioners in 1847; clerk in the registry department in his office of the secretary of state for the colonies in 1850; clerk in parliamentary department, 1853; superintendent of the registry, 1st Sept., 1879.

BRAMSTON, JOHN, D.C.L.—Graduated B.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, 1854; elected fellow of All Souls', 1855; called to the bar, 1857; went to Queensland, 1859, as private secretary to Sir George Bowen; resigned, 1861. Was member of the legislative council of Queensland, 1863 to 1869 and of the executive council, 1863 to 1866. While in England, in 1867, was assistant boundary commissioner for Devon and Cornwall, under the Reform Act of that year. Returned to Queensland, 1868, and became attorney-general, 3rd May, 1870; resigned, 31st Dec., 1873; represented the Burnett district in the legislative assembly of Queensland, April, 1871, to Dec., 1873; appointed attorney-general of Hong Kong, 1873; was *ex-officio* member of the legislative and executive councils; acted as judge of the supreme court of Hong Kong, Feb. to May, 1874; appointed an assistant under-secretary of state, Colonial Office, 30th June, 1876.

BRANCH, CHARLES JAMES.—Archdeacon of Antigua, &c.; educated at Codrington College, Barbados; ordained by the Bishop of Barbados, 1857; appointed same year to the curacy of St. Simon's, Barbados; Rector of St. Andrew's, Grenada, 1864; rector of St. John's English Church in the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the Diocese of Antigua, 1866; archdeacon of Antigua and rector of St. John's, 1879.

BRANCH, W. J., M.D.—Inspector of hospitals and medical officer, District No. 1, St. Kitts.

BRAY, HON. JOHN COX.—Chief secretary and premier, South Australia, 24th June, 1881; entered parliament in 1872; minister of justice and education, 1875; attorney-general, June, 1876, to Oct., 1877; premier and chief secretary, 24th June, 1881, to 23rd April, 1884; treasurer and premier 23rd April to 16th June, 1884; chief secretary, Oct. 1, 1885.

BRENNAN, G.—Assistant inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, 22nd Nov., 1880.

BRETT, SIR WILFORD, K.C.M.G. (1864).—Entered the army as ensign in the 76th regiment, May, 1840; lieutenant, Jan., 1843, and captain, June, 1855; private secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, governor of Malta, April, 1858; was also assistant military secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, at Madras, 1865 to 1868.

BREWER, J. S.—Marine surveyor, Hong Kong, 11th Feb., 1881.

BRIGGS, SIR THOMAS GRAHAM, 1st BART. (created 1871).—Educated at Codrington College.

and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1856; M.A. 1862; J.P. Nevis and Barbados; member of the executive council of the Island of Barbados; appointed member of the executive council of Nevis, 1872; is also a member of the general council of the Leeward Islands; member of the legislative assembly, Nevis, 1873; was president of the legislative council, Barbados, June, 1876.

BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G. (1883).—A leading merchant in Victoria; has been chairman of the harbour trust and commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition; was also commissioner for Victoria at some of the exhibitions in Europe.

BRIGHT, H. E. R.—Gazetted a sworn government land surveyor, 1858; in which capacity proceeded eastwards in November, 1861, and surveyed a large portion of the then Crown Colony of British Kaffraria; on the annexation of British Basutoland, was appointed chief clerk to the governor's agent, and chief magistrate in that territory (Nov., 1871); promoted to be chief clerk to the secretary for native affairs (1874); and to be under secretary (permanent head of the department), July 1st, 1878; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Stellenbosch, 1881.

BRISBANE, 2nd BISHOP (Australia). Founded 1859.—**RIGHT REV. MATTHEW BLAGDEN HALE, D.D.**—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1835; M.A. 1838; was appointed archdeacon of Adelaide, 1847; canon there, 1849; and consecrated bishop of Perth, West Australia, 1857; translated to his present bishopric, 1876.

BRISTOWE, LINDSAY W.—Temporary clerk to the surveyor-general of British Honduras, 18th Oct., 1880; clerk in the surveyor-general's office, 1st Jan., 1883; acted as revenue officer from Nov. 1883 to Feb. 1884; clerk to board of inquiry into surveyor general's department; clerk in the clerk of court's office, 1st Dec., 1884; passed as a qualified land surveyor, 21st Nov., 1884; acted as clerk of the petty debt court on various occasions; acted as clerk of the legislative council 11th August, 1885.

BROOK, HERBERT ARTHUR.—Acting clerk in the police office, Nassau, from 1st May to 5th Oct., 1874; librarian of the Nassau public library, reading room, and museum, from 23rd Oct., 1875, to 28th Oct., 1879; clerk in the police office from 28th Oct., 1879, to 27th June, 1883; acting chief clerk in the colonial secretary's department from 2nd May to 30th Nov., 1881; and from 14th Oct. to 17th Nov., 1882; acting private secretary to Sir Charles C. Lees, K.C.M.G., Governor, from 28th Mar., to 6th April, 1883; appointed chief clerk in the colonial secretary's department on 27th June, 1883 (still holding the same); appointed clerk, board of public works, July, 1888.

BROOKING, J. S.—Entered the survey department, Western Australia, 1871; appointed acting inspecting surveyor, 1874; inspecting surveyor, 1876; acted for surveyor-general and commissioner of Crown lands during November, 1881, also from Oct. 1884 to Feb. 1885; appointed inspector of plans and surveys, 1885.

BROOKS, EDWARD PAKENHAM.—Entered the Royal Navy as naval cadet, Dec., 1862; sub-lieutenant, 1870; resigned, 1871; assistant district clerk, Grand Port, Mauritius, Feb., 1874; in July, 1874, appointed by H.E. Sir Arthur P. Phayre special district and stipendiary magistrate to inquire into the treatment of the labourers employed in the lesser dependencies of the colony; Feb., 1876, corresponding clerk, colonial secre-

tary's office; Aug., 1879, joint district clerk and assistant officer of the civil Status Riviere du Rempart; April, 1880, transferred in a similar capacity to the district of Savanne; 18th Dec., 1883, colonial secretary and police magistrate, Falkland Islands; performs also the duties of treasurer, collector of customs, postmaster, harbour and shipping master, registrar general, receiver of wrecks, and coroner; is also member of the executive and legislative councils.

BROOKS, G. H.—Clerk of customs, Accra, June, 1868; transferred to Cape Coast Castle as warehousekeeper, Aug., 1870; served as issuer during Ashantee campaign, Oct. 1873 to 1874; removed with headquarter's staff to Accra, April, 1877; transferred back to Cape Coast, Oct., 1881, as clerk and warehouse keeper.

BROOKS, J. M.—General storekeeper, Natal Government railways, Aug., 1879.

BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Secretary to the royal commission on merchant shipping, 1873-4; colonial secretary of Natal, 1875; colonial secretary of Mauritius, 1877; lieutenant-governor, 1880; administered the government of Mauritius, 1878 to 1879, and 1880 to 1883; appointed governor of Western Australia, 14th Dec., 1882.

BROOME, STEPHEN BERNARD.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1877.

BROUGHTON, V. DELVES.—Deputy master of Her Majesty's Mint, chief officer of the Melbourne Branch, 8th Nov., 1877; was for many years a clerk in the Treasury, Whitehall.

BROWN, C. CUTHBERT.—Acting chief clerk and book-keeper, treasury department, Gold Coast Colony, 1st March, 1876, confirmed 18th July, 1877.

BROWN, HON. C. P.—Minister of public works, province of Manitoba, Canada.

BROWN, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the senate of the Dominion of Canada, founded the Toronto "Daily Globe" and "Canada Farmer" newspapers.

BROWN, HERBERT G.—Associate Chartered Accountant of England and Wales; Honorary Member Chartered Accountants, Students' Society; clerk, audit office, Fiji, 9th Aug., 1882; chief clerk 1st Jan. 1885.

BROWN, G. W.—Secretary to the education department, Victoria.

BROWN, H. V. L.—Government geologist, South Australia.

BROWN, HON. N. J.—Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, 1st Dec., 1882.

BROWN, JOHN JAMES.—Appointed volunteer colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, April, 1863; 2nd clerk to senior stipendiary magistrate, Aug., 1863; clerk to the chief judge, May, 1864; curator of vacant estates, Oct., 1874; held provisionally the appointment of government agent before the Forest Lands Purchase Commission in conjunction with his office of curator from Nov., 1881, till Dec., 1884; has held the post of marshal of the vice-admiralty court since Feb. 1873.

BROWN, JOSIAH FREDERICK.—Acting 2nd clerk in the customs department, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Nov. 1, 1852; warehouseman in 1853; extra clerk in 1854; tide-waiter in 1856; acting 2nd landing-waiter in 1860; 2nd clerk in 1863; acting 1st clerk in the same year, and confirmed in that appointment in 1866.

BROWN, SAMUEL, M. INST. C.E. (1869).—Acted as assistant engineer at Swansea, and as resident engineer had charge of the works of Watchet harbour, and afterwards of the central section of the Turin and Savona Railway; subsequently

carried out works for the improvement of the harbour of King's Lynn and the outfall of the river Ouse. From 1870 to 1879 engaged on the Alexandria harbour contract, having charge of the construction of the breakwater, mole, iron jetties and quays; appointed government engineer, Cyprus, June, 1880.

BROWN, W. R. E.—Registrar-general, New Zealand, 12 March, 1863.

BROWNE, ALBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 4th Sept., 1877, to 20th Oct., 1880; clerk in chief secretary's office, Cyprus, 21st Oct., 1880; returned to duty in Colonial Office, Jan., 1883.

BROWNE, GEORGE.—Associate to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tasmania; registrar of the supreme court in bankruptcy, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, 1866; was clerk of the peace, deputy sheriff, registrar of the court of requests and of insolvency, Launceston, 1863; was private secretary to administrator of the government, June, 1874-75; was acting private secretary to Governor Weld, 1876, 1877-79; and was appointed private secretary, 1880; was again appointed private secretary to Sir Francis Smith on the departure of Governor Weld from the Colony.

BROWNE, I. K.—Landing-waiter customs, Barbados, April, 1863; first club and warehouse-keeper, June, 1860; acting auditor-general, September, 1863, to May, 1863; comptroller of customs, September, 1869.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE, K.C.M.G. (1869), C.B. (1843).—Commanded the 41st regiment during the whole of the campaign in Afghanistan, and was present at nearly all the engagements with the enemy; for this service he was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel and a companion of the Bath; governor of St. Helena, 1851; colonel, 22nd June, 1854; governor, &c., of New Zealand, 1854 to 1861, and governor of Tasmania, March, 1862, till end of 1868; administrator of the government, Bermuda, 1870; retired on pension, 1871.

BROWNE, T. NEWTON.—Junior clerk in colonial secretary's office, St. Vincent, 1866; sub-agent of emigration, 1868; deputy registrar, secretary, and clerk of crown and peace, 1869; chief clerk to colonial secretary, 1871; acting police and stipendiary magistrate, Kingstown and Leward Districts, 1878; confidential clerk to governor, and clerk of councils and postmaster till 1881, when resigned latter office; chief clerk, government office, St. Lucia, 1882; acted as stipendiary magistrate of the first district of St. Lucia in 1883.

BROWNLEE, CHARLES, C. M. G. (1883).—Was Gaika commissioner, Dec. 18, 1846, to May, 1868; member of parliament and native minister, 1873; now chief magistrate, Griqualand East; retired 1885.

BROWNRIGG, M.—Police inspector, Mauritius, February, 1866; sanitary guardian, 1st January, 1875.

BRUCE, CHARLES, C.M.G. (1881).—Was assistant librarian, British Museum, and professor of Sanscrit at King's College; author of various pamphlets on classical subjects, and has published works on the Indian Veda; rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, August, 1868; director of public instruction, Ceylon, 1878, colonial secretary, Mauritius, 1882.

BRUERE, P. B. DE LA.—Speaker, legislative council, Quebec.

BRUMELL, JOHN.—Admitted to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on 28th

Oct., 1872; called to the bar 7th June, 1875; practised his profession in British Guiana until 21st April, 1882, when he was appointed a stipendiary justice of the peace, and assigned one of the rural districts; appointed stipendiary justice of the peace for the town of New Amsterdam and sheriff for the county of Berbice on 1st Nov., 1883; acted on several occasions as public prosecutor in the room of the solicitor-general and attorney-general respectively, and on two occasions as judge of the inferior criminal court, under special commissions from the governor.

BRYANT, ALFRED THOMAS.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883.

BYRDON, LEWIS AUGUSTUS.—Served for sixteen years in H.M. 74th Highland regiment. Was present throughout the Kafir war at the Cape of Good Hope, during 1851-2-3; and name honourably mentioned in "Division Orders," for conduct in the field; medal; proceeded with his regiment to India, in 1854, and during the mutinies commanded the flank companies of the 74th, attached to the Madras field force, under Major-General Sir G. Whitlock, and was present at the capture of Thrapur; medal. In 1872, he was appointed civil commandant of Leckie and Palma, in the eastern district of the settlement at Lagos, West Africa, and in 1875 was transferred to the Houssa constabulary, on the Gold Coast, as assistant inspector; inspector, 1880; inspector-general, 1882.

BUCHANAN, E. J.—Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Jan., 1873; advocate of supreme court of Cape Colony and of high court of province of Griqualand West; advocate and surrogate of vice-admiralty court of Cape Colony; elected member for Worcester in house of assembly, 1877; captain Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, 6th March, 1878; on active service in Transkei, 1879; extra A.D.C. to the governor, 17th July, 1879; acting attorney-general of Griqualand West, 25th Nov. 1879; appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Cape Colony, 29th April, 1880; assigned to the court of the eastern district, 1st May, 1880.

BUCHANAN, HON. G. V.—Puisne judge, Superior Court, Quebec.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I. (1876). **THE DUKE OF (3rd),** (Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville), Earl Temple of Stowe, and Viscount and Baron Cobham of Kent, also Earl Nugent in Ireland, and co-heir of the Barony of Bouchier.—Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, D.C.L.; J.P. Bucks and Oxon; lord-lieutenant Bucks; lieutenant-colonel commanding royal Bucks yeomanry; hon. colonel 1st Middlesex artillery volunteers; lord of the treasury, 1852; keeper of privy seal to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and special deputy warden of Stannaries, 1852; chairman of London and North-Western Railway, 1853 to 1861; one of royal commissioners of exhibition of 1851; royal commissioner of that or 1862; ditto Paris exhibition, 1867; lord president of the council, 6th July, 1866; secretary of state for the colonies, March, 1867, to Dec. 8, 1868; governor of Madras, 1875 to 1880.

BUCKLE, CAPTAIN S. R.E.—Colonial engineer, and engineer to the sanitary commissioners, Gibraltar.

BUCKLE, S. T. ATHANASIUS.—Chief clerk, post office, Sierra Leone, 31st August, 1872.

BUGEJA, VINCENZO, C.M.G. (1876).—Founder of the Orphanage for Girls in the Island of Malta; member of the council of government, 1883.

BULLER, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY REDYERS, V.C. K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1879); served as deputy adjutant and quartermaster-general in South Africa, Feb., 1881 to Dec., 1881; and in the same capacity in expeditionary force to Egypt, 1882; a assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, 22nd July, 1883; served with the expeditionary force to the Sudan under General Graham in 1884; and promoted to be major-general for distinguished service in the field, 1884; served as chief of the staff in Viscount Wolsley's expedition for the relief of Khartoum, 1884-5.

BULLER, WALTER LAWRY, C.M.G. (1875).—Author of 'The Birds of New Zealand.'

BULMER, J. A.—Postmaster, Cyprus, 27 July, 1878; Postmaster-general, Trinidad, 1883.

BULT, C. M.—Registrar of Natives at Du Toits Pan, Cape Colony, 30th June, 1876.

BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST GASCOYNE, C.C.M.G. (1883), K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was one of the official residents under the lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from October, 1860, until the withdrawal of the British protectorate in June, 1864; appointed treasurer and receiver-general for the island of Trinidad, in February, 1866; administered the government of Dominica, Leeward Islands, from March, 1867, to January, 1869; appointed governor of Labuan, and H.M. consul-general for Borneo, in August, 1871; lieutenant-governor of Natal, August, 1875, to 1880; Governor of Natal and Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs, December, 1881; High Commissioner, Cyprus, 1885.

BUNDEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Q.C.—Attorney-general of South Australia, 27 Sept., 1878; entered Parliament in 1871. Held office as minister of justice and education, 2nd July, 1874 to 15th March, 1875; third judge of the Supreme Court, 1884.

BUNNY, B. F.—Commissioner of titles, Victoria, 1st October, 1874, also commissioner of land tax, 10th May, 1880, to March, 1883.

BURBIDGE, G. W.—Deputy minister of justice for Canada, 7th June, 1882.

BURDON, RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW.—Bishop of Hong Kong, 1873.

BURFORD-HANCOCK, SIR HENRY JAMES, KNT., 1882.—Educated at Eton; served in her Majesty's 45th regiment (Sherwood Foresters), and a captain in the Kent artillery militia; called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1866; received medal from H.M. Napoleon III, for "Treatise on International Fishery Laws," 1866; district judge in Jamaica, 1st May, 1876; appointed to Falmouth district, 10th August, 1876; acted, in addition, as judge of Montego Bay district, May, 1877, and as judge of Mandeville district, March, 1878; attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, June, 1878; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, Oct., 1878; acted as chief justice in conjunction with the office of attorney-general from 8th April, 1879, to 16th March, 1880; chief justice of the Leeward Islands, 1880; administered the government-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, Nov., 1881; chief justice of Gibraltar, 1882.

BURGER, HERMAN G.—1st class collector of taxes, Jamaica, 1st October, 1874.

BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S.—Admitted an attorney of the supreme court, Jamaica, in 1855; was clerk of the peace for the parish of Metcalfe, from 1858 to 1869; recorder of the city of Kingston, December, 1862, until the abolition of the corporation of Kingston, in 1866; was a member of the assembly of Jamaica from February, 1863, to 1866; crown solicitor, October, 1869; created advocate of the supreme court of Jamaica, January, 1870; assistant to the attorney-general, 1st Febru-

ary, 1870; acted as attorney-general, and ex-officio member of legislative and judicial council, 1874; again acted as attorney-general, Antigua, 1860; August, 1876; appointed an official member of the legislative council, September, 1878; member of crown as attorney-general, November, 1879; executive council, and April to Aug., 1883; one of the preliminary persons on the franchise question, 1884.

BURNS, JAMES.—Third clerk of the British Antigua treasury, 1870; clerk, audit office, and clerk and quarantine officer, St. Kitt's, Dominica, 1873; 1st clerk, Antigua treasury, and accountant of saving bank, 1874; acting magistrate, 1875; acting landing surveyor, 1876 and 1878; landing surveyor and harbour master, 1879.

BURNS, PATRICK.—Appointed auditor, Antigua, 1870; auditor-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1872; acting colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands in 1873-4-5-6; acting president, St. Kitts, July to October, 1876; acting president, Nevis, in 1877-8-9; is a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands; also of the Leeward Islands and Antigua Legislative Councils.

BURNSIDE, NIGEL BRUCE, New Providence, Bahamas.—Third clerk, surveyor general's department, 1879 to 1881; acting clerk, board of public works, from June, 1880, to Feb., 1881; clerk to the legislative council, Feb., 1881 (still holding same); and acting clerk board of public works from May to Dec., 1881; second clerk, surveyor general's department, from 1st Feb., 1882, to 23rd Oct., 1883; acting clerk board of public works from 14th Oct. to 20th Nov., 1882; second clerk, colonial secretary's department, 24th Oct., 1883 (still holding same); and acting clerk, colonial secretary's department, from 7th Jan. to 17th Feb., 1884.

BURNSIDE, SIR BRUCE LOCKHART, KT. BACH., 1884. born, July 26, 1833.—Is a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar on the 30th April, 1856; solicitor-general of the Bahamas, May 26, 1864; was acting attorney-general in 1865, 1866, 1869, and 1875; member of Executive Council in 1866, and of Legislative Council in 1872; member of the local legislature from 1859, and was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1866; made Queen's counsel in 1874; attorney-general, 3rd September, 1875; Queen's advocate, Ceylon, 1879; chief justice, 1883.

BURROWS, ACTON.—Deputy minister of agriculture and statistics; inspector of vital statistics; and secretary-treasurer of the Board of Agriculture, Manitoba.

BURROWS, F. W.—Appointed to customs department, Cape of Good Hope, by the lords commissioners of H.M. treasury, Dec. 18, 1845; resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, 19th April, 1865; acting collector and principal controller of customs and navigation laws, Cape Colony, 1874; sub-collector and controller of customs and navigation laws, Cape Town, 22nd May, 1876; is also chairman of the Table Bay Harbour Commissioners; controller of customs, 1884.

BURROWS, HON. R.—Minister of Mines, Victoria, 19th August, 1881, to 8th March, 1883.

BURROWS, STEPHEN MONTAGU, B.A.—A scholar of Eton College, scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, Jan., 1876; graduated in classical honours, 1879; writer in the Ceylon civil service, August, 1880; and attached to the Kandy Kachcheri; appointed private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Douglas, June, 1881; J.P. and additional coroner for Colombo, Nov., 1881; attached to the Queen's advocates' department, June 2, 1882; J.P. and additional police magistrate, Galle, August 25, 1882,

attached for weeks by Kachcheri, November 12, 1882; four of King's assistant to the government agent, use. From Dec. April 9, 1884; extra office assistant at harbour government agent, central province, action of the acting office assistant to the government; app., north-central province, and additio. June, 1884; judge, commissioner of bequests and pOWN, W. rate, Anuradhapura, August 29, 1884; 11, 12 March "The Visitor's Guide to Kandy" and "TWE, Ad Cities of Ceylon."

BUR examir vius.—Clerk in governor's office, W. Aust. of th. ay, 1872; January, 1874 to April, 1874, clerk to executive council and private secretary to acting governor; April, 1874, to December, 1874, private secretary to Governor Weld, May, 1875, to August, 1877, clerk to executive council and private secretary to Governor Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; September, 1877, chief clerk and keeper of records in survey office; resident magistrate, Newcastle, April, 1880.

BURTON, G.—Draftsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1868.

BURTON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clerk in audit office, Cape Town, 1848 to 1858; clerk to civil commissioner, and acting clerk of the peace, 1858 to 1866; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Clanwilliam, 1866 to 1868; ditto, ditto, Hope Town, Dec. 1, 1868; ditto, Richmond, 1882.

BURY, Viscount, THE RIGHT HON., K.C.M.G. (1870). P.C. (1859).—Civil secretary and superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada under Lord Elgin and Sir E. Head; author of report printed for parliament on the condition and prospects of the North American Indian tribes; was the first promoter of the inter-colonial railway; under secretary of state for war, 1878 to 1880, and again June, 1885; raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Ashford, 1876; is eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle.

BURY, F. M.—Revenue officer, Essequibo, 1861; inspector of police, 1863; stipendiary magistrate, 26 March, 1870.

BUSHE, G. F.—Fourth clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, October, 1873; third clerk, January, 1875; second clerk, 1877; private secretary to the administrator, May to October, 1874; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Des Voeux, February, 1877, to January, 1878; assistant to the sub-intendant and commissioner, northern province.

BUSHE, J. SCOTT, C.M.G. (1877).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; private secretary to the Right Hon. Lord Harris, governor of Trinidad, 1852; private secretary to Sir Charles Elliot, 1855; escribano of the court of intendant, Trinidad, 1853 to 1859; colonial secretary, Trinidad, provisionally, 1859; confirmed 1861; administered the government of the colony in 1874, 1876-7, 1882, 1884, and 1885.

BUSHE, ROBERT GERVASE.—Educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained an exhibition on entrance; elected to a foundation scholarship, 1874; was 27th wrangler in the mathematical tripos, 1875; graduated B.A., 1875; 2nd master Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, 1878.

BUTLER, ROBERT.—Clerk to receiver-general and treasurer, Bahamas, 1849; acting landing-waiter and searcher, 1851; assistant clerk, house of assembly, 1853; surveyor of shipping, 1855; second clerk, treasury, 1855; chief clerk, ditto 1856; collector of revenue, 1866; member of assembly, 1868-69; acting receiver-general and treasurer, *ex officio* member executive council, July, 1870, to Jan., 1874; deputy collector of customs, Lagos, Dec., 1874; collector and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, 1875; acting receiver-general,

Bahamas, 1878; member visiting committee Nassau Prison, May, 1879; member legislative council, Dec., 1879; acting private secretary to Governor, 1880; Callaghan, June, 1881; acting colonial secretary, 5th July, 1881, to 30th Jan. 1882; trustee Public Bank, July, 1881; acting inspector Imperial Light-houses, Bahamas, April, 1882, to Jan., 1883; receiver-general and treasurer, 1 May, 1883.

BUTTERFIELD, AUBREY G.—Clerk in British consulate, New York, April, 1862; paid vice-consul, Key, West Florida, October, 1862; to 1863 on as unpaid vice-consul to 1871; treasury clerk, Bermuda, 1871; colonial postmaster, Bermudas, 1871.

BYRDE, EVAN.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's college, Guernsey; writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1867; police magistrate, Kalpitiya, Dec., 1871; acting landing surveyor, Galle, April, 1873; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1874; police magistrate, Colombo, 1876; district judge, Matura, 1877.

BYRNE, A.—August, 1876, to March, 1878, held acting appointments in the receiver-general's and audit offices, Natal, and rendered assistance in the governor's and the colonial secretary's offices; March, 1878, governor's clerk; June, secretary, secret defence committee; July, acting clerk, executive council. During 1880-1881 was private secretary to the following officers administering the government; colonel (now major-general Sir) W. Bellairs, K.C.M.G., C.B.; major-general the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C. K.C.M.G., C.B.; colonel (now general) H. Alexander, commanding the 1st King's Dragoon Guards; major-general Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., February 27th to April 1; major-general Sir Redvers H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.; lieutenant-colonel (now Sir) C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.; February 9th, 1881, private secretary to major-general Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., governor and commander-in-chief and high commissioner for S.E. Africa; March, 1882, acting clerk, executive council; October, 1885, private secretary to lieutenant-colonel Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., administrator.

BYRNE, J.—Clerk in the audit office, Natal, 1859; clerk in treasury, 1863; first clerk and warehouse-keeper, Customs department, 1873.

BYRNES, HENRY.—Assistant clerk to the magistrate, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, July, 1856; joint clerk, April, 1860; district clerk, Grand Port, 1869.

CADE, CHARLES SHERWOOD.—Captain in the West Cork Artillery Militia; served through the Zulu War, 1878-9; present at the battle of Ulundi; appointed assistant-inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, 3rd March, 1880; promoted inspector, 11th Dec., 1882; adjutant and musketry instructor of the Gold Coast Constabulary from 1st Sept., 1882, to 17th May, 1883; appointed local commandant of police, Cyprus, 29th Sept. 1883.

CADIZ, C. FITZWILLIAM, B.A.—Of Pembroke College, Oxford, was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1855; appointed acting clerk of council, Trinidad, in 1858; member of privy council of Tobago; stipendiary magistrate in the said island, April, 1862; and coroner and visiting justice of the gaol; member of the executive committee, 1860; attorney-general, 1866; puisne judge, Natal, 1876; first puisne judge, 1879; compiled and edited an edition of the Ordinances, Laws, and Proclamations of Natal, from 1843-78.

CADOGAN, 5TH EARL (Great Britain), (created 1800.—Viscount Chelsea, 1800; Baron Cadogan, 1718; Baron Oakley, 1831 (United Kingdom). George Henry Cadogan, eldest son of the 4th Earl by the 3rd daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald

Valerian Wellesley, D.D., niece of the 1st Duke of Wellington. Born at Durham, 1840; married, 1865, Lady Beatrix Jane, 4th daughter of the 2nd Earl Craven; succeeded his father in 1873; was M.P. for Bath for a few months previous to his succession to the title; Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, May, 1875, to 2nd March, 1878; Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies, 2nd March, 1878, to 28th April, 1880.

CALBINS, SIR WILLIAM WELLINGTON, K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1874).—Appointed a writer in the civil service of Ceylon, Dec., 1852; and was attached to the cutcherry of the government agent, Southern Province, at Galle; acting assistant government agent, Galle, 1853; commissioner of the court of requests and police magistrate, Calpentin, North-western Province, 1855; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Eastern Province, 1856; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Western Province, 1859; promoted in the same year to the assistant agency of Matara, Southern Province; acting postmaster-general of Ceylon, 1864; assistant government agent, Badulla, Central Province, 1865; continuing to act as postmaster-general until Dec., 1866, when proceeded on leave of absence to Europe; lieutenant-governor of Malacca, 20th Feb., 1867, on the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the Indian to the Colonial Department; lieutenant-governor, St. Kitts, Nov., 1868; lieutenant-governor, Honduras, 1870; governor, Trinidad, March, 1874; governor of Queensland, Nov., 1874; governor of South Australia, 1877; resigned same year.

CALCOTT, I. H.—Superintendent of works and surveys, Straits Settlements, 1883.

CAMERON, MAJOR DONALD R., C.M.G. (1877).—Accompanied the Hon. William McDougall, C.B., to Fort Garry, as a member of executive council, 1869; was chief officer of the British boundary commission, Canada.

CAMERON, EDWARD J.—Educated at Shrewsbury School and Clifton College, and at Merton College, Oxford; private secretary to Sir C. C. Lees, governor of the Bahamas, Jan., 1882, to Jan., 1884 (*ex-officio* clerk of the executive council); private secretary to Sir C. C. Lees, as governor of the Leeward Islands, Jan., 1884, to Nov., 1884; appointed in November an assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone; is a J.P. for the Settlement, and also a visiting justice of the Freetown Gaol.

CAMERON, H. H.—Educated at Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxf.; writer Ceylon civil service, 1868; commissioner of requests, &c. Haputala; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1869; Colombo, 1869; and Kandy again, Feb., 1871; assistant government agent, Kandy, April, 1872; acting assistant government agent, &c., Nuwara-kalawiya, Nov. 1872; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Oct. 1873; private secretary to the governor, 1874; fiscal, central province, 1875; police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; assistant government agent, Kalutara, 1876; assistant government agent, Nawara Eliya, 1879; now at Kalutara.

CAMERON, MAURICE A.—Lieutenant, R.E., 1874; captain, 1884; deputy colonial engineer, Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883.

CAMERON, HON. M. C.—Puisne judge, Queen's Bench, Ontario, 1878; chief justice, Common Pleas, May 13th, 1884.

CAMERON, SIR RODERICK WILLIAM, KNT (1883).—Commissioner for Canada to the Australian International Exhibitions.

CAMPBELL, SIR ALEXANDER, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1843;

Q.C., 1857; dean of the faculty of law in the University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1860; elected to the legislative council of Canada, 1858; speaker to that body, 1863; commissioner of crown lands for Canada, with a seat in the executive council, 1864; was a member of the preliminary conference at Quebec, which assembled to settle the terms of confederation. When the British North America Act, 1867, came into operation, he was appointed postmaster-general of the Dominion, with a seat in the privy council; minister of interior in 1873, resigned in the November of that year; receiver-general, 1878; postmaster-general upon the abolition of that office; minister of militia, Jan., 1880; minister of justice, 1880; also attorney-general; postmaster-general, 1884.

CAMPBELL, C. C.—Resident magistrate, Hopetown Division, Cape Colony, December, 1882.

CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS, MELPORT.—Provost marshal of St. Kitts, Nov., 1867; and stipendiary magistrate, Anguilla, Jan., 1868; president of Turks and Caicos Islands, Feb., 1869; president of Nevis, 1872; collector and receiver of revenue, Gibraltar, May, 1876.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R.—Ensign in the Argyll and Bute Rifles (embodied), Jan., 1855; lieutenant, same year, assistant-superintendent in the Bombay revenue survey, 1856; on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny in 1857, was appointed adjutant of the Ahmedabad Koli Corps, assistant superintendent of police, and assistant magistrate (has mutiny medal), superintendent of police, and magistrate of the first class and commandant of the Rutnagherry Rangers, December, 1859; promoted in 1863, and selected to reorganize the Canara police force; in 1866 promoted to the command of the Belgaum police. During these years he received numerous commendations from the Bombay Government, and several from the governors-general and secretaries of state for India for various special services, and was recommended for a special donation of 3,500 rupees and again voted another 7,500 rupees by the Bombay Government for special service. Also during these years he passed examinations in the Hindostanee, Goojerathi, Marathi, and Canarese languages. In 1866 he was selected to take police charge of Ceylon, and to reorganise its constabulary, receiving a special gratuity of 1,000*l.* for this service in addition to his pay. In 1868 was confirmed as inspector-general. Was appointed a cholera commissioner to Jaffna in 1866, and again in 1877; was one of the three commissioners who introduced the contagious diseases ordinance, which he has worked since. He introduced the imposition of stamps on criminal plaints and subpoenas; and the registration and regulation of pilgrimages, of cart and boat traffic, and of domestic service, which are all managed by the police. Is justice of the peace for the colony, and official visitor of its 31 prisons, and a municipal councillor of Colombo. Mr. Campbell was acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province Wellesley for one year and three months in 1872 and 1873; on 1st Jan., 1885, appointed inspector-general of prisons in addition to his other duties.

CAMPBELL, H. C.—Second clerk in the deeds' registry office, Natal, April, 1861; second clerk audit office, January, 1863; first clerk, resident magistrates' court, county of Pietermaritzburg, March, 1868; resident magistrate, division of Ixopo, March, 1876; acting resident magistrate, division of Umgeni, Nov., 1876; resident magis-

trate, Luanda, and justice of peace for colony, 1880; master and registrar, supreme court, 1882.

CAMPBELL, ISRAEL HAZELEY.—Extra clerk, registrar-general's department, Sierra Leone, 10th July, 1866; Queen's advocate's clerk, 17th March, 1871; clerk to acting chief justice, 7th October, 1878, to 12th December, 1879; clerk to chief justice of the West Africa Settlements, 1st April, 1880.

CAMPBELL, CAPT. JOHN.—Served for 13 years in the 3rd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; retired as captain in February, 1883; appointed police magistrate of Heligoland, November 23, 1883.

CAMPBELL, JOHN WILLIAM.—Appointed April, 1852, to the customs at Hobart Town, Tasmania; holds the office of senior landing waiter in that colony.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, late sergeant-major, Cameron Highlanders; served in the Indian campaigns 1858-9, and in Egyptian campaign, 1882; medal for Indian service and medal and clasp for Tel-el-Kebir and Khedive's star; drill instructor, Western Australia, 30th April, 1884.

CAMPBELL, R. H. B.—Assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, 30 Aug., 1879.

CAMPBELL, SIR THOMAS COCKBURN, 4th Bart. (United Kingdom), created 1821.—Member of the legislative council, Western Australia, 1873.

CAMPLEJOHN, GEORGE COURTNEY.—Second master of King's College (connected with King's College, London), Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, in 1848; after the dissolution of the establishment, was appointed resident justice and collector of revenue of the district of Eleuthera in April, 1857; police magistrate of the district of Abaco, April, 1860; acting resident justice of Inagua from October to April, 1861. In November, 1862, appointed police magistrate of the district of Long Island, including the islands of Exuma, Watlings, and Rum Cay; in Jan., 1867, acted as police magistrate for Harbour Island, St. Salvador, and Eleuthera; acted again at Abaco from January to May, 1869; in July, 1869, acted as police magistrate for Nassau; judge of the court of common pleas, 11th November, 1869.

CANTIN, L. A., M.B.C.S.E.—Medical officer, parish of St. Patrick, Grenada.

CANTLEY, NATHANIEL, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.—Educated at the Thurso Academy; apprenticed to forestry and forest nursery business in the Trinity Nursery, Edinburgh, in 1862; entered the Royal Gardens, Kew, as sub-manager of the ornamental department, 1869; promoted manager of the herbaceous department, Oct., 1869; appointed assistant director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Mauritius, 19th Oct., 1872; acting director of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Woods and Forests from Sept., 1876, to Sept., 1880; appointed superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, Sept., 1880.

CAPE TOWN, 2nd BISHOP.—THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WEST JONES, D.D.—Consecrated, 1874.

CAPPER, ALFRED H.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 18th Nov., 1883.

CAPPER, J.—Inspector of schools, Jamaica, 1st October, 1880.

CARBERRY, JOSEPH, M.B.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1867.

CARBONE, GIUSEPPE, LL.D.—Crown Advocate, Malta, November, 1880; is a member of the executive and legislative councils *ex officio*.

CARWELL, VISCOUNT (United Kingdom, 1874), EDWARD CARDWELL, 1st Viscount; P.C. (England, 1852; Ireland, 1859).—Educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, of which he became a fellow;

took a double first-class degree in 1835, and was made an honorary D.C.L. 1863; called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1838; was secretary to the Treasury from Feb. 1845 till July 1846. President of the Board of Trade from Dec. 1852 till Feb. 1853; chief secretary for Ireland from June 1859 till July 1861, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; sat for Clitheroe from 1842 (when he was seated on petition) till July 1847; for Liverpool from the last date till July 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for that town and for Ayrshire; for Oxford city from Jan. 1853, till April, 1857, when he was an unsuccessful candidate there; again returned for Oxford July following; secretary of state for the colonies, April 4, 1864, to July 6, 1866; secretary of state for war in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, 9th Dec., 1868, to 20th Feb., 1874.

CARLILE, EDWARD.—Clerk, census office, Victoria, 20th May, 1861; registrar-general's office, 1st January, 1862; crown law offices, 1st March, 1865; parliamentary draftsman, 1st July, 1879; clerk-assistant, legislative assembly, 24th April, 1882.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (United Kingdom) 1874) CHICHESTER PARKINSON FORTESCUE.—1st baron, P.C. (England 1864, Ireland 1865).—Educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1844, and obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846; was a lord of the Treasury from Jan. 1854 to April, 1855; under secretary of state for the colonies, May, 1857, to Feb. 1858, and re-appointed June, 1859. Has been M.P. for Co. Louth since 1847. Privy councillor 1864; chief secretary for Ireland, Nov. 1865, and again 9th Dec. 1868 to Dec. 1870, when he was appointed president of Board of Trade. Resigned on change of ministry, 20th Feb. 1874; lord privy seal, 1881; lord president of the council, 1883 to June, 1885.

CARMAN, C. H.—Chief clerk of mines and minerals, Nova Scotia.

CARNARVON, 4th EARL of (creat. 1793): Baron Porchester, 1780 (Great Britain).—(HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT).—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1852; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Hants, and capt. Hants yeomanry 1853; constable of Carnarvon Castle, 1854; high steward of the University of Oxford, 1859; was under-secretary of state for the colonies during Lord Derby's second Administration, 1857 to 1859; secretary of state for colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from 6th July, 1866, to 7th March, 1867; and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, 21st Feb., 1874, to 3rd Feb., 1878; president of the Royal Commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, June, 1885, to Jan., 1886.

CARON, HON. L. B.—Puisne judge, Superior Court, Quebec, 1874.

CARON, SIR J. P. R. A., K.C.M.G. (1885). Q.C.—Born 1843; called to the bar of Lower Canada (now Province of Quebec) 1865; created a Queen's counsel, 1876; entered the Canadian House of Commons, 1873, where he still sits; minister of militia and defence for the Dominion of Canada, 8th Nov., 1880.

CARR, CAPTAIN G. W. L., R.N.—Superintendent of ports, Malta, 1880.

CARR, MARK WILLIAM, Assist. M. Inst., C.E., maintenance engineer, Natal, 23rd August, 1876; re-ident engineer, April, 1882.

CARRINGTON (THIRD BARON), CHARLES ROBERT CARRINGTON, P.C., born 1843.—Served as

captain in the Royal Horse Guards; appointed captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, June, 1881; and was made a member of the Committee of Council on Agriculture on its formation in 1872; appointed Governor of New South Wales, 1885.

CARRINGTON, COLONEL FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1880).—Regiment; commander of the "Frontier Light Horse" in the Transkei War, South Africa, 1877-78; served in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, 1878-79; Lieut.-Col. commanding left wing of Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1879; resigned 1883; commandant of police, British Bechuanaland, 1885.

CARRINGTON, JOHN WORRELL, D.C.L.—Was educated at Codrington College, Barbados (S.C.C., 1866), and elected to an open classical exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A., 1872); was called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 6th June, 1872; acted as judge of the assistant court of appeal, Barbados, Dec.-Jan., 1874-75; J.P., 1874; was a member of the house of assembly from Oct., 1874, to Dec., 1878, when he was called to a seat in the legislative council. In Dec., 1878, was appointed solicitor-general of the colony; again acted as judge of the assistant court of appeal, Aug.-Oct., 1879; and acted as attorney-general from May, 1880, to Nov., 1881. In June, 1879, was created an hon. D.C.L. of the University of Durham; was secretary of the education commission, 1874-75; of the rainfall commission, 1874; and of the poor relief commission, 1875-79. Was president of the education board, and president of the board of health; and received the thanks of the secretary of state and of the governor-in-chief for his services in connection with the subject of education in the colony. In March, 1882, was appointed chief justice of the colonies of St. Lucia and Tobago. In Dec.-Jan., 1882-3, was sent on special duty as acting colonial secretary of Grenada; administered the government of Tobago from May, 1883, to June, 1885, since when he has been engaged, under the sanction of the Colonial Office, in the preparation and printing of a draft revised edition of the laws of Tobago.

CARRINGTON, J.A.—Sub-inspector of schools, Barbados, Jan., 1879.

CARROL, DANIEL.—Appointed clerk in the master's office of the court of the recorder of Sierra Leone, 1857; chief clerk, master's office, supreme court, 1859; deputy master and registrar, supreme court, from Sept., 1859, to June, 1860; admitted an attorney in Mar., 1860; proctor of the vice-admiralty court in May, 1860; notary public in 1861; registrar of the court of summary jurisdiction in Jan., 1869; clerk of police and of the court of requests, 1877; and master and registrar of the supreme court in Dec., 1882; has acted on several occasions as crown prosecutor in the absence of the Queen's advocate.

CARTER, HON. SIR F. B. T., K.C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister, Newfoundland, 1842; Q.C., 1859; member house of assembly, 1855 to 1878; speaker, 1861 to 1865; premier and attorney-general, 1865 to 1870, and in February, 1874; delegate to Quebec, 1864, in arranging terms for establishing the dominion of Canada; again at Ottawa, 1869, for the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion; and several delegations respecting treaty rights of the trade on the Newfoundland coast; entitled to the prefix "Honourable" within the colony; chief justice, 1878; administrator by Royal Sign Manual, 30th Sept., 1878, in the absence of the governor.

CARTER, GILBERT T.—Entered the Navy as assistant clerk, December, 1864; paymaster of the

Colonial steamer "Sherbro," Sierra Leone, August, 1870; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashanti Campaign; and was appointed one of the commissioners for valuing the stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands, Sept., 1875; collector of customs and treasurer, Gold Coast, Aug., 1879; treasurer and postmaster, Gambia, Oct., 1882; holds dormant commission to administer the Government in the absence of the administrator.

CARTWRIGHT, HON. SIR RICHARD JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born 1835; entered Canadian Parliament, 1863; sworn of the privy council, and was minister of finance 7th November, 1873, until the resignation of the Mackenzie cabinet, October, 1878.

CARUANA, THE REV. D. A., LL.D.—Secretary to the University of Malta, July 1, 1856; acted also as assistant to the rector in the Lyceum of the Three Cities, and teacher of history and geography, 1st Oct., 1867; acting rector, 1st Nov., 1879; principal of the University, 5th June, 1880; librarian to the government public library, 15th Nov., 1880.

CARVALHO, J. A. DE.—Appointed second clerk and accountant in the treasury, Hong Kong, Aug. 16th, 1855; promoted to first clerk and cashier, January 16th, 1860; appointed assistant superintendent fire brigade, Sept. 12th, 1875, which appointment he resigned on Dec. 31st, 1883; created a J.P. for the colony, Dec., 1883.

CASAULT, HON. L. E. N.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

CASE, E.—Superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, 1 Feb., 1876.

CASEY, JAMES JOSEPH, C.M.G., 1878.—Was president of the Victoria commission and executive commissioner for the colony at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

CASOLANI, EDWARD ROBERT.—Appointed clerk, Cyprus service, Sept., 1878; and higher division clerk, Mar., 1883; on the high commissioner's establishment, Cyprus; transferred to the chief secretary's establishment, March, 1884.

CASOLANI, CAPTAIN R.—Lieut. R.M.F.A., Aug., 1864; captain, April, 1884; adjutant, Nov., 1877; superintendent of police, Malta, 15th May, 1884.

CASOLANI, WILLIAM.—Appointed, after competitive examination, a clerk in the port department, Malta, May 15th, 1863; transferred to the customs department, Jan., 1865; second class clerk, chief secretary's office, June, 1880.

CASSERLY, JAMES MICHAEL.—Third class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 1878; acting 2nd class clerk, Dec., 1882.

CASTEAU, J. B.—Inspector-general of penal establishments, Victoria.

CASTOR, C. F.—Assistant colonial surgeon Gold Coast Colony, 27th Feb., 1879.

CATT, HON. A.—Commissioner of crown lands, South Australia, 24th June, 1881.

CAULFIELD, H. S. G.—General manager, railway department, Mauritius, 2nd July, 1879.

CAYLEY, SIR RICHARD (Knt., 1882), M.A., and formerly scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. —Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 11th June, 1862; advocate supreme court of Ceylon, 7th June, 1863; acting deputy Queen's advocate from Jan., 1867, to May, 1868, when he was confirmed in that appointment; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1873; Queen's advocate, 1876; chief justice, 1879; resigned, 1883.

CHADWICK, F. M.—Chief clerk at the royal gaol, Trinidad, Nov. 1, 1859; sub-inspector of

police, Trinidad, Jan. 1, 1861; and superintendent of military police; and immigration agent at St. Lucia, June 8, 1864; also inspector of prisons; on the cessation of immigration to the colony was, in July, 1869, chief revenue officer in conjunction with his duties as superintendent of police; and inspector of revenue and police, January 1, 1872; treasurer of Grenada, October, 1872.

CHADWICK, JOHN COURTENAY CHASMAN.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate, Inanda division of the county of Victoria, Natal, on 7th Jan., 1868; clerk of the court, 3rd October, 1870; acted as resident magistrate and administrator of native law on various occasions between the 19th November, 1872, and 6th September, 1875, at Inanda; a justice of the peace for the Inanda division of the county of Victoria, 14th August, 1875; registrar of the native high court, and secretary to the board constituted under the native administration law: No. 26, 1875), 6th Nov., 1876; admitted as an attorney of the supreme court, 1878; appointed first class interpreter on the staff of Major-General Newdigate during the Zulu War of 1879; received the Zulu War medal and clasp; appointed administrator of native law and border agent, Upper Tugela, 1880; resident magistrate, Lions river division, 1882.

CHADWICK, JOHN.—Assistant-superintendent of instrument room, telegraph department, Cape Town, 20th March to 30th June, 1879; superintendent of telegraphs, Durban, Natal, 1st July, 1879, to 20th July, 1880; general sub-manager of telegraphs, Natal, 21st July, 1880; postmaster-general and general sub-manager of telegraphs, 1st January, 1883; postmaster-general and general manager of telegraphs, 1st January, 1884.

CHAGNON, Hon. H. W.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

CHALMERS, SIR DAVID PATRICK, Knt. BACH. (1876).—Member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates, and called to the bar, 1860; appointed magistrate of the Gambia, 1867; magistrate of the Gold Coast and judicial assessor to the native chiefs, 1869; queen's advocate of Sierra Leone, 1872; queen's advocate, Gold Coast, 1874; prepared codes of civil and criminal procedure, measures for the abolition of slavery, and other important measures necessary on the Gold Coast Colony being founded in that year; received the honour of knighthood whilst queen's advocate of the Gold Coast Colony in recognition of his services on the West Coast of Africa; chief justice of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876; chief justice of British Guiana, 1878.

CHALMERS, E. B.—Resident magistrate, Komgha division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880.

CHALMERS, W. B.—Entered the Kaffrarian civil service, Jan., 1856; magistrate Transkeian territory, Sept., 1861; civil commissioner and resident magistrate at Hopetown, 1864; ditto at Clanwilliam, 1868 to 1871; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Swellendam, July, 1871; C. C. and R. M. of Cradock division, Sept., 1872; C. C. and R. M., King William's Town; now of Beaufort division.

CHAMBERLAINE, MAJOR TANKEVILLE.—Ensign, Ceylon Rifles, 20th June, 1868; transferred to 80th regiment, October, 1873; fort adjutant, Hongkong, 10th June, 1875, to 22nd March, 1877; acting-brigade-major, November, 1875, to February, 1876; officiated twice as assistant military secretary, China command; served in Transvaal and throughout Zulu war, 1878-79; present at Ulundi (medal and clasp, 1878-79); A.D.C. to Governor of Natal (Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.), 3rd February, 1882; private secretary, 6th March, 1882; and also

acting clerk executive council, 11th July, 1885; private secretary to high commissioner of Cyprus, 1886.

CHAMBERLIN, BROWN, LIETT.-COLONEL, C.M.G.—Queen's printer, Canada.

CHAMBERS, JOHN R.—Second clerk to the president of St. Christopher, 1875.

CHANDLER, Hon. WILLIAM KILLMAN, R.A. LL.B.—St. John's College, Cambridge (1875-79); sixth in law tripos, 1879-1880; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June, 1879; acting escheator-general of Barbados, 1880-81; J.P., 1880; acting police magistrate of Bridgetown, August to November, 1880; acting solicitor-general, November, 1880, to March, 1881; acting judge of a assistant court of appeal, March, 1881, to June, 1883; master-in-chancery, May 1882; confirmed as judge of assistant court of appeal, June, 1883; elected a member of the House of Assembly, March, 1881; and represented the parish of St. Peter until November, 1884, when he was called to a seat in the legislative council.

CHANTRELL, HENRY WILLIAM.—Secretary and accountant, Royal College, Mauritius, 30th May, 1863; senior clerk and accountant, treasury May, 1864; acting chief clerk, Dec., 1872; head accountant, Nov., 1875; acting storekeeper-general, May, 1877; auditor-general, Trinidad, 1881; is a J.P. for Port of Spain and the Western District of Co. St. George.

CHAPAIS, Hon. J. C.—Commissioner of public works, Canada, 30th March, 1864; minister of agriculture, 1st July, 1867; receiver-general, 16th November, 1870; retired from government, January, 1873; called to the senate, 1868.

CHAPLEAU, Hon. J. A., D.C.L. and Q.C.—Born 1840; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1861. created a Q.C., 1861; entered the Quebec assembly, 1867; was solicitor-general from 1873 to 1874; provincial secretary from 1876 to 1878; became premier of Quebec, 30th Oct., 1879, a position he retained until July, 1882, when he resigned; was sworn of the privy council, and appointed secretary of state of Canada.

CHAPMAN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FRED. EDWARD, G.C.B. (1877), (K.C.B. 1867), R.E.—Entered the army as ensign in 1835; became captain royal engineers in 1846; lieutenant-colonel in that corps, April, 1859; colonel in the army, 1855; proceeded on a special mission to Constantinople, Jan., 1854; was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army there; was also present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and in the latter part was executive engineer to the forces; was several times mentioned in despatches; received a medal with three clasps; made officer of the legion of honour; received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the third class of the Medjidie; created, for his military services C.B., 1855; and advanced to K.C.B., 1867; governor and commander-in-chief at Bermuda, 1857; and brevet major-general same year. Resigned the government of Bermuda, 1870; inspector general of fortifications and director of works, from 1870 to 1875.

CHARPENTIER, GUSTAVE.—3rd clerk in the police magistrate's office, Georgetown, Demerara, 1874; 2nd clerk in 1881; appointed to act as first marshal in the office of provost-marshal, British Guiana, 7th June, 1882; permanently appointed first marshal, 9th May, 1883; commissioner to administer oaths, 6th March, 1885; acting provost-marshal, 3rd October, 1885.

CHASTELLIER, DR. E.—Surgeon-superintendent Cannonier Point, Mauritius, 1866; poor-law medical officer, Sept., 1869; surgeon superintendent, Barkly Asylum, 1 Feb., 1873.

CHILDERS, RT. HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, P.C.—(Appointed 1868.)—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1850, M.A., 1857; was a member of the government of Victoria, Australia, from 1851 to 1857; commissioner of customs there; was in the first legislative assembly, 1856; was M.P. for Pontefract from 1860 to 1885; lord of the admiralty, 1864-5; secretary to treasury, 1865-6; first lord of Admiralty, Dec., 1868; duchy of Lancaster, 1872, until Feb., 1874; served as one of the Commissioners appointed under the Compulsory Sale of Land Act in Prince Edward Island, 1875; one of the Royal Commissioners for the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; Secretary of State for War, April, 1880; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 16th Dec., 1882, to June, 1885.

CHILD, A.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1876; stipendiary magistrate, county Victoria, Trinidad.

CHILDS, CAPTAIN G. COULSON, F.R.G.S., late 7th Queen's Own Hussars and King's Own Light Infantry Militia.—Assistant-inspector, Housa constabulary, Sept., 1875; district commissioner of Elmira, Oct., 1875, acting collector and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, from Nov., 1876, to July, 1877, first class inspector, Housa constabulary, Jan., 1877; was acting colonial secretary and acting assistant colonial secretary from 8th August, 1878, to the 15th April, 1879; acting inspector-general, Housa constabulary, May to Nov., 1879; inspector of immigrants, Mauritius, 3rd Sept., 1880; inspector-general of police, 1885.

CHIPMAN, C. CAMPBELL.—Entered Canadian Government Service in 1867; private secretary to minister of railways and canals 1882, and to the high commissioner for Canada in London, 1883; assistant-secretary and accountant to office of the high commissioner in London, 1884.

CHITTICK, JOHN J.—2nd clerk, Antigua Treasury, August, 1878; landing waiter, Dec., 1878.

CHOMLEY, A. W.—Queen's prosecutor, Melbourne, Victoria.

CHOMLEY, H. M.—Chief commissioner of police, Victoria.

CHOPPIN, JAMES CLEMENT.—Was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1843; acting police and stipendiary magistrate in St. Vincent, 1845; solicitor-general 1853; was for some years speaker of Assembly; attorney-general of St. Vincent, 1863; member of legislative council, 1863; acting chief justice, St. Lucia and Tobago, from May, 1883.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand), 1st BISHOP OF. Founded 1856.—**RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN CHITTY HARPER, D.D.**—Born at Gosport, 1807; educated at Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1826, M.A., 1840; officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which body he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, near Reading, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese includes a portion of the middle island of New Zealand, the whole of the southern island, the Auckland islands, and other smaller islands; is metropolitan of New Zealand.

CHRISTIE, J. J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate for Hay, Cape of Good Hope, Jan., 1881.

CHUBB, E. F.—Clerk in the central board of villages department, British Guiana, January, 1875;

accountant in provost marshal's office, 5th September, 1878; acted as first marshal from 5th February to 2nd September, 1879.

CHURCHILL, JOHN SPENCER.—Educated at Winchester; ensign 46th regt., 1854; served at siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasp); A.D.C. to Lord Lisgar, when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1857; appointed president of Virgin Islands, Mar., 1879.

CIANTAR-PALEOLOGO, COUNT GIORGIO SERAFINO (Barone di San Giovanni), C.M.G. (1880), K.C.M.G. (1882).—President of the Assembly of the Maltese nobility.

CLANWILLIAM, 4th EARL OF, created 1766; Viscount Clanwilliam and Baron Gilford, 1766; Baron Clanwilliam, 1828 (United Kingdom), C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882); succeeded his father in 1879; entered the Royal Navy 1845; rear-admiral 1876; vice-admiral 1881; naval aide-de-camp to the Queen 1872 to 1876; a lord of the admiralty 1874 to 1880; was in command of the detached squadron, 1880-82.

CLARE, THOMAS NARCISSE GEORGE.—Locker, revenue department, Bahamas. 1st December, 1863; acting warehouse keeper from May to November, 1865; clerk and locker, 27th March, 1866; acting measuring surveyor of shipping in 1866 and 1867; clerk to registrar of records, 29th February, 1868; acting registrar of records in May and June, 1868, May 1875, 20th March to 8th June, 1885, and in August and September, 1885; second clerk, receiver-general's department, 23rd October, 1875; measuring surveyor of shipping, October, 1875; acting collector, Nassau, 18th August to 6th November, 1882, and 7th January to 17th February, 1884; clerk of the Crown and prothonotary, 22nd September, 1884; registrar of vice-admiralty court, 29th September, 1884; is *ex officio* a justice of the peace; registrar, court of bankruptcy, and of the court of divorce and matrimonial causes; elected a member of the House of Assembly for the district of Harbour Island on the 4th May, 1882.

CLARENCE, BEVERLEY CHARLES.—Clerk to registrar, supreme court, Natal, April, 1875; assistant clerk of the peace, and prosecutor of the native high court, Natal, April, 1880.

CLARENCE, L. B.—Educated at Milton Abbas school and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1861; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1864; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, Ceylon, 1873; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1876.

CLARK, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.P., R.C.S., L.M. AND L.S.A.—Fellow Obstetric Society, London, prizeman St. Thomas's Hospital, London; appointed, 1st January, 1870, government medical officer, St. Elizabeth (1870 to 1877), Jamaica; G.M.O. (1877 to 1878), Maudeville District of Manchester, in charge of hospital, prison and constabulary; medical superintendent lepers' house, parochial hospital and almshouse, Spanish Town, District of St. Catherine's, March, 1878, to September, 1878; transferred to Kingston hospital, September, 1878, to April, 1879; acting medical officer, Kingston constabulary force, (1878 to 1879); member quarantine board; re-appointed G.M.O., Santa Cruz, district of St. Elizabeth, 1st May, 1879.

CLARK, ROBERT, M.A., Edinburgh (First Class Classics, 1873); exhibitioner and B.A., New College, Oxford, 1877; 1st Class Classical Moderations, 1874, 2nd Class, final Classical School, 1877.—Head Master, government high school, Maritzburg, Natal, Oct. 1879.

CLARK, ROBERT MAXWELL, M.B., C.M. (Edin., 1876).—Government medical officer, Tobago, 11

June, 1877, and surgeon, Windward Rifle Volunteers.

CLARKE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G. (1885), C.B. (1869).—Entered the royal engineers, 1844; was in 1846 aide-de-camp to Sir William Denison when governor of Van Dieman's Land; served in New Zealand during 1848-9, and was at the close of the war sent on a mission to Hiki; subsequently, in the same year, he rejoined Sir William Denison as private secretary, member of the legislative council, 1851; surveyor-general of Victoria, 1853; on the proclamation of the new constitution he was returned to the assembly for the city of Melbourne, and joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as minister for public lands, resigning with it in 1857; on its second resignation, in 1858, he declined the request of Sir H. Barkly to form a new administration, and returned to Europe the same year. He was commanding royal engineer of the eastern and midland districts till 1863, when he proceeded on special service to the West Coast of Africa; was director of works of the navy in 1864; appointed governor of the Straits Settlements, 1873 till 1875; public works member of Council of India, March, 1875; commandant of school of military engineering, Chatham, 1881-2; inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, 1882.

CLARKE, FIELDING, LL.B.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Easter Term, 1876, north-eastern circuit; appointed attorney-general of Fiji, Nov., 1881; acting chief justice and chief judicial commissioner for the Western Pacific, November, 1882, to September, 1883, and again April, 1884, confirmed 1885.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS CONINGSBY HANNAM, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).—Deputy assistant quartermaster-general (intelligence branch), Horse Guards, from 1872-80; employed in Russia, Turkey, and Greece, 1876-9, on various missions under War Office and Foreign Office (brevet-major for distinguished services); assistant commissioner for Bulgarian boundary under the Treaty of Berlin, 1878; Her Majesty's commissioner for Turco-Russian boundary in Asia, 1879, with local rank of lieutenant-colonel; assistant quartermaster-general in the Transvaal Campaign of 1881; afterwards as military secretary to Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., took part in the negotiations with the Boer leaders; professor of staff duties, military administration, and law at the Staff College, 1881-4, when he was appointed surveyor-general of Ceylon; member of the legislative council; councillor of St. Colombo municipality; gaol visitor and J.P. for the island; fellow of the geographical societies of London and St. Petersburg; author of "Staff Duties," "Franco-German War, 1870-71," (German official translation), &c.

CLARKE, JOSEPH.—Formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Army; served three years on the West Coast of Africa; entered the civil service as intendant and dispenser at the colonial hospital, British Honduras, Jan., 1872; appointed quarantine officer, and in charge of the station, August, 1874; transferred to the gaol as chief warder, July 1876; acting keeper of the common gaol, September, 1877, to March 1878; sub-inspector of police, March, 1878; keeper of the common gaol, 1st June, 1878.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. MARSHALL JAMES, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).—Resident magistrate and administrator of native law, county Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1874; served as aide-de-camp to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., her Majesty's

special commissioner in South Africa, 1876; on the mission to the chief Sikukuni, March, 1877; commissioner at Lydenburg, Transvaal, April, 1877; resident magistrate, Quthing, Basutoland, 1881; resident commissioner in Basutoland, 1884.

CLARKE, SIR W. JOHN, BARONET, 1892; a distinguished and wealthy colonist of Victoria; member of the legislative council; president of the commission and executive committee for the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

CLAVER, ALEXANDER.—Educated at Stonehurst; supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, March, 1860; transferred to the audit office as clerk, January, 1862; acting second revenue officer, March, 1864; returned to the audit office in January, 1865; comptroller and auditor of public accounts, June, 1868; discharged the duties of registrar of the royal court and of deeds and mortgages, together with those of auditor, from March, 1870, with the title of deputy registrar and accountant; registrar and accountant, July, 1875; is also registrar-general of births and deaths, a member of the Castries town board, and a justice of the peace.

CLAWSON, EDWARD G.—Harbour master, quarantine officer, and captain of the port, Barbados, June, 1859.

CLELAND, J. F.—Registrar-general, South Australia, 1st Jan. 1858.

CLEMENTS, C. FITZROY LYTTON.—Entered audit office, Barbados, June, 1879; chief clerk and accountant, treasury, St. Lucia, April, 1881; chief clerk in the government office and clerk to the executive and legislative councils, St. Vincent, Oct., 1882; deputy treasurer, June, 1883; private secretary to the lieutenant governor, August, 1885; J.P. for the colony.

CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1854).—First speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand.

CLIFTON, L. W.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1857 to 1859, when he was removed to the customs department, as first clerk; acting collector of customs, 1862; confirmed, 1863.

CLIFTON, ROBERT CECIL.—Landing waiter and postmaster, Bunbury, Western Australia, 1874; third class clerk in survey department, 1876; transferred to customs, 1876; chief clerk, survey office, April, 1880.

CLIFTON, W. P.—Magistrate, Wellington district, West Australia, Sep., 1870.

CLINCKETT, R. J.—Entered the provost marshal's office, Barbados, as junior clerk in 1869; accountant in 1870; acted as provost marshal from February to September, 1879, and again in 1880; resigned 1880; appointed official assignee 1st Oct., 1882.

CLINTON, G.—Landing surveyor, customs, Barbados, April, 1876.

CLOETE, SEBASTIAN VALENTYN.—Clerk to resident magistrate, Bathurst, Cape of Good Hope, 1853 to 1854; ditto R. M., Albany, 1854 to 1858; acting C. C. and R. M., Bathurst, Jan. to July, 1858; ditto C. C., Worcester, 1858 to 1860; clerk of the peace, Somerset and Bedford, 1860 to 1865; acting C. C. and R. M., Somerset, 1865 to 1866; C. C. and R. M., Richmond division, 1866; C. C. and R. M., Somerset East, May, 1872; C. C. and R. M., Paarl division, 26th Nov., 1877.

COAKES, C. J.—Messenger to the magistrates' court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1851; clerk to the resident magistrate, Upper Umcomas, 1859; and clerk in the post-office, 1861; and postmaster at D'Urban, March, 1863.

CORHAM, C. D.—Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; B.A. (honours), 1866; B.C.L., M.A., 1869; assistant commissioner, Larnaca, Cyprus, October 1, 1878; commissioner of Larnaca, March 18, 1879; acting chief secretary to Government, February 4–April 5, 1880.

CORLEY, WALTER HENRY, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.—Assistant engineer, Natal, 5th Feb., 1876; acting maintenance engineer, traffic department, 1st Jan., 1880.

COCHRANE, C. S.—Graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1868; was employed on railway works in South America, 1871–74; assistant engineer on the Cape Government railways, 1874; acting district engineer, 1877; and engineer in the public works department, Trinidad, 1878; engineer in charge of surveys, 1879.

COCKBURN, JAMES.—Speaker of house of commons of Canada, from 6th November, 1867, until dissolution of second parliament, January, 1874; created Q.C., 1863.

COCKLE, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHEL (1869).—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1846; special pleader, midland circuit; appointed chief justice of Queensland, Nov., 1862; retired, 1879.

COCKS, JAMES.—Third clerk colonial secretary's office, Fiji, 1875; chief clerk and interpreter in native department, 1876; also clerk and interpreter to armed native constabulary, 1877.

CODE, A.—Land surveyor, St. Lucia, 22nd May, 1882.

COFFIN, ELIJAH A.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. Appointed clerk to clerk of courts 1st Nov., 1878; acting clerk of courts, keeper of records, registrar of lands titles, 3rd Sept., to Dec., 1880; acting clerk of courts, &c., from 4th June, 1881, to 1st April, 1882, and again from 25th May, 1882; district magistrate Toledo district, 1885.

COHEN, HON. H. E.—Colonial treasurer, New South Wales, 18th December, 1877, to 20th Dec., 1878; Judge Metropolitan Court, 1st May, 1881; minister of justice, 5th Jan., 1883 to 1885.

COKER, S. D. A.—Assistant clerk, treasury department, Gambia, 21st May, 1873; 2nd landing waiter, customs department, 10th August, 1875; transferred to the treasury department as assistant clerk, 18th February, 1879; chief clerk treasury and post office, 5th March, 1883.

COKER, W. Z.—Clerk to Queen's advocate Gold Coast Colony, 6th June, 1879; acted as deputy registrar Central Province, December, 1881, to February, 1882; registrar Central Province, May to June, 1882; acting chief registrar, 1st Nov., 1882, to 30th March, 1884; chief registrar, 1st April, 1884; registrar of deeds and taxing master Central Province.

COLE, G.—Inspector of public schools, Bahamas, and secretary to the education board, 15th Sept., 1882.

COLE, JOSEPH W.—Temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1864; was clerk to the queen's advocate from June, 1868, to July, 1869; transferred to the customs' department as second clerk and locker, in July, 1869.

COLE, ROWLAND.—Supernumerary clerk in the queen's advocate's department, Sierra Leone, August, 1867; postmaster, Cape Coast, November, 1870; postmaster, Accra, 8th April, 1879.

COLE, SAMUEL SILVANUS.—Government second printer, Lagos, 20th January, 1865; acted as head printer from December, 1866, to February, 1867, and again from May to October, 1874; government head printer Gold Coast, March, 1876.

COLE, W. E.—Landing-waiter, Gold Coast, Lagos, July, 1865; post-office clerk in 1871; copying clerk, treasury, 1872; 3rd clerk, 1873; and postmaster, August, 1874.

COLENBRANDER, HERMAN JAMES.—Clerk for Immigration purposes to the Zulu Border Agency, Lower Tugela Division, Natal, 3rd Nov., 1881.

COLLARD, J. HEWLETT.—Clerk third class, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1858; promoted to second class, Feb., 1859; to first class, Jan., 1867; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Prince Albert, Jan., 1870; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Tulbagh, Dec., 1873; deputy assistant treasurer, Cape of Good Hope, Feb., 1879.

COLLENS, JAMES HENRY.—Appointed superintendent of the Normal and Boys' Model Schools, Port of Spain, Trinidad, in Jan., 1878; lieutenant of the Trinidad Volunteers, in April, 1880; is corresponding secretary of the Education Society, London.

COLLET, WELFORD.—Educated at University College School, London; provisionally appointed second clerk, native department, Fiji, Jan., 1881, assistant native commissioner, January, 1883.

COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Third clerk government secretary's office, British Guiana, Nov., 1869; second clerk, Dec., 1870; record clerk, Jan., 1877; chief clerk and secretary to the quarantine board, Dec., 1879; acted as assistant government secretary, and clerk to the court of policy and the combined court from 20th July, 1880, to 23rd May, 1881; from Jan. to May, 1882; and again from 20th Oct., 1882, to Dec., 1883.

COLLINGWOOD, COLONEL WILLIAM POLK, C.M.G. (1880).—for services in the Zulu war.

COLLYER, W. R.—Queen's advocate, Cyprus, 1881.

COLLYMORE, CHARLES H.—Audit clerk, Barbados, 1874; treasury accountant, St. Vincent, July, 1878; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Grenada; and district registrar of births and deaths for St. George's, 1st Feb., 1881; deputy registrar and secretary of the supreme court, Sept., 1881, to Dec., 1882; acting provost marshal 1884.

COLLYMORE, H. W.—Supernumerary in the general post office, Barbados, October, 1876; acting third clerk, 1878–79; third clerk, record branch, colonial secretary's office, March, 1879; third clerk, correspondence branch, January, 1881; acting second clerk, 1883; acting public librarian 1884; second clerk, correspondence branch colonial secretary's office, July, 1884.

COLMER, JOSEPH G.—Private secretary to first high commissioner for Canada, and secretary of the emigration department of the Canadian Government Offices in London, 1880; appointed secretary to the office of the high commissioner, 1881.

COLOMBO, 4th BISHOP of.—**RIGHT REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, D.D.**—Formerly fellow and tutor, St. John's College, Oxford. Consecrated, December, 1875. The diocese consists of the Island of Ceylon.

COLQUHOUN, SIR P. (M.A., LL.D.), Q.C., KT. (created 1861).—Educated at Westminster and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A., 1837; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1838; a member of the supreme council of justice of the Ionian Islands, Dec., 1858; chief justice, 1861; retired in 1864, on cession of Ionian Islands to Greece; resumed practice at English bar; Q.C., 1868.

COLTON, HON. JOHN.—A member of the house of assembly, South Australia; commissioner of public works, Nov. 3, 1868, to May 12, 1870; treasurer, June 3, 1875, to March 25, 1876; com-

missioner of public works, June 6, 1876, to Oct. 26, 1877; chief secretary, June 16, 1884, to June 16, 1885.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH.—1st BISHOP. Founded 1859. This see was endowed by the liberality of the Lady Burdett Coutts.—**RIGHT REV. GEORGE HILLS, D.D.**—Was perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, 1848; and honorary canon of Norwich cathedral, 1850.

COMBES, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1878).—Was executive commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

CONNAL, HUGH.—Superintendent of works and government surveyor, Seychelles, 23rd December, 1883.

CONNAL, M., C.E.—Chief assistant engineer, Mauritius railways, April, 1862; engineer in charge, 1866; surveyor-general, 18th May, 1870.

CONNOR, SIR H., KNT., BACH. (1880), LL.D., Dublin University.—Called to the bar in Ireland, 1839; was chief justice and judicial assessor at the Gold Coast, 1854; was for some time acting governor of that settlement; fourth puisne judge, Cape of Good Hope, 1868; first puisne judge, Natal 1858, acting chief justice, 1864; chief justice, 1874. also member of the executive council and judge of the vice-admiralty court.

CONOLLY, E. T.—Minister of justice, New Zealand, 1882 to 1884.

CONOLLY, P. W.—Writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1866; acting police magistrate, &c., Haputale, 1867; confirmed, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Feb., 1868; confirmed in that appointment, 1869; police magistrate, Colombo Dec. 1871; district judge, Negombo, 1875; acting fiscal, central province, 1878; assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1879; acting diuo, Ratnapura, 1880; district judge Batticaloa, 1883.

CONROY, J. G.—Central District Court judge, Newfoundland, 1880.

COOPER, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACHEL. (crea. 1857).—Called to the bar of Inner Temple February, 1827; was senior judge of the supreme court of South Australia, appointed chief justice there, June, 1856; retired in 1861.

COOPER, BART. (1863), K.C.M.G. (1880) (Knight Bach. 1857).—**SIR DANIEL COOPER.**—Elected to the legislative council of New South Wales, 1849; chosen 1st speaker of the legislative assembly under the new constitution, 1856; is member of the senate of the Sydney University, and president of the Bank of New South Wales.

COOPER, G. S.—Under secretary Colonial Secretary's Office, New Zealand.

COOPER, P. A.—Attorney-general, Queensland, 31st Dec., 1880; Northern judge, 5th January, 1883.

COOPER, THOMAS.—Chairman of Committees, legislative assembly, Victoria.

COPE, T. S.—County court judge, Victoria, Jan., 1858.

COLE, PHILIP CLARKE.—Appointed clerk, immigration Department, Jamaica, 1875; Hindustani interpreter to the agent general of immigration, 1875; sub-agent of immigration of the 2nd class, 1876; inspector of immigrants of the 1st class, 1880; protector of immigrants, Grenada, 1881; acting inspector of police, 1883.

CORNWALL, HON. C. F.—Born 1836; graduated B.A. Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1857; called to bar of Inner Temple, 1861; many years member of legislature of colony of British Columbia; on confederation of that province with Canada, in 1871, summoned by Her Majesty to the Senate of the Dominion; appointed lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, 1881.

CORNEY, BOLTON GLANVILL.—Educated at Fontainebleau, in London, and at Schwerne; St. Thomas's Hospital, 1870; M.R.C.S., England, 1874; entered the colonial service in 1877 as government medical officer, Fiji; also health officer, Suva, 1877; medical officer for the immigration department, 1881; acting chief medical officer, July, 1882, Aug., 1883, Sept., 1884, and Aug., 1886; acting agent-general of immigration, Jan. 1886; member legislative council and of native regulatory board, 1885.

COTTRELL, H. E. P.—Colonial engineer, British Honduras, 1885.

COULL, W.—Clerk in the office of the colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands, Mar., 1878; acted on more than one occasion as chief clerk, and as clerk of the Antigua and federal executive and legislative councils; appointed deputy coroner for District A, Oct., 1880; acted as magistrate for District B, from Jan. to April, 1882; appointed district magistrate and coroner for District E. Roseau, and registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths, Dominica, Aug., 1882; member of the Board of Poor Law Guardians; a *visiting* justice of the gaol, and nominated member of the legislative assembly, 1883; escheator-general, 1885.

COULL, W. A.—Member of the executive council, Antigua, in 1860, and from 1863 to 1867; and of the administrative committee, 1861; 2nd police magistrate, 1864; acted as colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands, in August, 1872, also as president and island secretary of Antigua, October, 1873; district magistrate for District B. Leeward Islands, May, 1874; escheator-general, presidency of Antigua, Dec., 1877; deputy judge of the vice-admiralty court, June, 1878; nominated member of the legislative council of Antigua; vice-president, 1882.

COURT, HENRY.—Member of the Middle Temple; called to the English bar in 1844; a graduate of the Law University of Paris; member of the legislative council, Trinidad, 1866; second puisne judge of the supreme civil and criminal court of the island in 1870.

COURTHOPE, EDWARD L.—Clerk in audit office, Western Australia, 1847; secretary to board of education, 1854; acting auditor-general, 1863; resumed duties as clerk in audit office, 1865; registrar-general, 1871; auditor-general, 1872.

COURTNEY, JOHN MORTIMER.—Assistant secretary to the treasury board, and accountant, Canada, 2nd June, 1869; previously in the service of the Agra Bank in India and Australia; accompanied the minister of finance to England as secretary, 1874; new deputy minister of finance and secretary to the Treasury.

COURTNEY, LEONARD H., M.P.—Was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (2nd wrangler), 1855; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1858; has represented Liskeard from December, 1876, to December, 1881, when he was returned for the county division in which that borough was merged; appointed Parliamentary under-secretary for the Home Department, December, 1880; Parliamentary under-secretary for the Colonies, August 6th, 1881; secretary to the Treasury, 12th May, 1882; resigned, 1885.

COUSIN, GEORGE.—Graduated M.D., Malta University, 1850; appointed physician and surgeon of Hospital of Incurables and Orphan Asylum, 16th February, 1851; clerk charitable institution, 18th March, 1853; chief clerk of police, 24th March, 1875; commissary of Monte de Pieta and Savings Bank, 7th May, 1881; auditor-general and director of contracts, 20th May, 1885; *ex officio* member of

council of government, and is a member of executive council. He has also rendered the following special services: commissioned as surgeon to the Malta Artillery Militia, 4th February, 1854; at the time of the Crimean War served as surgeon to the 3rd Corps of Reserve of the British Army; from December, 1856, to April, 1857, discharged duties of British Vice-Consul at Naples; from September to December, 1858, acted as deputy-comptroller of contracts, Gozo; compiled the last census taken in April, 1881.

COWAN, JAMES.—Clerk to resident magistrate, York, Western Australia, 1864; clerk to police magistrate, 1870; clerk to legislative council, 1874; registrar and master supreme court, Nov. 1878.

COWAN, WALKINSHAW.—Resident magistrate of York district, Western Australia, 1863. For many years was guardian of aborigines in the colony.

COWARD, CAPT. GEORGE F.—Sub-agent of immigration, Jamaica, 1873; inspector of constabulary, 1st August, 1873; 2nd class inspector 9th Dec., 1881.

COWDERY, G.—Engineer of existing railways, New South Wales, 15th March, 1881.

COWPER, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, M.A., of Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford.—Dean of Sydney, New South Wales. Is son of the late Archdeacon Cowper, of Cumberland, New South Wales.

COX, CHARLES.—Appointed to the colonial office, 1829; was private secretary to the following under-secretaries of state:—to Mr. G. B. Hope, from 1841 to 1845, Lord Lyttleton, from 1845 to 1846, and Sir B. Hawes, from 1846 to 1851; was Her Majesty's commissioner for the New Zealand Company's affairs, 1848 to 1850; promoted to a senior clerkship, 1860, and a principal clerk and chief clerk, 30th September, 1872; was secretary and registrar of the Order of St. Michael and St. George from Sept., 1872, to May, 1877, when he was appointed chancellor of the Order; retired April, 1879, retaining the appointment of chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

COX, CHARLES T.—Third clerk, government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1st July, 1874; second clerk, 1st Jan., 1876; record clerk, 6th Dec., 1879; acted as chief clerk and secretary to the quarantine board from July, 1880, to May, 1881; and again from Aug., 1881, to Feb., 1882; was secretary to the commissioners appointed in Jan., 1882, to inquire into the state of the administrator-general's department of British Guiana; senior clerk, 1st Jan., 1883; acted again as chief clerk from 20th Oct., 1882, to Nov., 1884.

COX, CHARLES.—Wharfinger at bonded warehouse, British Guiana, 1873.

COX, NICHOLAS.—Inspector-general of police force, British Guiana, 17th January, 1861; has been acting stipendiary magistrate; superintendent of the fire brigade.

COX, WILLIAM HENRY LIONEL.—Substitute procurer, and advocate-general, Mauritius, Feb., 1880; puisne judge of the supreme court, Aug., 1880.

COXE, K. H.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866

CRACKNELL, E. C.—Superintendent of telegraphs, New South Wales, 15th Jan., 1861.

CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.G.S.—Entered the colonial service, July 25, 1850, as assistant-surgeon "Tenedos" hospital ship, convict establishment, Bermuda; entered the service of Her Majesty's commissioners of emigration as surgeon superintendent of an emigrant ship, August, 1855, and retired from this service, April,

1871; surgeon-general, Trinidad, consulting surgeon, colonial hospital, and medical attendant of the police force, Port of Spain, April, 1871; member of general board of health, May, 1871; member of quarantine board, December, 1871; and medical officer of health for the colony, and secretary to the general board of health, Jan., 1872; one of the directors of the botanic gardens, July, 1874.

CRAUFURD, CAPTAIN C. Q. G., R.N.—Harbour master, and superintendent of mercantile marine, Mauritius, 5th Nov., 1879.

CRAW, JAMES.—Secretary to the immigration board, and acting third clerk in the colonial office, Natal, 1863; and first clerk in the registry of deeds and stamp office of that colony, 1866.

CRAWFORD, MARCUS SYNNOT.—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; open scholar; first class classical moderations, 1876; second class, final classical schools, 1878; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1877; police magistrate, Panadure, 1st January, 1885.

CRAWFORD, R. C.—Postmaster, Bahamas, 1876; also inspector of prisons in 1878; acting inspector of police, 19th January to 2nd March, 1883, and 12th April, 1884, to 26th April, 1885; is a J.P. for the Bahamas.

CREAGH, C. V.—Was assistant district superintendent of the first class in the Punjab police; in 1866 passed the highest police examination, and the second standard in oriental languages; in 1867 raised the Sikh police for the Hong Kong government, and was appointed deputy superintendent of police; in 1868 was made a justice of the peace; sheriff in 1874; acted as captain superintendent of police in 1869-70 and 1877-78; acting aide-de-camp in 1878; appointed superintendent of fire brigade, 1878; acted as police magistrate and coroner from 7th March, 1878, to 24th July, 1880; passed with credit the six examinations in Chinese colloquial prescribed by the Government; assistant resident, Perak. In 1879, was member of a committee appointed to suggest measures for the suppression of public gambling; was appointed arbitrator for the government under the Opium Ordinance (7 of 1879); assistant British resident and member of state council, Perak, March, 1883.

CREALOCK, LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY H., C.B., C.M.G. (1879).—For services in South Africa.

CREASE, HON. HENRY P. FELLOW.—Graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1847; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1849; attorney-general of British Columbia, July, 1868 to 1870; a puisne judge of the court of Queen's Bench of that province, 1870.

CREASY, E.—Private secretary to his father Sir Edward Creasy, Chief Justice of Ceylon, in 1868. Assistant to the surveyor general, 1871; district surveyor, 1876. Acting police magistrate, commissioner of Court of Requests, and deputy Fiscal at Balapeta-Modera, 1878. Assistant superintendent in the Ceylon police force, 1879, and justice of the peace of the W.P.; passed the prescribed examination in the Singhalese language, 1882. Acting head-quarter superintendent, and superintendent of police of the northern, eastern, and north-western provinces, and justice of the peace for those provinces in 1882.

CRISSEN, JOHN C.—Cashier of the public bank-Turks Islands, in March, 1864; clerk of the crown and probatory, and clerk in colonial secretary's office, June, 1867; acting colonial secretary and clerk of the council, during the absence of colonial secretary; is a justice of the peace.

CROFTON, FRANCIS BLAKE, B.A., Trinity

College, Dublin, 1862.—Provincial librarian, Nova Scotia, January, 1882; author of "The Mayor's By-Talk Stories," &c.

CROPPER, JAMES BASSNETT. — Assistant protector of immigrants, September, 1880; acting protector of immigrants, 1882; acting chief clerk, government office, and clerk of councils, September, 1884.

CROPPER, ROBERT P.—Superintendent of emigration, Barbados, 1873. Protector of immigrants, St. Lucia, 1878.

CROSSBY, JAMES MICHAEL.—Was clerk to resident magistrate, Simon's Town, Cape Colony, 1857 to 1860; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Prince Albert, 1860 to 1864; 2nd clerk, attorney-general's office, 1864 to 1869; master and registrar eastern districts court, 1869, to April, 1872; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Humansdorp, April to December, 1872; chief clerk, attorney-general's office, and clerk of the peace for Cape Town, Dec., 1872, to Oct., 1877, when he was appointed high sheriff of the colony, resident magistrate, Cape Town, 1st May, 1884.

CROSS, J. W.—Clerk, Zulu interpreter, and sub-distributor of stamps in the resident magistrate's office, Ixopo, Natal, 23rd October, 1876; deputy clerk of the peace for Ixopo, 2nd March, 1877; and on 3rd March, 1879, appointed in command of the Ixopo Natal native foot contingent, 600 strong; and subsequently transferred to command of the mounted contingent during the Zulu war; acting resident magistrate, Ixopo, 16th January to 2nd May, 1881, and May and June, 1882.

CROSSKILL, HERBERT.—Deputy provincial secretary, Nova Scotia.

CROSSMAN, COL. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., (1884), C.M.G. (1877), M.P.—Commissioner to inquire into the resources, finances, and administration of Griqua and West, 1875; member of the West Indies Finance Commission, 1882; returned to Parliament for Portsmouth, Dec., 1885.

CROWLY, THEODORE G.—Controller of arms, Natal; appointed clerk to auditors, Feb., 1849; clerk to resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, July, 1849; clerk and accountant, treasury, Dec., 1852; finance and second clerk, colonial secretary's office, Sept., 1853; acting auditor, Dec., 1855; acting postmaster general, Mar., 1857; registrar, supreme court, Feb., 1859; finance and first clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct., 1859; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, and clerk to the executive council, Aug., 1860; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1862; controller of arms and ammunition, Jan., 1875; justice of the peace in and for the colony of Natal, Jan., 1875; member of the fire arms board, under Law No. 6 of 1876; proceeded on a special mission to the Transvaal for the purpose of inspecting and re-organizing sundry of the government offices, Aug., 1877; auditor of Natal, 1884.

CROZIER, R. J.—Resident magistrate, Mossel Bay division, Cape Colony, 1st January, 1880.

CULBERT, JOHN ALEXANDER.—Tidewaiter, port of Nassau, October, 1853; acted as warehouse keeper, February, 1856; second clerk, receiver-general and treasurer's department, December, 1856; acting market clerk, October, 1859; warehouse keeper from August, 1863, to December, 1869, when he discharged the combined duties of warehouse keeper and examining officer, until his promotion to the office of collector, March, 1870; acted as president justice, Inagua, from December, 1873, to June, 1874; returned as a member of the House of Assembly, for the district of Harbour

Island, in May, 1875; acting registrar of records, June to December, 1883, and January to February, 1884.

CULL, J. B.—Principal of the Royal College, Colombo, Ceylon, 1st December, 1878.

CULLEN, E. B.—Under secretary to the treasury, Queensland, 1st October, 1877.

CUMMINS, REGINALD LEE.—As supernumerary, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, Feb., 1876; third clerk correspondence branch, March, 1879; second clerk, audit office, January, 1881; acting chief clerk, audit office, November, 1881, to December, 1882; second clerk correspondence branch colonial secretary's office, January, 1883; chief clerk and treasurer, petty debt court, Bridgetown, July, 1884.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN.—Fourth clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, January, 1875; 3rd clerk, 1st February, 1877; acted as secretary to the board of education and council for the management of the Queen's royal college from August, 1878, to December, 1879; appointed second clerk, colonial secretary's department, 15th March, 1880; and acted as secretary to the commissioner appointed by the secretary of state to enquire into the disturbances at Port of Spain in connection with the carnival of 1882.

CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL.—Appointed clerk of the peace for district No. 4, and registrar of births, &c., for district No. 3, Island of Tobago, October, 1875; clerk of petty sessions, July, 1876; inland revenue officer, Windward district, July, 1878; acting second revenue officer, August, 1879; acted as inspector of inland revenue officers in latter portion of 1879; appointed acting first revenue officer in March, 1880, and in January, 1881, acting revenue officer for Plymouth, and also health officer of the port and sub-collector of taxes. He holds a commission as lieutenant in the Tobagorifle volunteers, for which corps he is adjutant and quartermaster.

CURRAN, C. R.—Puisne judge, supreme court, Jamaica, June, 1879.

CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1877).—Member of a firm owning a line of mail steamers running between England and South Africa. In July, 1876, at the time of the negotiations between the Earl of Carnarvon and President Brand, he assisted by his good offices in bringing about the success of these negotiations, and thus ending the long dispute between the British Government and the Orange Free State in reference to the Diamond Fields; has been M.P. for Perthshire since 1880.

CURTIS, ALFRED P.—Third class clerk, June, 1864, in public works department, Western Australia; removed to survey office, 1865; second class clerk, post office, 1872.

CUSCADEN, W. A.—Appointed assistant inspector of constabulary, Gold Coast, March, 1879; civil commissioner, Tacquah district, 1881; superintendent of police, Singapore, 1883.

CUSTANCE, J. D.—Professor of Agriculture and Principal of Agricultural College, South Australia, 1st June, 1881.

CUTHBERT, SYDNEY.—Entered the service as 2nd clerk in the treasury and post office department, British Honduras, 3rd Dec., 1880; appointed adjutant, Belize volunteer corps, 1st April, 1880; promoted 2nd clerk colonial secretary's office, 1st February, 1883; acted as inspector of police from 28th March to 6th Sept., 1883; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1884.

DADSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, FREDERICK PORTLOCK.—Entered the Royal Marines, 6th

Aug., 1849; promoted 2nd lieutenant, 30th Dec., 1850; 1st lieutenant, 24th Feb., 1854; quartermaster, 2nd division, 23rd Dec., 1859; captain, 27th March, 1862; retired on half-pay, 25th Aug., 1862; sold out of the service, 21st July, 1870; served with the combined expedition to the Baltic, from 11th March to 10th Dec., 1854, being present at the blockade of all the Russian ports (medal); served before Sebastopol 30th January, 1855, and until its fall on 8th September; present during the bombardment and taking of fort Kinburn, in the advance to Pottowfka (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); served in the Piræus in Dec., also in Jan. and March, 1856; and from the 28th of July to the 17th of Oct., was employed on special service at St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II.; was present at the blockade of the Canton River, the occupation of Hainan Island, the landing before and storming of Canton, 29th Dec.; was recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and granted a pension for wounds of 70*l.* a year, 13th May, 1859; commanded the 7th Kent rifle volunteers from 1st July, 1863, to 9th Jan., 1869; served as captain west Kent militia light infantry, from 22nd March, 1869, to 22nd Dec., 1872; and in Her Majesty's royal body guard, honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, from 25th Oct., 1865, to 9th Nov., 1877, when he resigned on appointment, 5th Oct., 1877, as superintendent of the government reformatory in Jamaica; superintendent of the penal settlement at Massaruni, British Guiana, 12th November, 1881; justice of the peace for the colony of British Guiana, 10 Jan., 1882; acted as inspector of prisons from 26th April to 20th Nov., 1882.

DALE, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.—Entered the Cape service 1st Aug., 1880, promoted to 2nd class, 1st Jan., 1878, and to 1st class, 1st April, 1881; principal clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st Nov., 1881.

DALE, LANGHAM.—Graduated in honours, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 1847, selected by Sir John Herschel to be professor of classics, S. A. college, Capetown, 1848; superintendent-general of education for the Cape Colony, 1859; vice-chancellor of the university of the Cape of Good Hope, 1873 M.A., Oxford, 1873; Hon. LL.D., Glasgow.

DALE, WILLIAM.—Served in the police department, Western Australia, from 1859 to 1873; immigration agent and officer in charge of poor houses, 1874.

DALGARNO, JAMES.—Clerk in the general post-office at Sydney, New South Wales, 1860; chief clerk, 1869; subsequently visited England, America, and New Zealand, as secretary to the Hon. Saul Samuel, who was specially commissioned by the New South Wales government to organise a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States.

DALLEY, HON. W. B., Q.C.—Solicitor-general, N.S. Wales, 15 Nov., 1868, to 11 Feb., 1859; attorney-general, 9 Feb., 1875, to 21 March, 1877, 17 Aug. to 9 Nov., 1877, and 5 Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885.

DALTON, E. H. G.—Entered the registrar's office, Demerary and Essequibo, as sworn clerk, in 1860; passed as notary public for that office by the judges in 1862; became first clerk in the office in 1864; acted as registrar in 1867, again in 1868 and 1872; assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver general for Berbice, May, 1874; colonial postmaster for British Guiana, 1875; justice of the

peace, and commissioner of affidavits; registrar of the supreme court, May, 1876.

DALTON, REV. J. N., M.A., C.M.G. (1882).—Was Governor to their Royal Highnesses the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and acting chaplain to H.M.'s Ship "Bacchante;" honorary chaplain to Her Majesty, 9th Aug., 1882.

DAMPIER, FREDERICK ELLIOT.—Superintendent of rivers and creeks, Essequibo, British Guiana, 1860; stipendiary magistrate of the north coast district, Essequibo, 1866; magistrate of the Essequibo island district, 1868; magistrate of the west coast district, 1869; magistrate of combined district east and west bank, Demerara river, 1879.

DANIEL, ALFRED NORTH.—Captain, late 4th Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); served on temporary staff of the department of the secretary of the admiralty from August, 1867, to August, 1872; assistant-inspector Gold Coast constabulary, 17th September, 1880; commissioner for the district of Accra, and deputy-sheriff of the central province, December, 1880; commissioner for the district of Cape Coast, September, 1882; of inspector mounted police, Basutoland, and acting assistant commissioner, Maseru district, May, 1884; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1885.

DANSEY, G. F.—Principal medical officer, New South Wales, 23 June, 1871.

D'ARCY, EDWARD STUCLEY.—Clerk in the office of the secretary to government, and auditor of British Kaffraria, Sept., 1861; 2nd class clerk, customs department, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1866; first clerk, principal controller's office, June, 1870; acting resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, 1874; chief clerk, port of Cape Town, Jan., 1875; upon active service as lieutenant, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles in the Trans-keian Territory, 1879; extra aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor, 17th July, 1879.

DARRELL, JOHN H., C.M.G. (1871).—Chief justice of Bermuda, 1856; retired 1871. Formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge; a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Was a member of the executive and legislative councils; entered the colonial service in 1819; was attorney-general from 1834 to 1856. Published an edition of the laws of Bermuda in 1861.

DARTNELL, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G. (1881).—Late of the 27th and 86th regiments; commandant of the volunteer and mounted police, Natal, 1874.

DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, KNIGHT BACH. (1884).—Represented South Australia at the international exhibitions at Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne, and has rendered other valuable services to the colony.

DAVEY, WILLIAM B.—Second clerk, Antigua treasury, Dec., 1878; landing waiter, Sept., 1879.

DAVIDSON, ANDREW, F.R.C.P., Edinburgh; M.R.C.S., England; Fellow of the Royal Physical Society.—Formerly physician to the court of Madagascar; appointed visiting and superintending surgeon of the civil hospital, Mauritius, February, 1877, and government analyst, December of the same year; acted as police and prison surgeon in 1878; appointed professor of chemistry in the royal college, April, 1879; superintendent of the lunatic asylum, November, 1879; author of numerous medical works; secretary to the cattle plague commission, &c., &c.

DAVIE, HON. A. E. B., Q.C.—Attorney-general, British Columbia, 1877.

DAVIES, JAMES BRIGHT.—Educated at the

church missionary society's grammar school, Sierra Leone, 1864-1867; supernumerary in the colonial treasury, Sierra Leone, 1st Mar., 1870; permanent extra clerk in the same department, 18th March, 1871, to 16th April, 1878, when he resigned; served during this period in various capacities in the finance departments in Sierra Leone; acted as joint chief clerk and cashier, 1st Nov. to 31st Dec., 1872; acted as chief clerk, auditor-general's office, from June, 1874, to April, 1875; acted as second clerk and examining officer, Treasury (*a*) Sept., 1873, to Feb., 1874; (*b*) Nov., 1875, to Feb., 1876; was financial clerk throughout Governor Rowe's several expeditions to the Sherbro, Scarcies, and Moriah countries, between Oct., 1875, and Mar., 1878; appointed chief clerk in the secretariat Gold Coast Colony, 13th July, 1880.

DAVIES, JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Commissioner at the International Exhibition held in Sydney in 1879-80.

DAVIS, BART., K.C.B. (Civil) 1854.—SIR JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS.—Was for some years British plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade in China, governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of Hong Kong; received his baronetcy in 1815 for services in China; is author of a general description of China and its inhabitants; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Gloucestershire, 1852.

DAVIS, NICHOLAS DARNELL.—Was for some years in Grenada, in the private secretary's office of Lieut.-Governor Kortright, Lieut.-Governor Mundy, and Administrator Baynes, and private secretary to the last for a short time. In British Guiana served as a clerk in several departments; from the 25th of August, 1870, to the 23rd of February, 1871, was secretary to the commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants; was appointed on the 17th of February, 1872, secretary to the royal commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius; commandant, British Sherbro, Sierra Leone, 1874; postmaster-general, British Guiana, 1876; acted as receiver-general of British Guiana, from Dec., 1880, to 30th Sept., 1881; appointed comptroller of customs, 1st Oct., 1881; acting auditor-general, a member of the court of policy, and senior commissioner of the Vlissingen Estate, 6th June, 1882, to Jan., 1883.

DAVIS, SOLOMON S.—Third clerk, customs, Lagos, Oct., 1871; acting clerk of the powder magazine Oct., 1873; acting second clerk of customs, Feb., 1874; acting chief clerk and warehouse keeper, Sept., 1875.

DAWSON, A. R.—Writer, Ceylon civil service 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo Sept. 1866; acting police magistrate, &c., Pánuaduré Dec. 1866; acting assistant government agent Colombo, Jan. 1867; police magistrate, &c., Point Pedro (to continue to act at Colombo), May 1867; assistant government agent, Colombo, June 1868; police magistrate, &c., Jaffna, Jan. 1869; acting assistant government agent, Mátrá, Aug. 1869; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, 1870; resumed duties as police magistrate, Jaffna, 1871; acting landing surveyor, Colombo, March, 1872; acting district judge, Negombo, June, 1872; district judge, Kégalla, June, 1873, to continue to act at Negombo; acting assistant government agent, Kégalla, Oct., 1873; confirmed, 1875; acting assistant government agent, Ratnapura, 1876; assistant agent Mannár, 1878; grain commissioner, 1879.

DAWSON, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, LL.D., KT BACUL (1881), C.M.G. (1881).—Principal and vice-

chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal Canada.

DEAKIN, HON. A.—Commissioner of public works, and minister of water supply, Victoria, Mar. 8, 1883; also vice-president board of land works and solicitor general, Nov. 13, 1883.

DEALTRY, W., C.M.G. (1881).—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1837; assistant clerk, April, 1854; senior clerk, May, 1867; principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; chief clerk, 2nd April, 1879; retired, 30th June, 1879.

DEALY, THOMAS KIRKMAN.—Educated at St. Mary's College, Hammersmith, London, W., taking Marquis of Ripon's first prize and a double first (head of each list), 1880; matriculated (first division) at London University, 1883; first B.A. (first division) at same university, 1884; headmaster St. Mary's, Derby, 1881-84; appointed assistant master at the government central school, Hong Kong, 1884.

DEANE, W. M.—Graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1862; M.A. 1866; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, March 28, 1862; extra A.D.C. to Sir Hercules Robinson, 1864; passed as interpreter, 1865; private secretary to the administrator Hon. T. Mercer, 1865; justice of the peace, 1865; acting registrar-general, June, 1865; acting captain superintendent of police, Oct., 1866; confirmed, July, 1868; wounded severely on duty, 1878; acting colonial treasurer, 1881.

DE CELLES, ALFRED DUCLOS.—General librarian of Parliament, Canada, 6th August, 1885.

DE CHARMOY, O. D'EMMERZ.—Registrar of supreme court, Mauritius, 20 Feb., 1873.

DE CHARMOY, L. G. J. D'EMMERZ.—Admitted an attorney-at-law, supreme court, Mauritius, May, 1879; clerk to the puisne judge of the supreme court, April, 1884; is also interpreter procureur general's department.

DEERING, JOHN W.—Entered survey department, South Australia, 1855; survey department, New South Wales, 1860; district surveyor, New Metropolitan District, New South Wales, 1884.

DEERING, SAMUEL.—Clerk in the census office, London, 1851; clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1853; chief clerk, 1859; clerk of executive council, 1863; aide-de-camp to Sir D. Daly, governor-in-chief, 1867; captain volunteer military staff, 1867; aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1869; also clerk to the court of appeals, Jan., 1869; resigned the foregoing appointments on being made secretary to the attorney-general, July, 1869; secretary to the commissioner of crown lands, Nov., 1870; a magistrate of the province, February, 1874; a commissioner in London for taking affidavits in the supreme court of South Australia, August, 1874; assistant agent-general and assistant emigration agent in London, August, 1874.

DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT.—Educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1842; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov. 1846; a commissioner of the court of claims in New South Wales, Aug. 25, 1856; and the master in equity of the supreme court of New South Wales, April 1, 1857; chief commissioner of insolvent estates, July 1, 1865.

DEIGHTON, E.—Under secretary for public works and mines, Queensland, 1 Jan., 1877.

DEIGHTON, H.—Principal of the Queen's collegiate school, Trinidad, 1860; principal of Harri-son's College, Barbados, Aug., 1873.

DE JOUX, C. M.—Clerk in the government schools office, Mauritius, May, 1854; head clerk in D. Branch, colonial secretary's office, August, 1857; and secretary to council of that Island, January, 1862; storekeeper-general and commissioner of stamps, November, 1867; acting auditor-general, May, 1877; collector of customs, and registrar of shipping.

DE LA KUNNY, ALBERT.—Volunteer Engineers' Railway Workshops, Mauritius, 1st April, 1866; goods clerk, August, 1873.

DE LA MARE, FRANCIS.—Appointed inspector of police, Mauritius, August, 1864; poor law guardian, and acting sanitary warden, Plain Wrahem District in addition to police duties, Jan., 1874; appointed inspector of immigrants, Jan., 1875; acting British consul for the island of Réunion, Nov., 1877—June, 1879; resumed duty in Mauritius as inspector of immigrants, July, 1879; emigration agent, Calcutta, for Mauritius and Fiji, April, 1883; emigration agent for Mauritius, 1884.

DE LAPEYRE, EDMOND.—Police and additional district magistrate, Port Louis; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple on 14th May, 1866; 1st Mar., 1872, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Flacq; Mar., 1873, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Rivière du Rempart; 4th Aug., 1873, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Savanne; 19th Nov., 1873, acting additional district magistrate, Port Louis; 1st Jan., 1874, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Savanne; Oct., 1875, district judge, Seychelles; 18th Oct., 1879, acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles; 1st Jan., 1880, acting stipendiary magistrate, Flacq; 1st April, 1880, acting junior district magistrate, Pamplemousses; 29th May, 1880, acting district magistrate, Port Louis; 17th Aug., 1880, acting senior district magistrate, Port Louis; 28th Jan., 1881, police and additional district magistrate, Port Louis; 3rd Feb., 1881, visiting magistrate, vagrant dépôt; 17th Sept., 1881, member of the Wood and Forest Land Purchase Commission, and of the commission for drafting civil procedure rules for district courts; police magistrate, Moka, 1882.

DE LIVERA, F. J.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting magistrate, Panadure, 1869; police magistrate, Balapitmadara, 1870; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, March, 1873; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, May, 1873; police magistrate, Jaffna, June, 1873, to continue to act at Colombo; acting district judge, Ratnapura, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; confirmed, 1879; district judge, Negombo, 1880.

DEMPSTER, T. ERSKINE.—Educated at Adelaide House Academy, Jersey, and Hartley Institute, Southampton; entered the "non-regulation commission," Bengal, 1872, as extra assistant commissioner, Hayaribagh; in 1874, special duty during Bengal famine, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, Tirhoot; in charge treasury judicial and revenue work, 1875, extra assistant commissioner, Nya Dumka, Sonthal, Pergunnahs; the same year special duty as assistant settlement officer during Sonthal settlement, determining measurements and adjudicating land disputes; 1876, appointed subdivisional officer in charge Jamtara, Sonthal, Pergunnahs; nominated by government as stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, in 1877.

DENNEHY, CHARLES, M.R.C.S.I., L.A.R.C.S.I., L.A., Rotunda, Dublin, F.R.C.S. (Edin., 1883.—Medical officer, St. Mary's District, Antigua, January, 1871; medical officer, St. Philips, August, 1875; registrar, St. Philips, August, 1875; acting colonial

surgeon, St. Lucia, July, 1876; colonial surgeon, St. Lucia, May, 1877; health officer, Castries, St. Lucia, September, 1877.

DENNISON, LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK CHARLES, C.M.G. (1885); in command of Canadian voyageurs in the Sudan expedition, 1884-5.

DENISON, N., Superintendent of the Lower Perak.

DENNYS, NICHOLAS BELFIELD, Ph. D. (Germany), F.R.G.S., &c.—Entered the civil department of the Navy in 1855, and was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg. Resigned on 30th Sept., 1862, and passed a competitive examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and obtained an honorary certificate, 27th Jan., 1863; was appointed student interpreter in China, 14th Feb., 1863. Resigned, 31st December, 1865, and edited the Hong Kong "China Mail" from 1866 to 1876. On 23rd April, 1877, assistant protector of Chinese emigrants at Singapore. Is the author of several works on the topography, language, and customs of China. Gazetted J.P. for Straits Settlements, 22nd June, 1877. Appointed secretary, librarian, and curator of the Raffles (Public) Library and Museum, 1st Aug., 1877; 18th March, 1878, gazetted a police magistrate for Singapore; April, 1878, received the Chinese order, *Pao Sing*, conferred by Imperial edict of 12th February, 1878, for services rendered in 1867-70 towards the suppression of the Macao coolie trade; April, 1881, appointed extra coroner for Singapore; 20th May, 1881, permanent magistrate and commissioner of court of requests.

DENTON, GEORGE CHARDIN.—Ensign, 57th Regiment, Oct., 1869; lieutenant, May, 1871, adjutant, Aug., 1876; Captain, Jan., 1878; chief of police, St. Vincent, April, 1880; appointed one of the commissioners to enquire into the condition of the police force in Barbados, Oct., 1880; member of executive council, Oct., 1881; represented St. Vincent at the telegraphic conference at Barbados, May, 1882; administered the government of St. Vincent, 9th May to 30th July, 1885.

DE PIRO, COL. SAVERIO MARCHESE (C.M.G., 1882).—Of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

DERBY, 15th EARL OF (England, created 1845); **BARON STANLEY, 1832 (United Kingdom);** **BART. 1627 (England);** Privy councillor, 1858.—**EDWARD STANLEY.**—Succeeded his father in 1869, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1848, taking also mathematical honours; elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, Dec. 1848; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Lancashire, 1848; was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from March to Dec. 1852; appointed secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1858, and "Her Majesty's commissioner for the affairs of India," May, 1858; secretary of state for India and president of the council of India, August, 1858, to June, 1859; foreign secretary in Lord Derby's administration, and also in Mr. Disraeli's first administration from 6th July, 1866, to Dec., 1868, and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration from Feb., 1874 to 1st April, 1878; again secretary of state for the Colonies, 16th Dec., 1882, to 24th June, 1885.

DE ROBECK, G. W. B., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, August, 1860; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, 16th February, 1864; to Mr. Adderley, October, 1866; junior clerk, 1st class, 20th May, 1867; private secretary to Rt. Hon. W. Monsell, 9th December, 1868, to January, 1871, and private secretary to Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, January, 1871, till 29th

September, 1872; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk, 13th Jan., 1877.

DE ROTTENBURGH, COLONEL GEORGE, C.B. (1857).—Was adjutant-general of militia in Canada.

DE SARAM, D. E.—Acting commissioner of requests, &c., Gampola, Ceylon, 1852; a writer in the service of that colony, 1856; confirmed as commissioner of requests, Gampola, 1857; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kandy, 1862; police magistrate, Colombo, January, 1863; district judge, Kurunégala, 1868; acting district judge, Jaffna, May, 1873; confirmed, 1875.

DE SARAM, J. H.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1865, and acting police magistrate of Matelle and Dambula; police magistrate of Balapitiyódara, continuing to act at Matula and Dambula, 1866. Has held an acting appointment as police magistrate of Chavakacheri since 1863; district judge, Badulla, October, 1867; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1868; acting district judge, Kurunégala, May, 1873; confirmed, 1875; acting judge, Kalutara, 1877.

DESHON, EDWARD.—Under secretary for public lands, Queensland; ensign in 68th Light Infantry, 6 June, 1854; lieutenant, 1 Dec. 1854; served with the 68th Light Infantry at siege and fall of Sebastopol, from 14 Nov. 1854, to the end of the war; medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; instructor of musketry to the 68th Light Infantry from Nov. 1857 to Oct. 1861; passed competitive examination for admission to Staff College, in July, 1861; retired by sale of commission in Oct. 1861.

DE SILVA, GILBERT FRANCIS.—Educated at St. Mary's School and College, Madras; attended the hospitals from Aug., 1873, to Sept., 1877, and worked in the relief camps during the late Indian famine, for which he received the thanks of the Madras government; entered the medical college, Madras, as a student of medicine, and was licenced in medicine and surgery May, 1880; passed successfully at the competitive examination for the appointment of apothecary in the Straits Settlements medical service, June, 1880; accepted the appointment of resident medical apothecary, Butterworth General Hospital, Province Wellesley, Nov., 1880; transferred to the district hospital, Senghieh, Backup, Province of Wellesley, May, 1881.

DE SILVA, THOMAS EDWARD.—Educated at St. Mary's School and College, Madras, and passed successfully at the University at Madras as an undergraduate in Dec., 1871; entered the uncovenanted civil service of India in April, 1872; passed the special précis writing test in the Higher Grade, Aug., 1873; appointed specially to assist in the compilation of the history of the Madras army, May, 1875; emigrated to the Straits Settlements, Dec., 1880; appointed an assistant in the census office, Penang, Feb., 1881; and subsequently appointed to the supreme court, Penang, to assist the registrar in classifying and arranging judicial records, 1st Aug., 1881.

DESLANDES, H. J.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1870; provincial assistant public works department, 1st July, 1878.

DES MARAIS, H. E.—District judge, Seychelles, 17th Nov., 1879.

DE SMIDT, A.—Assistant surveyor-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1863; has served in the department since 1848; surveyor-general, 1872.

DE SMIDT, HENRY.—Chief clerk colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope; entered the service, March, 1865; promoted to 2nd class, Jan.,

1870; to 1st class, January, 1874; and to chief clerkship, July, 1876.

DE SMIDT, P. J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Bredasdorp division, Cape Colony, appointed Sept., 1871; was in master of supreme court office, 1851 to 1852; central road board office, 1852 to 1855; accountant in office of superintendent general of convicts from 1856 to 1866; C. C. and R. M. of Calvinia, 1866 to 1871; chief clerk, native affairs department, 1st May, 1879.

DE SOUZA, F. S.—Fourth clerk to the registrar of the court of judicature at Singapore in July, 1862; 3rd clerk, November, 1863; 2nd clerk in May, 1870; 1st clerk in Oct., 1872; and at the reorganisation of the supreme court in 1874 was appointed 3rd clerk; and in November, 1875, was promoted to be acting chief clerk.

DES VŒUX, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G. 1877).—Educated at Charter House and Balliol College, Oxford. Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1861. Was appointed stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1863; administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, St. Lucia, 1869; prepared, in conjunction with Mr. Armstrong, chief justice, "The Civil Code of St. Lucia." Was acting governor of Trinidad (with commission of lieutenant-governor), Feb., 1877, to January, 1878; acting governor of Fiji, June, 1878, to September, 1879; nominated governor of the Bahamas, 1880; governor of Fiji, 1880.

DE VILLIERS, J. N. P.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Victoria West, Cape of Good Hope, 1st Sept., 1878.

DE VILLIERS, SIR JOHN, KNT. BACH. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Chief justice of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, 1874; attorney-general from 1872 to 1874; for several years member of the legislative assembly; president of the legislative council and member of the council of the university of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; made Knight Bachelor in 1877 in recognition of his position as chief of the Cape Bench; one of the royal commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881.

DEWDNEY, HON. EDGAR.—Lieutenant-governor of North West Territories, 1881.

DE WET, SIR JACOBUS PETRUS, KNT., 1883.—Educated at the South African College, Capetown, and University College, London (B.A. 1860); called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May, 1863; solicitor-general of the Cape, 1873; recorder of Griqualand West, 1878; chief justice of the Transvaal, May, 1880, to Aug. 3, 1881; acting chief justice of Ceylon, Mar., 1882, to May, 1883, when he retired.

DE WINTON, COLONEL FRANCIS WALTER, R.A., K.C.M.G. (1884), C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the Royal Artillery in 1854, served in the Crimea, and was military attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in 1877-8, military secretary to the Marquis of Lorne as governor-general of Canada, 1878 to 1883; administrator Congo Free State, 1885.

D'HOTMAN, HENRI JULES JOSEPH.—Joined Mauritius civil service in 1865 as volunteer, procureur general's department; March, 1865, passed examination for admission into civil service, and appointed official volunteer and extra mechanical clerk (same office); 1866, acting junior clerk, dépôt stipendiary magistrate's office; 1867, acting clerk police magistrate's court; March, 1867, acting assistant-clerk, senior stipendiary magistrate's office; 1868, second clerk, stipendiary magistracy, Plaines Wilhems; May, 1876, acting chief clerk;

August, 1876, registrar and clerk (same office), 1878; joined Natal civil service as clerk and Creole interpreter, resident magistrate's court, Inanda division.

DIAS, H.—Junior puisne judge, Ceylon, 5th July, 1879.

DIAS, W., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London.—Colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 14th Oct., 1862.

DIBBS, HON. G. R.—Colonial treasurer and secretary for finance and trade, New South Wales, Jan. 1883; premier and treasurer, Oct. 1883.

DICK, THOMAS.—Colonial secretary, New Zealand, 5th March, 1880; and still holding same office, minister of education, 15th October, 1880; minister of justice, 23rd April, 1881, and postmaster-general and commissioner of telegraphs, 21st April, 1882, resigning ministry of justice; resigned post office and telegraphs, 11th October, 1882.

DICKEN, CHARLES SHOOT.—Educated at Charterhouse; entered the army as ensign in the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, July, 1859; lieutenant, 1861; first-class certificate, school of musketry, Hythe, Nov., 1861; retired in 1864; entered the Civil Service of colony of Queensland as acting sub-inspector of police, June, 1866; clerk of Petty Sessions, Springsure, Oct., 1867; police magistrate, Springsure, July, 1872; gold commissioner and police magistrate, Ravenswood, July, 1874; police magistrate and Gold Fields' warden, Charters Towers, May, 1875; police magistrate, Townsville, Dec., 1878 to May, 1880; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1883; is a magistrate of the colony, and secretary Queensland government office, London.

DICKMAN, C.—Assistant auditor-general, Ceylon, 16th June, 1868.

DICKSON, J. F., C.M.G. (1883).—Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship, 1855; was first class in classics, moderations, Easter, 1857, and graduated B.A., 1859. Writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb. 1859; attached to the colonial secretary's office, Sept. 1859; acting secretary to the school commission, 1860; continuing to do duty in colonial secretary's office, and acted early in 1862 as 2nd assistant colonial secretary; police magistrate at Dambulla, Oct. 1862; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Dec. 1863; secretary to the commission, June, 1865, to inquire into the military expenditure and establishments of Ceylon; police magistrate of Galle, continuing to act as assistant colonial secretary, Oct. 1865, and confirmed in that appointment, Dec. 1867; service tenures' commissioner, Feb., 1870; assistant government agent and district judge, Mannar, May, 1870, continuing to act as service tenures' commissioner; acting government agent, Central Province, in conjunction with his own duties as service tenures' commissioner, from July to November, 1872; assistant government agent and district judge, Anuradhapura, continuing to act as government agent, Central Province, July, 1872; assumed duties at Anuradhapura, July, 1873; government agent, North-Central Province, September, 1873; acting government agent, Southern Province 1879, and of Central Province; colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, September, 1885.

DICKSON, GEORGE WORKMAN.—Graduate of Arts and licentiate of civil engineering, Trinity College, Dublin, 1869; junior engineer on different sewerage, canal, tramway, and waterworks in Norfolk and Suffolk, 1869-73; engineer for the contractors for the Odessa waterworks, Russia; the Newbury waterworks, Berkshire, and the Eastern and Midlands railway, Norfolk, 1873-79; elected an associate member of the institute of civil

engineers, 1878; appointed assistant director of public works, Trinidad, 1879; acted as director of public works and general superintendent of railways, Trinidad, May, 1882, to July, 1883.

DICKSON, ROBERT, JUN.—Acting clerk in the police magistrate's office, Bridgetown, Barbados, January, 1864; confirmed, March, 1864; 4th class landing waiter in the customs, after a competitive examination, January, 1867; 3rd class landing waiter, Sept., 1869; 2nd clerk, May, 1871; 1st clerk and warehouse keeper, Nov., 1876.

DIDIER, ST. AMAND E.—Member of the Middle Temple, called to the bar in 1864; district stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, 17th Aug. 1869; has acted at different times as substitute to the master of the supreme court and to the procureur and advocate-general; junior district magistrate, Port Louis, 15th March, 1881.

DILLET, J. HENRY.—Clerk and messenger education department, Nassau, N.P. Bahamas, October, 1869; letter carrier and general assistant post office, 2nd October, 1873; out-door officer, receiver general's department, on probation, 1st March, 1875, confirmed 22nd September, 1875; acting revenue officer at Cat Island, 14th May to 16th July, 1878; supervisor of customs Gold Coast, 9th September, 1880; acting assistant collector of customs, Accra, 10th March, 1881, to 26th January, 1882; acting district commissioner, Dixcove, from 1st February, 1882, to 4th April, 1883; acting district commissioner, Secondcove, 4th May, 1885.

DILLON, G. A.—Colonial registrar, Grenada, 1st January, 1883.

DINGLI, G., C.M.G. (1860); C.B. (1859).—SIR ADRIANO.—Created doctor of law, 1836; received at Malta bar, 1837; elected member of the council of Malta, 1849; crown advocate, legal adviser of the government, and *ex-officio* member of council, July, 1854; chief justice and President of the Court of Appeal, 1880.

DINZEY, J. K. (M.D.).—Medical attendant, St. Kitts, district No. 4; member of board of health, Cayon, Aug., 1863.

DIX, MACNAMARA, C.M.G. (1883).—Colonial treasurer, St. Lucia, 1860. Is member of the executive and legislative councils, and comptroller of customs and navigation laws; was auditor-general of Dominica from 1849 to 1860; administered the government of St. Lucia on several occasions; retired, 1884.

DIX, THOMAS H.—Supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, Jan. 1862; acting chief of the excise department May, 1867; acting stipendiary magistrate, January, 1871; magistrate Dominica, September, 1871; held in conjunction with this office, that of reviser of voters; stipendiary magistrate, 2nd district, St. Lucia, May, 1872. Is *ex-officio* judge of the court of requests; chairman of the poor law committee and coroner of the district; is also, *ex-officio*, a member of the road committee. Called to the bar in Jan., 1879.

DOBSON, WILLIAM LAMBERT.—Called to the bar of the Middle Temple, June 6, 1856; attorney-general at Tasmania, Feb. 11, 1861; is also member of the executive council; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1870; chief justice, 1885.

DOCKER, E. B.—District Court judge, New South Wales, 7th June, 1884.

DODD, J. H.—Engineer, Eastern District, Jamaica, 4th Dec., 1880.

DODDS, HON. J. S.—Attorney-general in the Crowther ministry, Tasmania, 20 Dec., 1878, to 29 Oct., 1879, and in the Giblin ministry, 30 Oct.,

1879, to 1 Dec., 1881, when he was transferred to the treasury.

DOHERTY, HON. M.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1873.

DOMBREU, J. E.—Was clerk to the procureur-general, Mauritius, from Feb. 1858 to 1863; district clerk at Pamplemousses, 1863, at Plaines Wilhelms, 18th April, 1876, now at Black River.

DOMETT, ALFRED, C.M.G. (1880).—Late secretary for crown lands and prime minister for New Zealand.

DONNAN, J.—Master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, 1863; was previously commander of government steamer 'Pearl.'

DONNELLY, W. J. S.—Surveyor-general, Newfoundland to Dec., 1882, receiver-general, Dec., 1882, resigned 1885.

DONOUGHMORE, 5TH EARL OF, K.C.M.G., (1879).—JOHN LUKE GEORGE HELY HUTCHINSON. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; second class in law and modern history, 1870; honorary private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, May, 1876, to 3rd Feb., 1878. Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary. Appointed in 1878 H.M.'s assistant-commissioner to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., H.M.'s commissioner on the European commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

DOORLY, W. A.—Temporary clerk, ordnance department, 1857; passed by civil service commissioners for direct commission in the army, 1865; appointed ensign, 4th West India Regiment, 1865; lieutenant, 1866; acting paymaster, 1866-7; exchanged to 24th Foot, 1868; retired from army by sale of commission, 1870; appointed to revenue department, Jamaica, 1871; collector of taxes and sub-collector of customs, Port Antonio, 1873; harbour master, Port Antonio, 1877; holds in addition to the foregoing a commission as sub-agent of immigration, and the post of clerk and treasurer of the Titchfield Free School Trust.

DORION, HON. SIR ANTOINE AIMÉ, KNT. BACHELOR (creat. 1877).—Born 1818; called to the bar of L. C., 1842; created a Q.C. 1863; was commissioner of crown lands, Canada, from 2nd to 4th August, 1858; provincial secretary from May, 1862, to January, 1863; attorney-general of L. C. from May, 1863, to March, 1864; and minister of justice of the dominion from 7th November, 1873, to 1st June, 1874, when appointed chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; was administrator of the government of the Province of Quebec for some weeks in 1876.

DOUGLAS, A. C.—Postmaster and secretary to Post Office, Tasmania, 1 April, 1869.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Lately first minister of Queensland.

DOUGLAS, R. D.—Assistant inspector Gold Coast Constabulary, 1 Feb., 1882.

DOUGLAS, SIR ROBERT PERCY, BART.—Succeeded to the baronetcy in 1861; entered the army 1820; colonel 98th Foot, 1864; lieutenant-general, 1867; general, 1874; governor of Jersey from 1858 to 1863, when he was appointed to command the forces at the Cape of Good Hope; in July, 1864, was appointed lieutenant-governor of that colony; resigned the Cape command, 1868.

DOWLING, J. S.—District court judge, New South Wales, 1 Oct., 1861.

DOWNER, HON. J. W., Q.C.—Attorney-general, South Australia, 24 June, 1881, to 16 June, 1884, and again 16 June, 1885.

DOWNES, MAJOR-GEN. MAJOR FRANCIS, R.A.,

C.M.G. (1885).—Colonel Commandant of Volunteers, South Australia.

DOWSON, R. W.—Accountant, Mauritius railways, 19th Sept., 1867.

DOYLE, GENERAL SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, K.C.M.G., (1869).—Colonel of the 87th Foot; lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct. 1866, to Oct. 1867; lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Oct. 1867 to 1st May, 1873.

DRAGON, WM. A.—March 1 to August 31, 1857, acting assistant clerk, land department, P. W. Island; Sept. 1, 1857, to Sept. 29, 1861, assistant clerk resident, councillor's office; May 1, 1861, to Nov. 21, 1862, assistant clerk, land department, province Wellesley; November 22, 1862, to March 31, 1867, chief clerk, resident councillor's office; April 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1869, chief clerk lieutenant-governor's office; confirmed 6 June, 1878.

DRAKE, HON. M. W. T.—President of the Council, British Columbia.

DRAYSON, M. J.—Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office, 16 May, 1883.

DRAYTON, EDWARD RAWLE.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, from 16th Sept., 1878, to 3rd July, 1879; second clerk in office of governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 3rd July, 1879; acting chief clerk from 29th May, 1880, to 19th Aug., 1880; acting chief clerk from 1st May, 1881, to 1st Jan., 1882; chief clerk, 1st Jan., 1882; acting colonial secretary, Grenada, April, 1883; private secretary to Major-General Browne, 1st July to 30th Oct., 1884.

DREW, W. L. G.—Auditor-general, Queensland, 1 Oct., 1877.

DRINKWATER, REV. M. J.—Stipendiary curate, Antigua, March, 1864; rector of St. George's, January, 1871; inspector-general of schools for the Leeward Islands, November, 1876.

DRIVER, C. H.—Resident magistrate, Glen Grey, Cape Colony, 1 May, 1879.

DROLET, GASPARD.—Auditor of the province of Quebec.

DRURY, LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD ROBERT, C.M.G. (1885).—Major Queensland Volunteer Artillery, 5th March, 1877; lieutenant-colonel commanding the same, 30th July, 1880.

DUBERLY, FREDERIC.—Educated at Cheltenham College, in the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Service, and in the Straits Settlements from July, 1878, to July, 1882, when appointed cadet in the service of the British North Borneo Company; resigned under medical advice, May, 1883; appointed to the Perak service, November, 1884, as chief clerk in the treasury; assistant-collector and magistrate, Krian, July, 1885.

DU CANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1875).—Formerly M.P. for Essex, and civil lord of the admiralty, 1866 to 1868; governor of Tasmania, 1868 to 1874; chairman of H.M.'s board of customs, June, 1878.

DUDLEY, CECIL.—Lieutenant Royal South Middlesex Militia, 1871; appointed assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, Oct., 1874; civil commandant and commissioner of eastern district of Lagos, 1875; on mission to kings of Denkera, Tufel, and Wassaw, 1877; inspector Gold Coast constabulary, 1878; commissioner of districts of Quitta, Elmina, and Cape Coast, 1879-1881; employed on special mission to arrest king of Jafel, 1880; sheriff of Gold Coast Colony, and acting inspector-general in 1879 and 1881.

DUFF, GRANT, THE RT. HON. M. E., P.C. (1880).—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford,

B.A. 1850; under-secretary of state for India, 1858 to 1874; lord rector of Aberdeen University, 1866 to 1872; parliamentary under secretary of state for the colonies, 29 April, 1880, to 5 August, 1881, when he was appointed governor of Madras; M.P. for Elgin district, 1857 to 1881.

DUFFERIN, 1st EARL of (created 1871).—Viscount Clandeboyne, 1871 (United Kingdom); Baron Dufferin, 1880; Baron Clandeboyne, 1880 (Ireland); Baron Clandeboyne, 1880 (United Kingdom); Bart., 1763; Privy Councillor, 1868; K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G. (1876); K.C.B. (civil), 1862; Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, appointed governor-general of Canada, and governor of Prince Edward Island, May, 1872. Ambassador at the Court at St. Petersburg, February, 1879; ambassador at Constantinople, 1881; proceeded to Egypt on special service, 1882; viceroy of India, 1884.

DUFFY, SIR CHARLES GAVAN, K.C.M.G. (1877), (knight 1873).—Was called to the Irish bar in 1845, but was early engrossed in politics as editor of the "Nation" newspaper, and one of the leaders of the national party known as Young Ireland. Was a state prisoner along with O'Connell in 1844, and O'Brien in 1848. Became member for New Ross in 1852, defeating Sir Thomas Redington, chief secretary for Ireland. Emigrated to Australia at the commencement of 1856, and practised for a short time at the bar in Melbourne. Was elected a member of the first parliament of Victoria, and in 1857 became minister of public works in the first responsible government. In 1858 became president of the board of land and works (having control of public lands, railways, roads, and public works). In 1861 was recalled to the same office. In 1867, after two years absence in Europe, was re-elected to Parliament for the first vacancy, and shortly afterwards was appointed chairman of a royal commission to devise the best means for effecting a federation of the Australian colonies. In 1871 became prime minister; and in the same year was chairman of an intercolonial conference of cabinet ministers from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, to urge on the colonial office the removal by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of restrictions on the right of intercolonial legislation, which change has since been effected. In 1873 received the honour of knighthood for his public services. In 1876, after two years absence in Europe, was again re-elected to Parliament by one of the largest constituencies in the colony without personally visiting the district, and on the assembly of a new parliament in May, 1877, was unanimously chosen to the office of speaker, from which he has since retired.

DUFFY, WILLIAM.—Engineer of roads, Tasmania, 19th February, 1883.

DUMARESQU, JOHN D'AUVERGNE.—Extra clerk in the governor's office, Natal, February, 1880; third clerk in the registrar of deels office, April, 1880; transferred to colonial secretary's office as third clerk in February, 1881; second clerk colonial secretary's office, 1st January, 1882.

DUNN, ROBERT ERNST.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident Umgeni Division, Natal, June, 1880.

DUNEDIN, 2nd BISHOP of (founded 1854).—Rt. Rev. SAMUEL T. NEVILLE, D.D.—Appointed, 1871. The diocese includes the provinces of Otago and Southland.

DUNLOP, C. E.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; police magistrate Galaglara, 1873; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, 1876; office assistant at Batticaloa to go-

vernment agent Eastern Province, 1877; acting district judge, Badulla, 1878.

DUNLOP, COLONEL S., R.A., C.M.G. (1884).—Appointed acting commissioner of police and justice of the peace, Straits Settlements, 2nd November, 1870; acting police magistrate and commissioner of Court of Requests, Province Wellesley, 14th April, 1871; acting-deputy commissioner of police and coroner, Province Wellesley, 20th April, 1871; acting deputy commissioner of police, Singapore, fire commissioner and deputy coroner, 27th August, 1871; acting inspector-general of police, Straits Settlements, 29th December, 1872; commissioner to Perak, in January, 1874. In November, 1874, appointed commissioner with the British forces sent to quell the disturbances in the native state of Sungei Ujong. In November, 1875, on the murder of Mr. Birch, the resident in Perak, appointed special commissioner (temporarily) for Perak affairs; organized the expedition which captured the Passir Salak stockades, and was present at the capture, 15th November, 1875; appointed commissioner to Her Majesty's forces during the operations in Perak, December, 1875, accompanied General Colborne's force up the Perak River, and across country to Kiuta, entering that town, 17th December, 1875. In January, 1876, handed over the duties of commissioner to the senior commissioner, and returned to Singapore; acting resident councillor, Penang, Aug., 1884.

DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT-EARL (4th Earl of), WYNDHAM THOMAS WYNDHAM-QUIN, K.P.—Born 1811; appointed parliamentary under-secretary of state for the Colonies 24th June, 1865.

DUPONT, IVANOFF.—Clerk to the district magistracy at Mauritius, 1852; district cashier, Grand Port, April, 1866; district clerk, Black River, 1867.

DURRANT, CAPTAIN FRANCIS, R.N., C.M.G. (1884).—Captain of H.M.S. "Canada," and governor of H.R.H. Prince George of Wales.

DUSMANI, SIR ANTONIO LEPCOCHILO.—COUNT DUSMANI, K.C.M.G. (1852), C.M.G. (1849).—Entered the service of Malta, Feb. 16, 1829, assistant in the senate office, Ionian Islands; March 6, 1833, under-secretary of the senate; Nov. 3, 1834, secretary of the senate for the political department; Aug. 8, 1853, secretary of the senate for the general department; Dec. 26, 1834, general archivist; March 7, 1836, secretary of the general agricultural society, and directing secretary of its central committee, established by act of parliament; Nov. 17, 1841, secretary of the general commission on public instruction, until 1857, when the act of parliament establishing it was repealed; also member of the same from 1853; 1843, member of a commission to revise the judicial organization and procedure; 1855 and 1856, member of a commission to inquire into all the departments of the state; 1855, member of an extraordinary general sanitary commission during the prevalence of cholera in the Ionian Islands; 1859, member of a commission to examine the establishments and the departments of the state; May 30, 1844, was appointed, under Her Majesty's warrant officer of arms of the order of St. Michael and St. George, but ceased to hold that office on the reconstitution of the order.

DUTHIE, GEORGE REX.—Was clerk to R. M. Bathurst, 1855 to 1857; ditto to C. C. Riversdale, 1858 to 1865; C.C. and R. M., Bathurst, and visiting magistrate to convict station, Port Alfred; C. C. and R. M. of Oudtshoorn division, Cape Colony, Dec., 1869; C.C. and R.M., Malmesbury, 8 Sept., 1870.

DWYER, EDWARD.—B.A. and LL.D., Trinity

College, Dublin; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1857; practised as special pleader and conveyancer on northern circuit, and at the Yorkshire, Preston, and Manchester Sessions; one of the puisne judges of the supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1868.

DYER, WILLIAM T. THISELTON, F.R.S., C.M.G. (1882).—Assistant director to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; director, 1882.

EAGAR, HON. G.—Under secretary to Treasury, New South Wales, 1 Feb., 1872.

EASMON, J. F.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 7 September, 1880.

EBDEN, RICH. POWNEY.—Formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1856, (31st wrangler), M.A. 1859. Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1858; private secretary to Lord Blachford, Oct. 1864; assistant senior, July, 1866; first-class clerk, 30 Sept. 1872; principal clerk, Nov. 1874; chief clerk, 1st July, 1879.

ECKEL, E.—First clerk and accountant, receiver general's department, Trinidad, 1st May, 1879; first clerk, audit office, 1884.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S. Eng.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1875; second medical officer of the Holborton Institution, 10 June, 1879.

EDWARDS, W. H.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1853; senior medical officer of the Holborton Institution, 3rd June, 1874.

EDYE, H. M.—Resident magistrate, Riversdale Division, Cape Colony, 13th January, 1882.

EGAN, CHARLES JAMES.—District surgeon of King William's Town; graduated as B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, March, 1851; licentiate of midwifery, Dublin lying-in hospital, Feb. 14, 1857; member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, June 12, 1857; assistant colonial surgeon, British Kaffraria, September 9, 1857; district surgeon, King William's Town, 1st September, 1868.

EGERTON, WALTER.—Educated at Tonbridge School; passed by competitive examination into the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements, Oct., 1880; assistant to the Chinese Protector, Jan., 1881; magistrate, Singapore, Jan., 1881; passed final examination in Malay, 6th May, 1882; appointed acting collector of Land Revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, 1st June, 1882; confirmed 21st Jan., 1883; appointed 2nd magistrate of police, Penang, 16th May, 1883; is also official assignee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sept., 1882); a justice of the peace for the Straits Settlements, and a visiting justice for Penang.

EGG, JOHN TYRER.—Was first clerk in the customs from Jan. to July, 1859; then transferred to the registrar's office in Aug., 1859, acting assistant sworn clerk 23rd Nov., 1864; assistant sworn clerk, registrar's office, Berbice, British Guiana, Feb., 1868.

EGGETT, W. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 10th Nov., 1880.

EITEL, ERNEST JOHN.—Educated in Würtemberg at the Pädagogium of Esslingen (1846-52), in the Cloister School of Schöenthal (1852-56), and in the Stift of Tübingen (1856-60); passed the M.A. examination at Tübingen (1860), and ordained as vicar of the State Church of Würtemberg (1860); member of the board of examiners in Hong Kong (1874); director of Chinese studies (1875); acting inspector of schools (1878); translator to the colonial secre-

tary, and acting Chinese secretary to the governor (1878); confirmed as inspector of schools (1879).

ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, B.A., Oxon.—Educated at Highgate School and Queen's College, Oxford; open scholar of Queen's College, 1878; appointed cadet, Straits Settlements, October, 1884.

ELDER, SIR THOMAS, KNT. BACHEL (1878).—Senior partner in the mercantile firm of Elder, Smith, and Co., Adelaide: member of the legislative council of South Australia since 1871.

ELDRIDGE, CHARLES MONROE.—Member of assembly for city of St. John's, Antigua, from 1852 to 1863; member of the administrative committee in April, 1861, resigned in 1862; member of the executive council in March, 1863, and reappointed to the administrative committee at same time; immigration agent in 1864; acted as colonial secretary from April to December, in 1865, and again from May, 1866, to September, 1867; secretary to government in St. Christopher, February, 1869, and charged with the additional duties of colonial secretary in Nevis, in June same year; president of Dominica, 1872; appointed to the executive council of the Leeward Islands, 1875; president of Nevis, April, 1872, to May, 1873; president of Dominica, 1882; president of St. Christopher, 1883.

ELDRIDGE, M. D. B.—Acting Landing Waiter, Treasury, Antigua, June, 1879; acting overseer roads, May, 1870; seizing officer, November, 1871; 3rd clerk and assistant excise officer, 1873; landing waiter and clerk, water commissioners, 1878; acting 1st clerk, 1878; 1st clerk, September, 1879.

ELIOT, GEOFFREY F.—Appointed clerk to magistrates, &c., Bunbury, Oct., 1872; inspector of sheep, Wellington district, Feb., 1876; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1878; customs clerk, 1880 (April); first clerk, colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1884.

ELIOT, GEORGE.—Resident magistrate of the Wellington district, Western Australia, in 1849; transferred to Victoria district, March, 1870.

ELIOT, LAWRENCE.—Clerk to magistrates, Western Australia; landing and tidewater at Bunbury, 1863; also postmaster and assistant district registrar; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1872; secretary to central board of education, and assistant clerk in legislative council, 1873; registrar-general, registrar of deeds, and registrar of brands, 1876; acting chief clerk colonial secretary's department, January, 1878, to January, 1880; first clerk and registrar-general colonial secretary's department, January, 1880; appointed to take the census on 3rd April, 1881, and to superintend its compilation; specially appointed chief clerk and accountant, treasury department, to introduce the system of book-keeping recommended by the finance commission, April, 1881.

ELLERY, R. L. J., F.R.S.—Astronomer, Victoria, 13th July, 1853.

ELLIOT, E.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1863; appointed to act as commissioner of requests, Jaffna, Sept. 1864; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Point Pedro, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, March, 1867; at Galle, April, 1867; at Matara, June, 1867; acting inspector-general of prisons, 1876; confirmed, 1878.

ELLIOT, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, C.M.G. (1879).—Chief magistrate of Tembuland, Cape of Good Hope, lately in command of Tembullevies.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—Entered public service at Tobago, February, 1869; filled various offices there until February, 1872, when he was appointed acting colonial secretary; clerk of peace, district No. 1, April 24th, 1872; provisional

colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of enrolments, 17th October, 1873, until 31st July, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the Government, July 12th, 1874; acting stipendiary magistrate, May, 1876; clerk of petty sessions district No. 1, August, 1876; lieutenant (February, 1877); adjutant and quartermaster (January, 1878); Scarborough volunteer corps; 1st revenue officer, May, 1879; district magistrate, Dominica, February, 1880.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, COLONEL R.M.L.I., C.B. (1877).—Entered the Royal Navy in 1838, second lieutenant Royal Marines, 15th June, 1846; colonel, 1869; served in the China expedition, 1842 (medal); served in H.M.S. "Fox" during the Burmese war, 1852 (officially thanked); honourably mentioned in both naval and military despatches; also commanded the Royal Marines embarked in the steam flotilla on the Irrawaddy (honourably mentioned in governor-general's despatch, medal with clasp for Pegu). Served in the Royal Marine battalion at the bombardment and surrender of the forts of Bomarsund, in Aug., 1854 (Baltic medal), and during the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855, the expedition to Kertch and Yeni-Kale (medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); has also the medal for the Kafir war. Served as major of brigade to the force of Royal Marines landed in Mexico in 1863. In 1870 gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, forming part of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Devon Rifle Volunteers, and was subsequently adjutant of that administrative battalion; in 1871 appointed J.P. for Plymouth; in 1874 called to the bar at the Middle Temple and joined the western circuit; in 1876 government inspector of prisons and stipendiary justice of the peace in the colony of British Guiana; inspector-general of police, Barbados, 1881, and superintendent of signal stations.

ELLIOTT, THOS.—Clerk, customs, London, Nov. 1838; clerk, treasury, London, April, 1859; registrar, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, July, 1860; and chief clerk, April, 1866; acting secretary to council, March, 1868; chief clerk and secretary to council, Feb., 1870; acting immigration agent, 1871; auditor general, 1878.

ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB., KNT. (1882)—Admitted a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates in 1866; substitute procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, 1871; puisne judge, supreme court, 1876; procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, Aug., 1877; puisne judge, supreme court, Aug., 1878; chief judge supreme court, Aug., 1879; chief justice of Jamaica, 1 Nov., 1883.

ELLIS, F.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1871; additional police magistrate, Kurunegala, 1874; office assistant to government agent northern province, 1876; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1878; acting assistant agent, Matula, 1879; ditto, Mullaitwa, 1880; district judge, Ratnapura, 1st April, 1883; police magistrate, Colombo, 1st January, 1885.

ELLIS, HENRY.—Master attendant, marine department, Straits Settlements, 1 Oct. 1873.

ELLIS, REV. W.—Acting colonial chaplain, Kandy, Ceylon, 1871; acting colonial chaplain, Trinity Church, Colombo, 1872; colonial chaplain, Nuwara Eliya, 1873.

ELWYN, THOMAS.—Formerly in the army; assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate British Columbia, June, 1859 to April, 1863; second in command of gold escort, June, 1863,

deputy provincial secretary, British Columbia, Nov., 1877.

EMBLETON, HORACE, G. C.—Appointed stipendiary magistrate, colony of Fiji, Oct., 1874; member of the Lands Claims Commission, Oct., 1875; registrar-general and chief police magistrate, April, 1876; commissioner supreme court of Fiji, April, 1876; registrar of titles, March, 1877; acting superintendent of prisons, Jan., 1880; acting commissioner of crown lands, Feb., 1880; acting member executive council, Feb., 1880; deputy commissioner of stamps, March, 1880; acting member of legislative council, June, 1881; acting receiver general July, 1882.

EMERSON, P.—Chief clerk and registrar of the supreme court, Newfoundland, 1876.

EMLY (BARON, United Kingdom, Dec. 1873).—**WILLIAM MONSELL, 1st Baron, P.C.** Was M.P. for Limerick Co.; educated at Winchester, and at Oriel College, Oxford. Clerk to the ordnance from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1857, when the office was abolished; president of board of health from Feb. to Sept., 1857; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Limerick, of which county he was high sheriff in 1855; a director of the Limerick and Waterford railway; first returned for Limerick, in 1847; parliamentary under-secretary, colonial department, in Mr. Gladstone's administration, Dec., 1868; Postmaster-general, 1871; resigned, 1873.

ENGELBACH, A. H. H.—Appointed 29th December, 1869, after passing an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, clerk in the accounts branch in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, having acted in that capacity since March, 1868; first-class assistant clerk, 1st Sept., 1879; book-keeper and senior assistant to the financial clerk, 1884.

ENGLEDOW, CHARLES J.—Private secretary to Colonel Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B., lieutenant-governor of Tobago, 1876, also clerk of the peace, 1876; private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of Grenada, 1877; and confidential clerk and clerk to the executive and legislative councils, 1878; adjutant of the Grenada Militia, 1878; chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1880; inspector of police and justice of the peace, 1880; sanitary inspector, 1881; captain in the Grenada Militia Corps, 1881; inspector of weights and measures, 1882.

ENGLISH, W. H. D.—C.C. and resident magistrate, Robertson division, Cape Colony, 1st April, 1881.

ENNIS, FRANÇOIS HUBERT.—Secretary to provincial arbitrators, Canada, 15th June, 1869; secretary department of public works, 14th November, 1880.

ERNST, WILLIAM.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1853, and joined the home circuit; author of a "Treatise of Marriage and Divorce"; appointed district court judge, Jamaica, April, 1878; appointed judge of the Port Antonio district court, May, 1878; acted, in addition, as judge of the Kingston district court, during July, August, and September, 1879; acted also as judge of the central district court in May and July, 1880; appointed judge of the northern district court, 1st January, 1881; and judge of the southern district court, 1st August, 1881; re-appointed judge of northern district court, 1 Nov., 1883.

ESNOUF, E. AMAND.—District magistrate, Seychelles, 1870; Grand Port, Mauritius, 15 May, 1878. District magistrate, Moka, 1883.

ESTRIDGE, H. W.—Joined the Indian navy in 1855; was engaged in the action of Mohmurah in

the Persian war, 1857, and also in the naval brigades (medal); was employed with the naval brigade garrisoning Fort George, Bombay, during the mutiny; also in surveying the bank of soundings on the Malabar coast; joined the 46th Regiment as ensign in 1859, and sold out in 1865; appointed collector of duties and taxes, Seychelles, 1879.

EUSTACE, J. T.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Nanaqualand division, Cape of Good Hope, 1st July, 1879.

EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1881).—Entered the civil service, Admiralty, Somerset House, 13th December, 1867; transferred to the secretary's department at Whitehall, 1st January, 1872; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer at Sierra Leone, May, 1878; private secretary to Sir S. Rowe K.C.M.G., February, 1879, to February, 1881; acting clerk of legislative council, September, 1879; acted as colonial secretary, December, 1879, to February, 1880; chief secretary and chief of the staff to Sir S. Rowe, during threatened hostilities with Ashanti, 1881; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1882; acting collector of customs and treasurer, October, 1882, to January, 1883; acting colonial secretary, Aug. to Dec., 1883, and on other occasions; clerk of legislative council, Feb., 1882 to April, 1884, deputy governor, Lagos, July to Aug., 1883; deputy governor, Gold Coast, Sept., 1883.

EVANS, WILLIAM—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 16th Nov., 1882.

EVANS, W. H.—Secretary to Natal Harbour Board, 11th April, 1878.

EVELYN, CHARLES GREY.—Acting 2nd master, grammar school, St. Christopher, January, 1867; 4th clerk revenue department, June 8, 1869; 3rd landing waiter treasury department, Dec. 1, 1873; clerk to magistrate, district C., May 5, 1875; acting magistrate, district C., October 13, 1877; acting magistrate, district D., Jan. 19, 1878; acting magistrate, district C., July 6, 1880; deputy coroner, district C., 9th May, 1881; escheator general, 4th June, 1881; magistrate, District F, Dominica, 1883.

EVELYN, E. F.—Accountant of post office, Barbados, Sept., 1880.

EYLES, C. H.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 1883.

FADELLE, FRED. STERN.—French interpreter to the government, Dominica, 1871; excise officer, 1873; acted as inspector of schools, Jan. to July, 1882.

FAILLE, EDWARD ANTHONY.—Clerk to the revenue department, St. Kitts, 1866; clerk to the treasury, St. Kitts, 1866; clerk to the water commissioners and civil engineer, St. Kitts, 1872; acting treasurer and comptroller of revenue and shipping master, Antigua, 1873; magistrate for District G., Dominica, June, 1874; member of the local legislative assembly, Dominica, 1877; member of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1877; magistrate for District F, Dominica, January, 1878.

FAIR, CHARLES BASS.—Clerk in the office of Her Majesty's special commissioner in connection with the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty, 1854-55; clerk in H.M.'s Commissariat Department, 1855-76; assistant examiner of accounts in the audit office, Cape of Good Hope, 1876; examiner of accounts, 1877.

FAIRBAIRN, J. A.—Clerk to legislative council, Cape of Good Hope 30th May, 1861.

FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT.—Second master, boys' school, Perth, Western Australia, 1859; clerk to bench of magistrates, landing waiter, and post

master, Vasse, 1862; acting resident magistrate, magistrate of local court, and district registrar, 1873; confirmed, 1875; resident magistrate, &c., Newcastle, 1875; acting resident magistrate, deputy treasurer, sub-collector of customs, and chairman, quarter sessions, Albany, 1876; resumed duties as magistrate, Newcastle, 1876; transferred to Vasse, April, 1880; Kimberley, 1883.

FAIRFIELD, E., C.M.G. (1885).—Educated at Harrow; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in Colonial Office, Nov., 1866; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Michaelmas, 1872, having been previously awarded a certificate of honour of the 1st class (Trinity, 1872), and an exhibition (Michaelmas, 1872) by the council of legal education; sent by the Secretary of State on a mission to Gibraltar in 1875, to inquire, in conjunction with the Senior Control Officer, into the constitution of the civil departments; acted as secretary to the London South African Conference, August, 1876; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 30th April, 1880, to 30th Sept., 1880; first class clerk, 1st Oct., 1880; sent on a mission to Cyprus in 1881, to confer with the high commissioner upon the subject of the civil establishment of the island.

FALCONER, ALEXANDER.—Second master government central school, and head master, police schools, Hong Kong, 1874; acting assistant superintendent fire brigade, 1877 and 1884; acting head master government central school, 1878-9; translator of Chinese documents, 1882; acting superintendent Victoria gaol, 1884-5.

FALKLAND, 10th VISCOUNT (Scotland, creat. 1620); **BARON HUNSDON**, 1832 (United Kingdom), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; Privy Counsellor, 1837; G.C.H., 1831. **LUCIUS BENTINCK CARY.**—Succeeded his father in 1809; appointed a lord of the bedchamber, Dec. 1830; elected a representative peer for Scotland, 1831; was governor of Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1846; captain of the yeoman of the guard from 1846 to 1848; governor of Bombay from Feb. 1848, to Dec. 1853.

FALKNER-ROWLEY, CONOLLY.—Educated at Christ's Hospital, London. Inspector of police, Straits Settlements, 1st Sept., 1876; chief inspector, 1st Oct., 1882; acting assistant superintendent of police, Province Wellesley, 23rd April, 1883; justice of the peace for the Straits Settlements, 2nd May, 1883.

FALLS, WILLIAM, T. B., L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., Dublin Lying-in Hospital, formerly in the P. & O. service. Held the appointment of assistant colonial surgeon, Province Wellesley, from January, 1877, to February, 1879. Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Malacca, April, 1879; colonial surgeon, 14th April, 1879.

FANNIN, JOHN EUSTACE.—Resident magistrate and administrator native law, Lower Tugela division, Natal, on March 17th, 1883; had previously acted as resident magistrate of Unlazi and Ungeni division; was special border agent, Umvoti, during the Zulu war of 1879; a member of Natal Native Commission of 1881, and of the commission to define boundary between Natal and Orange Free State, 1884.

FANNING, J.—Collector of customs, Trinidad, 2nd Feb., 1878; formerly in the Imperial customs service.

FARNELL, HON. J. S.—Secretary for lands, New South Wales, 5th Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1884; when appointed minister of justice, with a seat in the upper house.

FARNUM, CHARLES.—Appointed in 1846

assistant storekeeper, Trinidad, Sept. 1850; acting deputy assistant commissary-general 1856 to 1859; assistant-storekeeper, 1860; fourth clerk in the receiver-general's office, Sept. 1863; third clerk 21 May, 1872; second clerk in receiver-general's department, Nov. 1, 1872; first clerk; acting harbour master, Trinidad, 27th May, 1872, to 31st December, 1872; chief clerk, receiver-general's department, July, 1874; and in charge customs branch of that department from 1866 to 31st Jan., 1877; transferred to the customs as chief clerk on the separation of that department from the receiver-general's department on the 1st Feb., 1877; acting collector of customs, Trinidad, 27th Sept., 1877, to 2nd Feb., 1878; acting collector of customs from 28th June, 1879, to 31st Oct., 1879.

FARQUHARSON, C. A. F.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, March, 1852; inspector of distilleries, March, 1854; clerk in colonial secretary's office, Dec. 1855; district clerk at Seychelles, Aug. 1856; district clerk, Pamplermousses, Mauritius, 1858; stipendiary magistrate, Dec. 1864; district magistrate, Savanne, 14th Jan., 1875.

FARRELL, WILLIAM OWEN.—Assistant guard Mauritius railways, March, 1882; goods clerk, Aug., 1884.

FAUCETT, P.—Solicitor-general New South Wales, 16th Oct., 1863, to 2nd Feb., 1865; puisne judge, 4th Oct., 1876.

FAURE, J. C.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Calvinia division, Cape of Good Hope, 1 Jan., 1882.

FAWCETT, ——Major, inspector, and general superintendent of constabulary, Newfoundland, 1885.

FAWCETT, WILLIAM L'ESTRANGE.—Station master at Bellair, Natal, in Oct., 1878; transferred to traffic manager's office as acting cashier in May, 1872; clerk to resident engineer on 23rd Nov., 1879.

FEILDEN, ARTHUR E. C.—Clerk to the senior judge of the eastern district court, Cape of Good Hope; 2nd clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Queenstown, Cape of Good Hope, in February, 1874; clerk to C. C. and R. M., Hanover, 15th Feb. 1882; assistant R.M. Beaufort West, 25th April, 1884.

FEILDEN, MAJOR-GENERAL R. J.—C.M.G., (1870), for special military services in Canada, 1870.

FERDINANDS, CHARLES L. (Ceylon), acting Queen's advocate and member of the executive council, 10th January, 1879; was admitted advocate of the supreme court in 1861, acting deputy Queen's advocate for the island and law officer for the crown, 1st October, 1871; acted as such till March, 1873; appointed member of the legislative council, 1873; confirmed as deputy Queen's advocate for the island, 4th April, 1876.

FERGUSON, ALASTAIR MACKENZIE, C.M.G. (1882).—Commissioner at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-1.

FERGUSON, HON. DONALD.—Commissioner of public works, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

FERGUSON, PETER JOSEPH KINNIER.—Educated at Stonyhurst; admitted to the bar, June, 1855; appointed justice of the peace and deputy-coroner, St. Lucia, June, 1855; member of the legislative council, March, 1869; acted as attorney-general from August, 1869, to January, 1872, and subsequently at different times during the absence on leave of the chief justice; appointed attorney-general, May, 1876; member of the legislative and executive councils; member of the poor law committee; acting chief justice, Sept., 1877.

FERGUSON, R. H.—President of the Marine

Board and harbour-master, and inspector of schools, March, 1869.

FERGUSON, RIGHT HON.—The Rt. Hon., P.C., M.P., K.C.M.G. (1874), of the County of York; shire.—Succeeded his father, 1849; member of the first council, 1868; lieutenant-col. commandant, 1859; first Ayrshire militia; educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; was lieutenant and captain of the Grenadier guards; served in the Crimean War, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (wounded), and siege of Sebastopol; was M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57, and 1859-68; unsuccessfully contested Sandwich, 1859; was under secretary of state for India and the home departments in Lord Derby's third, and Mr. Disraeli's first administration; governor South Australia, 1868; and governor of New Zealand, 1873; resigned 1874; governor of Bombay, March, 1880, to Dec., 1884; M.P. for Manchester, 1885.

FERRERA, P. J., C.M.G. (1880).—Was commandant of local cavalry in the Transvaal against Sikukuni.

FESTING, COLONEL SIR FRANCIS WORGAN, R.M.A., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B., entered the royal marine artillery 1850; served with distinction in the Crimea and in China, held a dormant commission to administer the government of the Gold Coast whilst commanding the regular troops during the earlier stages of the Ashanti war; commanded at the repulse of the attack by the Ashantis on Elmina, June, 1873; took a distinguished part in the subsequent operations under Sir G. Wolseley; major of royal marine artillery, Feb., 1878; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 15th July, 1879.

FINCH, H. M.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, North Western Province, 1878.

FICHAT, J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, division of Worcester, Cape of Good Hope, 1st March, 1882.

FIDDES, GEORGE VANDELBUR, R.A.—Educated at Dulwich College, and late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; second class in classical moderations, 1879; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 25 March, 1881.

FIELD, ALBERT, M.B. and C.M.—Edinburgh University, 1874; medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum and visiting physician of the Leper Asylum, Barbados, January, 1879; member of the General Board of Health, 1876 to 1883.

FIELD, GEORGE E. C.—Joined the army in 1853, and served at St. Helena, Jamaica, and Honduras, in the capacity of ensign, paymaster, adjutant and quartermaster; retired by sale of commission, March, 1870; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Feb., 1870; 3rd class inspector, Oct., 1871; 2nd class inspector, Oct., 1872; 1st class inspector, Nov., 1876; depôt inspector, July, 1877.

FIELDING, H. C. G.—Sub-collector and surveyor, warehouse keeper, and registrar of shipping, Port of East London, Cape Colony, May, 1880.

FINCHAM, J.—Engineer-in-chief, Tasmania, 9th April, 1877.

FINNEMORE, ROBERT ISAAC, F.R.G.S.—Entered civil service, Natal, 1858; second clerk, surveyor-general's department, 1st March, 1859; passed examination and admitted as government land surveyor, 18th Nov., 1863; chief clerk and draughtsman, and examiner of diagrams, surveyor-general's department, 1st Oct., 1864; transferred to the attorney-general's department, 22nd Dec., 1865; admitted advocate of the supreme court,

the Persian war, 1857, subsequently as clerk of brigades (medal); was as master and registrar brigade garrisoning 576; postmaster-general, 2nd the mutiny; also resident magistrate and administrations on the Me law, city division, 27th Jan., 1877, ment as ensign 1878; acting colonial treasurer, 19th pointed colonias acted also as surveyor-general and resident magistrate for Umgeni and other divisions; edited Natal Almanac and Register, 1876-78; editor Natal Law Reports from 1879. &c.; master and registrar, supreme court, and registrar, vice-admiralty court, 1878; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Durban, March, 1881.

FINNISS, HON. BOYLE TRAVERS.—Entered the army as ensign in the 56th regiment, 1825; lieutenant, 1827; appointed deputy surveyor-general, South Australia, 1840-43; colonial secretary and member of executive and legislative councils, 1848; chief secretary, 24th October, 1856, to 21st August, 1857; treasurer, 12th June, 1858, to 9th May, 1860; administrator of the government, 20th December, 1854, to 8th June, 1855; government resident of the northern territory, 1864-68. Mr. Finnis was the first chief secretary under responsible government.

FIRMINGER, R. E.—Assistant-inspector of Gold Coast Constabulary, 2nd May, 1880; inspector 11th Dec., 1882; second-commissioner Assinee boundary commission, 1884.

FISCHER, R. LES—Chief clerk, deeds registry, Cape of Good Hope, 1863; registrar of deeds, 3 March, 1879.

FISHER, F. C.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; commissioner of requests at Chavakacheri, and acting ditto at Harrispetta, Aug. 1867; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, July, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Kumbungala, 1869; Newra Eliya, Jan. 1870; Jaffna, May, 1872; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Nov. 1872; district judge, Chilaw, September, 1873; assistant government agent, Matara, 16 Jan., 1875; government agent for the Central Province, Dec. 15, 1883.

FISHER, ROBERT.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1859; appointed assistant-commissioner and registrar of the High Court of Larnaca, Cyprus, March 18, 1879; local commandant of police, 1 March, 1883; now stationed at Limassol.

FITZGERALD, C. C.B. (1857).—Governor of the Gambia, 1844 to 1846; of Western Australia, 1847 to 1855.

FITZGERALD, HORACE.—Educated at the Royal Colleges of Caen and Amiens, in Paris, and at Trinity College, Dublin; is a member of the Irish bar; appointed a puisne judge of Trinidad in 1862.

FITZGERALD, J. E., C.M.G.—Controller and auditor-general, New Zealand.

FITZGERALD, J. O'CONNELL.—Appointed sanitary inspector, Trinidad, June, 1869; keeper of customs and excise warehouses, 1872, colonial storekeeper, 1876; acting postmaster-general, 1882.

FITZGERALD, JOHN PATRICK, M.D.—M.R.C.S.; assistant colonial surgeon and coroner for Wellington, New Zealand, 1840; colonial surgeon, and magistrate of the province of Wellington, 1850; superintendent of native hospitals British Kaffraria, 1856.

FITZGERALD, R. D.—Deputy surveyor general, New South Wales, 1 Jan., 1873.

FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1877) (C.M.G., 1872).—Was educated at Cambridge; elected a fellow of Queen's College, and holds a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians, London; emigrated to New Zealand in 1842; was appointed treasurer of the colony in 1864; resigned

in 1865; was reappointed treasurer in 1866; and was sent to England in 1867 as special agent for the colony of New Zealand; speaker of the house of assembly, 1876; and of legislative council, 1879.

FITZSIMONS, R. H.—Sub-inspector of police, Trinidad, Feb. 8, 1865; now inspector of police.

FLEISCHER, W. M.—Civil commissioner, &c. for East London, Cape Colony, 7 May, 1880.

FLEMING, FRANCIS.—Was called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1866; crown solicitor for Mauritius, 1869; district and stipendiary magistrate, 1872; acted as district judge Seychelles, 1874; district judge, Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Barbados, 1878; acted as chief justice of Barbados, Sept., 1878, to March, 1879; acted as chief justice, St. Lucia, July, 1879; appointed junior puisne judge, British Guiana, 1881; acted as attorney-general, British Guiana, August, 1882, to November, 1882; appointed Queen's advocate, Ceylon, 1883; attorney-general, 1884; acted as chief justice, Ceylon, March, 1885, to Dec., 1885.

FLEMING, J. C. Superintendent of telegraphs, Western Australia, Jan., 1873.

FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G. (1877). D.D. (St. Andrew's), 1884.—Engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway; retired, 1880; chancellor of Queen's University, Toronto.

FORBES, A. W.—Assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, Aug., 1879.

FORBES, D. G.—District court judge, New South Wales, 8th June, 1875.

FORD, CHARLES.—Appointed superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Hong Kong, May, 1877.

FORD, SIR FRANCIS CLARE, C.B. (1877) K.C.M.G. (1885), C.M.G. (1877).—Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, May 8th, 1846; Lieutenant, April 20th, 1849, and sold out June 9th, 1851; attached at Naples, July 9th, 1852; at Munich, July 20th, 1853; at Paris Nov. 8th, 1855; and paid attaché at Lisbon, March 9th, 1857; was transferred to Brussels, January 6th, 1859; to Stuttgart, July 5th, 1862; 2nd secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, October 1st, 1862. Was resident as chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe from October 15th, 1862, till September 26th, 1863; was transferred to Vienna, June 25th, 1864; secretary of legation in Japan, June 20th, 1865, but did not proceed thither. Was transferred to Buenos Ayres, Aug. 10th, 1865, where she was in charge of the mission from Feb. 13th, 1865, till Oct. 13th, 1866; was transferred to Copenhagen, June 26th, 1866, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from March 3rd till May 18th, 1867, and was transferred to Washington, March 28th, 1867, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Sept. 19th, 1867, till Feb. 8th, 1868; was transferred to Brussels, Nov. 30th, 1870, but did not proceed; Secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, March 30th, 1871, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Nov. 16th, 1871, till Feb. 8, 1872, and was transferred to Vienna, Oct. 26th, 1872; chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, Oct. 11th, 1873; was appointed Her Majesty's agent to attend the commission at Halifax, under the 22nd and 23rd Articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, July 26th, 1875; H.M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, 22nd Feb., 1878; H.M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, 14th June, 1879; H.M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of the Hellenes, 5 March, 1881; sent on a special commission to Paris, and subsequently to Newfoundland with Mr. Pennell of the colonial office, in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries question, 1884; envoy extraordinary and

minister plenipotentiary to the King of Spain, Dec., 1884.

FORD, THEODORE THOMAS.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 26th January, 1866, junior puisne judge supreme court, Straits Settlements, March, 1874; presiding judge of Penang division of that court until 17th July, 1874; acting judge of Penang from 17th July, 1874, to April, 1876; resigned and returned to England. Re-appointed senior puisne judge, November, 1876; acting chief justice from December, 1876, to February, 1878.

FORDE, WILLIAM.—Educated in Tasmania, entered the railway department, New South Wales, 1859, as 2nd clerk; transferred to roads department, 1866; corresponding clerk to the minister of works, 1872; secretary to the Australian library, 1864-9, when it became the free public library; captain of Sidney Battalion Volunteers, 1862 to 1867; appointed chief clerk of public works, and secretary to tender board, 1st January, 1883; was a juror in the fine arts section sculpture and painting of intercolonial exhibition, held at Sydney, 1879-80.

FORDE, JAMES, graduated at the University of Cambridge, as B.A., in 1860; head-master of High School, Pietermaritzburg, July, 1868; acting master and registrar, supreme court, March, 1878; acting chief clerk, colonial office, Aug., 1878; resident magistrate for the colony, 18th Mar., 1880; justice of the peace for the Colony 13th Oct., 1880; now R.M. of Umgeni division, Pietermaritzburg.

FORREST, JOHN, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., C.M.G. (1882).—Honorary Fellow of the Italian Geographical Society; Honorary Fellow of the Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna and St. Petersburg; knight of the Italian crown; entered the survey department of Western Australia, 1865; in 1869 commanded an exploring expedition into the interior in search of the remains of Dr. Leichardt; in 1870 commanded an exploring expedition from Perth to Adelaide along the south coast, and proved the practicability of the route for telegraph line, which has since been erected; in 1874 commanded an exploring expedition from Clampon Bay, on the west coast, to the overland telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, a journey of nearly 2,000 miles (with horses only); for these services received the thanks of the governor and legislative council, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, 22nd May, 1876, and was also presented by the imperial government with a grant in fee of 5,000 acres of land; in 1876 was appointed deputy surveyor-general of Western Australia; in 1878 and 1882 conducted the trigonometrical surveys of the Nickol Bay District, and the Gascoyne and Lyons District, in North-Western Australia; from Sept., 1878, to Jan., 1879, acted as commissioner of crown lands, and surveyor-general; acting comptroller of convicts from May, 1880, to July, 1881; in January, 1883, appointed commissioner of crown lands, and surveyor-general of Western Australia; is a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; in March, 1883, proceeded to the Kimberley district, North Western Australia, on behalf of the government, to specially report on its character and capabilities; author of "Explorations in Australia, 1876."

FORSTER, NASSAU WILLIAM.—1st clerk, post office, St. Vincent, from 1850 till 1856; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1857 to 1859; acting aid waiter, customs, Demerara, British Guiana, 1867-68; 3rd clerk in the immigration department British Guiana, 1868; now 1st clerk, immigration department, British Guiana; appointed

protector of immigrants and inspector of schools, Saint Vincent, April, 1877.

FORSTER, WILLIAM EDWARD, The Rt. Hon., M.P.—Privy councillor, 1868; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the West Riding of York; unsuccessfully contested Leeds, April, 1869; first elected for Bradford, Feb. 1861; under-secretary of state for the colonies, Nov. 1865; vice-president of the committee of privy council for education in Mr. Gladstone's administration, 9th Dec. 1868; Secretary to Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with a seat in cabinet, April, 1880; resigned 1882.

FORTE, JAMES HENRY.—Born 8th Dec., 1839, at Barbados; educated chiefly at Queen's College, British Guiana; matriculated at the University of Durham, 1865; studied at Guy's Hospital, London; M.R.C.S., England, May, 1868; L.R.C.P. Ed., July, 1868; in charge of Estates Hospitals in British Guiana, from 1869 to 1871; entered government medical immigration service as medical officer to the Mahaicony district, 1st July, 1873; in charge of the Mahaica district and Leper Asylum, in addition to Mahaica district, from Feb., 1874, to Feb., 1875; acted for five months in the Buxton and Beterverwagting district; appointed medical officer, Philadelphia district, Oct., 1875; transferred to the Aurora and Tiger Island district, Jan., 1877, acting medical officer, Plaisance district, June, 1882.

FORTESCUE, CAPTAIN EDMUND.—Was appointed ensign in the rifle brigade, 13th Feb., 1855; lieutenant, 22nd June, 1855; captain, 7th Sept., 1861; served in the Indian mutiny campaign, including siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Koorsee and taking of Fort Omereah (medal and clasp), served on the north-west frontier in 1863-64, including action of Shubkhudder (medal and clasp); appointed station staff officer at Nowshera, including duties of cantonment magistrate, 1st January, 1865; brigade major, Mooltan, 13th Oct., 1865; brigade major, Umballa, 17th Oct., 1867, till Sep., 1871; superintendent of the penal settlement at Massaruni, British Guiana, July, 1878; passed P.H. in Hindustani at Meer Meer, in July, 1863; acted as inspector of prisons, British Guiana, from April till September, 1879; appointed inspector of prisons, 1881; and in addition to his other duties appointed managing director of the orphan asylum and inspector of the government school for vagrants and youthful offenders, 1883.

FOSBERY, E.—Inspector-general of police, New South Wales, 7 Oct., 1874.

FOSTER, CHARLES.—Entered the service as clerk in the treasury, Nevis, 1870, appointed clerk of executive and legislative councils and assistant in registrar's office, 1871; clerk in president's office, 1872; notary public of Nevis, 1873; clerk of the magistrates courts, 1876; notary public, Leeward Islands, 1878; re-sworn as clerk of councils, by Governor Glover, 1881; is now chief and confidential clerk to President Clark, executive and legislative councils; clerk to magistrate; notary public, Leeward Islands.

FOSTER, COL. FORSTER.—Educated at Sandhurst; entered army 1848; served with Austrian army through the campaigns in Italy of 1848, 1849, 1850; served throughout the Russian campaign in the Crimea, and was assistant quartermaster-general for the Turkish forces in the Crimea. In January, 1856, was promoted to the rank of major, and commanded the 12th battalion of military train; and was specially employed under the command of Col. Weatherall in the reorganisation of the transport service in the Crimea. In 1860 proceeded

to British Columbia, to take up military grant of land. In 1862, organised a volunteer rifle corps and a company of artillery, which were equipped and armed by Her Majesty's government; was appointed to the command of this force as colonel commandant; was magistrate and gold commissioner; in November, 1870, was appointed assistant magistrate and inspector of police, Gold Coast; acting colonial secretary and collector of customs, 1872, 1873 and 1874; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 20th April, 1876.

FOURNIER, A.—Assistant clerk, petty civil court of Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug., 1874.

FOURNIER, HON. TELESPHORE.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1846; created a Q.C., 1863; sat in the House of Commons and the Quebec Assembly for several years; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873; and was minister of inland revenue from that date until 8th July, 1874, when appointed minister of justice; transferred to postmaster-generalship, 19th May, 1875; retired from government on his appointment as a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, same year; the supreme court act and the insolvency act, 1875, were carried by him as minister of justice.

FWOWER, HENRY.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Vancouver Island, in 1864, and on the union of that colony with British Columbia was appointed deputy registrar of the supreme court; appointed first writer at the Gambia in 1868; acted as private secretary to Admiral Patey; was acting collector of customs on several occasions, and held the appointments of superintendent of police and colonial engineer; administered the government of the Gambia, 22nd April, 1872; acting collector of customs, Lagos, 28th June, and administered the government of that colony from 10th July to 23rd December, 1872; resumed duties at the Gambia, January, 1873; receiver-general, comptroller of customs and navigation laws, Bermuda, 5th May, 1874; member of the legislative and executive council, 15th August, 1874; president of a commission of inquiry into the wreck of the "Stella," and practices connected with distressed vessels resorting to Bermuda (report published by Board of Trade); colonial secretary, British Honduras, 18th July, 1877, with dormant commission as administrator, 13th Aug., 1877; crossed the unexplored portion of the colony, 1878-9, with a party of Indians; captain commandant Belize volunteer corps, 20th June, 1878; major, 1st Aug., 1879.

FWOWER, J. W.—Surveyor-general and commissioner of crown lands, Bahamas, 1st Jan., 1876.

FOX, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Entered the naval service in 1854, commander of the Straits Settlements steamer "Tonze," 1862; of the "Pluto," 1864 to 1867; and of the "Peiho," Aug. 1867; served as a volunteer in the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, 1858, 1859, during the Indian mutiny; has a medal for that service, and also for service in China in 1860; and received a Lieutenant's commission for services rendered during that war; lieutenant royal naval reserve, 1868; acting harbour-master and marine magistrate, Penang, May, 1871; deputy master attendant of Singapore, January, 1873, was confirmed in the appointment of harbour-master and portmaster at Penang in April, 1874; elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society, 1870; has acted as harbour-master since 23rd June, 1883.

FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Attorney general, New Zealand, 20th May to 2nd June, 1856, 12th July to 2nd August, 1861 colonial

secretary, 30th October, 1863 to 24th November, 1864; premier and member of executive council, 28th June, 1869 to 10th September, 1872; premier and colonial secretary, 3rd March to 8th September, 1873.

FRANCIS, CLAUDE A.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, 1840; *ex officio* justice of the peace for the colony; served with the Cape Mounted Rifles through the Galeka war and Gaika rebellion, 1877-8.

FRANCIS, ERNEST E. H.—Government analytical chemist and professor of chemistry at the Queen's College, British Guiana, July, 1879; formerly government analytical chemist and professor of chemistry at Queen's Royal College, and the College of Immaculate Conception, Trinidad; is a Fellow of the Chemical Society, London; Fellow of the institute of chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.

FRASER, ALEXANDER.—Magistrate's clerk Berbice, British Guiana, 1858; aid-waiter, customs, 1861; was also sworn weigher and gauger, 1866; first clerk to sub-comptroller of customs, and sub-bookkeeper, 1867; acted as sub-comptroller and sub-bookkeeper, 1868; promoted to audit department, Demerara, as second clerk, 1872; acting sub-comptroller of customs and sub-bookkeeper 1875.

FRASER, C. A.—Assistant inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, 1883.

FRASER, HON. CHRISTOPHER FINLAY.—Born, 1838; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1865; created a Q.C., 1876; has sat in the Ontario Assembly since March, 1872; became an executive councillor in November, 1873; was provincial secretary and registrar from that date up to April, 1874, when he was appointed commissioner of public works.

FRASER, F. BLACHE.—Second clerk, attorney-general's office, Trinidad, 1st January, 1865; promoted to colonial secretary's department as third clerk, 12th September, 1867; third landing waiter, customs department, 16th January, 1875; now first landing waiter.

FRASER, HON. J. J., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier, province of New Brunswick, Canada; retired, 1882; puisne judge, supreme court, New Brunswick, 1883.

FRASER, J. O.—Surveyor-general, Newfoundland, 19th Dec., 1882.

FRASER, LIONEL M.—Ensign H.M. 25th Regiment, July, 1852; lieutenant H.M. 41st regiment, April, 1855; served in the Crimea; sold out of the service, July, 1859; was adjutant of the 41st and fort adjutant of Trinidad from Nov. 1858, till July, 1859; clerk in the colonial treasury, Trinidad, 24th March, 1865; sub-inspector of police and inspector of weights and measures at San Fernando, 16th Feb., 1866; acting inspector of police, inspector of prisons, and inspector of weights and measures for Port of Spain, 24th Aug. 1867; confirmed 22nd of Aug. 1868; justice of the peace for the county of St. George, 1867; justice of the peace for the whole island (by ordinance) 22nd Aug. 1868; acted as private secretary to C. H. Kortright, Esq., administrator of the government of Trinidad; registrar of the courts, 1876; stipendiary justice, Eastern district, county of St. George, 7th March, 1882.

FRASER, MALCOLM, C.E., C.M.G. (1881).—Employed in various departments of the government of New Zealand, 1857-70; surveyor-general of Western Australia, and member of the executive and legislative councils, 1870; colonial secretary, Jan., 1883.

FRASER, MALCOLM A. C.—Educated at King

Edward's School, Bromsgrove; appointed probation clerk in colonial secretary's office, Perth, Western Australia, April, 1876; transferred to land and survey department as second clerk, June, 1876; re-transferred to colonial secretary's office, August, 1877; appointed clerk and assistant private secretary to governor, Major-General Sir H. St. George Ord, G.C.M.G., July, 1878; also assistant clerk to the executive council; clerk to governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., April, 1880; clerk and registrar in the colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1881; is also meteorological reporter.

FRASER, SIMON JAMES.—Barrister-at-law; appointed 1st June, 1868, a stipendiary magistrate of Tobago, and also a justice of the peace on the general commission; coroner for the island, 1st July, 1868; has acted on several occasions as attorney-general from 1868; changed to Windward magistracy, 4th April, 1874; acted as inspector of immigrants, 1875 and 1876; inspector of schools, 1876 (resigned 10th September, 1884); appointed acting attorney-general 15th October, 1883; commissioner of roads district, No. 1, 28th December, 1883; police magistrate Leeward district, 1st November, 1884; chairman McTayler Commission, 2nd December, 1884; member board of education, 13th August, 1885; chairman board of health, 22nd August, 1885.

FRASER, LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS, R.E., C.M.G. (1882).—Appointed C.M.G. for civil services in connection with the settlement of the Transvaal question; served in expeditionary force in Egypt, 1882.

FREDERICTON, 1st BISHOP OF. Founded 1845.—**RIGHT REV. JOHN MEDLEY, D.D.**—Was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1826, graduated M.A. 1830, and D.D. 1845; vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, in 1838; prebendary of Exeter cathedral in 1842; and consecrated 1st bishop of this see in 1845.

FREELAND, J., M.R.C.S.E.—Medical officer, district 3, Antigua, Jan., 1871.

FREELING, SIR SANFORD, K.C.M.G. (1878) (C.M.G., 1871).—Entered the royal artillery, as 2nd lieutenant, May 2, 1847; 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1848; captain, Sept. 21, 1854; colonial secretary and inspector of revenues, Gibraltar, 1st June, 1859; employed on the staff as military secretary at Malta and Gibraltar from April, 1855, to June, 1859; lieutenant-governor, Dominica, 1868; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1871; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, 1875; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876; resigned, 1878; Governor, Trinidad, 1880; retired 1884.

FREEMAN, RICHARD M., L.R.C.S.I., 1871.—Appointed colonial assistant surgeon, St. Lucia, in Nov., 1876; surgeon to Soupiere hospital, and in charge of 2nd district; exchanged into British Guiana medical service, Oct., 1881; acted district medical officer, Demerara, from Nov., 1881, until March, 1882; acting resident surgeon Her Majesty's penal settlement, Massaruni, from March, 1882, to April, 1883, confirmed 21st April, 1883.

FREISLICH, J. G.—Resident magistrate, Prieska district, Cape Colony, 19th Dec., 1882; C.C. and R.M., Middleburg, 1884.

FREMANTLE, REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. EDMUND ROBERT, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for service during the Ashantee war 1873-74, having been some time senior naval officer on the station; naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, 19th Jan., 1881; now senior naval officer, Gibraltar.

FREN senior member of the legislative council; trates, rumsrater, Gibraltar, Dec., 1882.

FRENCHE, MAJOR, J. G.—Police magistrate, C.M.G. (1877).

FRENCH, MAJOR, J. G.—Born North America, in Dec., 1840, at Cheltenham College; force sent out in consequence of Lieutenant, Royal adjutant R.A., Kingston, from 1862 to 1884; served latter year was placed in command of Africa, 1877 steamer till arrival of officers of the Royal London consequent on the Fenian Invasion of Officer qualified as 1st class gunnery instructor in 1862 1st class instructor of warlike stores in 1864 appointed I.W.S. at Quebec in 1869 on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops; was appointed inspector of artillery with rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1870; organized the permanent batteries of artillery, and instituted a regular system of training and practice for the field and garrison artillery in 1871; appointed commissioner of the North West Mounted Police, and stipendiary magistrate for the territories, in Dec. 1873; raised, organized, and equipped the force, and in 1874 commanded the expedition sent from the Red River to the base of the Rocky Mountains; inspector of warlike stores, Devonport, 1878 to 1883; commandant of the Queensland forces with rank of lieutenant-colonel, from Sept., 1883.

FRENCH, S. R.—Secretary and accountant, general post office, Cape, 1st Aug., 1880; controller post office savings bank, 1884.

FROST, JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the legislative assembly, Cape of Good Hope, field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of H.M.'s Cape mounted rifles.

FULLARTON, R.—Harbour master, Melbourne, 1877.

FULLER, S.—Officer commanding pioneer division, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; superintending officer, 1878.

FULLER, FREDERIC W.—Entered the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28th April, 1862, after competitive examination, junior clerk, 1st class, 1st Oct., 1867; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st July, 1870; private secretary to Hon. R. Meade, 21st May, 1871, to 29th Sept., 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 17th April, 1878, to 12th July, 1879; first-class clerk, 2nd April, 1879.

FULLER, THOMAS.—Architect, Parliamentary buildings, Canada, October, 1859, to July, 1867; chief architect, public works, 9th December, 1881.

FYFE, LAWRENCE R.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 1870; subsequently appointed a 2nd class clerk in the audit office, and was in June, 1871, transferred to the colonial secretary's office; acted as private secretary to Sir W. Grey from January to May, 1875; first class clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1875; is one of the compilers of the Handbook of Jamaica; secretary to the royal commission appointed to inquire into the condition of elementary education, 1885.

FYNN, HENRY FRANCIS, clerk and interpreter, Newcastle division, 8th March, 1864; Umkomasi division, 7th August, 1865; camp-master, Zulu coronation expedition, August, 1873; interpreter to pursuing column through the Maluti mountains, Langalibalele expedition, November, 1873; administrator of native law, Umsinga division, 22nd June, 1874; justice of the peace for the county of Weenen and divisions of Klip River and Newcastle, 30th June, 1874; resident magistrate, Umsinga division, 2nd February, 1876; in charge of the native levies in Umsinga division during the war, 1879; resident

to British Columbia, to take up military Natal, land. In 1862, organised a volunteer and a company of artillery, which was southern and armed by Her Majesty's formerly in the appointed to the command of the commandant; was ~~in~~ S.E.—Medical officer, sioner; in Nov., 1881.

MAGISTRATE AND CHARLES FREDERIC, F.R.G.S.; acting colonial Navy, June, 1862, retired 18th 1872, 187; served on the Cape of Good Hope and British East of Africa stations on the staff of Com- F.C. J. H. Cockburn, C.B., and Commodore Henry Caldwell, C.B., from June 1854, to Jan., 1867, and on the staff of Admiral Henry Chads, C.B., 1869 and 1870; specially employed under the India Office from Mar., 1875, to Mar., 1878, and under the Admiralty from June, 1878, to Nov., 1881; head accountant, treasury, Mauritius, 10th Nov., 1881; acting secretary to the executive and legislative councils, Mauritius, 18th May, 1882.

GALIZIA, E. L.—Superintendent of public works department, Malta, 1880, with a seat in the Council of Government, *ex officio*.

GALL, ARTHUR.—Entered H.M. ordnance service 1854; transferred to commissariat staff, 1858; resigned 1864; auditor of public accounts, Grenada, 1866; treasurer, 1869; sheriff and chief of inland revenue department and police, St. Lucia, 1873.

GALLWEY, MICHAEL H., C.M.G. (1883).—Called to the bar in Ireland, 1853; attorney-general, Natal, 1857; member of council.

GALLWEY, LIEUT.-GEN., THOMAS JACOB JOHN, R.E.—2nd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, 19th Mar., 1830; served in the West Indies from Jan., 1842, to June, 1845; employed in Ireland during the famine, 1846-47, as inspecting officer, under the Board of Works; served in Canada, 1849-58; employed 1858-62 in the construction of the fortified position in front of Gosport; member of the ordnance select committee, 1862-65; member of special military commission to the army of the United States of America during the war of 1864; employed as commanding Royal Engineer in building works of defence at Quebec, 1865-58; commandant, school of military engineering at Chatham, 1868-75; commanding royal engineers and colonel on staff, Gibraltar 1877-79; inspector-general of fortifications, 1880-82; appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Bermuda, May, 1882.

GALT, HON. SIR ALEX. T., G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G. 1869).—Born 1817; entered Canadian Parliament, 1849, and was almost continuously a member, first of the old legislative assembly, and later of the House of Commons, until 1872, when he retired from parliament; was finance minister from 7th Aug. to 21st May, 1862; from March, 1864, to Aug., 1866; and from 1st July to 4th Nov., 1867; declined to form an administration, 1858; a delegate to the colonial conference in London, 1867, for carrying out final terms of the union of the Canadian provinces; appointed commissioner under the Washington treaty for the valuation of the fishing privileges conceded to the United States, 1874; high commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada, 1880 to 1883.

GARCIA, A. H.—Inspector-general of war department, Cape of Good Hope, 1 July, 1882; C.C. and R.M., Stockenstrom, 1884.

GARCIA, EGERH B.—Clerk to C. C. and R. M. Murraysburg, 1859 to 1865; clerk in general post-office, Cape Town, 1865 to 1869; civil commissioner and magistrate, Beaufort division, Cape of

Good Hope, Sept., 1872; C. C. and R. M. of Queenstown Division, 1st February, 1883.

GARLICK, THOMAS.—Appointed clerk assistant and shorthand writer, Natal legislative council, 29th July, 1878; as such, acted as clerk to the harbour commission, 1880; clerk to attorney-general.

GARNETT, T. TAYLOR.—Clerk of consolidated board, Barbados, October, 1878, to March, 1881; clerk Lock Hospital, July, 1880, to March, 1881; clerk of market and inspector weights and measures, March, 1881; acting clerk executive committee from June, 1883; acting secretary poor law board, March to October, 1884; appointed inspector of seamen's lodging houses, 1884; secretary to finance commission, 1885.

GARRAWAY, DAVID G.—Entered the provost-marshal's office, Grenada, in January, 1867; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, March, 1868; acting clerk of council, Sept., 1868; deputy-secretary, registrar and clerk of the crown, March, 1871; was commissioner on taking the census in May, 1871; is secretary of the board of education; auditor of public accounts, Nov., 1871, to Oct., 1872; and again from June to Nov., 1875; clerk to privy council, and secretary to executive committee, Feb., 1875; acting public treasurer in April, 1876, and *ex-officio* a member of the legislature; auditor, 1st April, 1878; notary public, 1880; justice of the peace and member of education, quarantine, and health boards; compiler of census, 1881; acting treasurer, St. Lucia, from Dec., 1882, to March, 1883; acting police magistrate, St. Vincent, May, 1883, to June, 1884; treasurer, St. Lucia, July, 1884.

GARRICK, J. F., Q.C., C.M.G. (1886).—Secretary for public lands and mines, Queensland, 6th February, 1878; attorney-general, 7th December, 1878, to 21st January, 1879; colonial treasurer and postmaster-general, 13th November to 31st December, 1883, when he resigned the former office; appointed agent-general for that colony in London, 24th June, 1884.

GASAN, GIUSEPPE, L.L.D.—One of Her Majesty's judges for the Island of Malta, April, 1877.

GALKE, HEINRICH.—Government interpreter, Heligoland, Jan., 1853; brigade office clerk, British German Legion, May, 1854; governor's clerk and interpreter, Jan., 1856; government secretary, Oct., 1855; *ex officio* member of executive council.

GATT, C.—Appointed superintendent of the government printing office, Malta, 1st February, 1882; was private secretary to Sir Richard Wood, G.C.M., G.C.B., when H.M.'s diplomatic agent and consul-general in the regency of Tunis, from September, 1868, to May, 1871.

GATT, MAJOR-GEN., SAVERIO, C.M.G. (1883).—Retired from the royal Malta fencible artillery after 53 years' service.

GATTY, STEPHEN HERBERT.—Scholar of Winchester School and New College, Oxford; called to the bar by the Middle Temple, Nov., 1874; went the north-eastern circuit, attorney-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1883; acting chief justice, Leeward Islands, and local commissioner, West India Incumbered Estates Court for Antigua, June to Oct., 1884; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, July, 1884; local commissioner of the Incumbered Estates Court for St. Christopher, Oct., 1884.

GAUNSON, HON.—Commissioner of lands and survey, Victoria, 9th July, 1881; resigned 1883.

GAVIN, J. C.—Secretary to treasury, receiver-general and paymaster-general, New Zealand, 1st March, 1860.

GIBBS, J. H.—Comptroller of stamps, Victoria, 1 Jan., 1876.

GIBBS, R.—Registrar-general, registrar of the supreme court, and registrar of titles, Victoria, 13 May 1874.

GIBLIN, Hon. W. R.—Attorney-general Tasmania, 5 Feb., 1870, to 4 Nov., 1872, 4 Aug., 1873, to 20 July, 1876, and 9 to 13 Aug., 1877; colonial treasurer, 13 Aug., 1877, to 20 Dec., 1878; treasurer and premier, 3 Oct., 1879, to 1 Dec., 1881; attorney-general and premier, 1 Dec., 1881 to 1884; puisne judge, 1885.

GIBLARTAR, 4TH BISHOP.—See SANDFORD.

GIBSON, JOHN MACDOUGALL—Educated at Merchiston Castle school and the university of Glasgow; Blackstone prizeman in Latin, 1861; Blackstone gold medalist in Greek, 1862; M.A. 1869; called to the Scottish bar 18th July, 1868; substitute procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, Dec., 1881.

GIBSON, J. W.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1865; acting police magistrate, Harrispatu, 1866; acting police magistrate, Panadurá, 1867; commissioner of requests, &c., Avisawalla and Pasyala, June, 1868; police magistrate, Mátara, Oct. 1870; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Nov. 1871; police magistrate, Haldumulla, May, 1872, to continue to act as assistant government agent, Colombo; police magistrate, Gampola, Sept. 1872; acting district judge, Badulla, April, 1873; acting police magistrate, Mátale, 1875; acting district judge, Badulla, 1876; acting district judge, Chilaw, 1878; acting district judge, Mátara, 1880; district judge, Ratnapura, Jan., 1885.

GIBSON, T. M.—Educated at Cheltenham College; obtained an exhibition at Trinity College, Oxford; took second-class honours (classical) in moderations, 1869, and the degree of B.A. in 1870; was then called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Jan. 1871; acting police magistrate, Balapitimodara, Sept. 1873; police magistrate, Avisawalla, 1875; assistant agent, Jaffna, 1877; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1877; commissioner of requests, Kandy, 1878.

GIBSON, W. C., C.M.G. (1869).—Appointed to the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1832; attached to the colonial secretary's office, 1833; also in that year assistant collector of customs, Negombo, and assistant government agent, Colombo; commissioner of loan board, auditor of the supreme court, and chairman of the savings bank, 1838 assistant colonial secretary, &c., 1840; acting auditor-general, 1846 and 1849; acting colonial secretary, 1850; auditor-general, 1851; acting colonial secretary, 1855 and 1859, in which office he was confirmed, Aug., 1860. Retired on pension, 1869.

GIE, T. I. M.—Resident magistrate, Tarka division, Cape Colony, 1st Aug., 1876.

GIFFORD, EDWIN FREDERICK, V.C., 3RD BARON.—Born, 1849; succeeded his father, 1872; educated at Harrow; entered 83rd Foot, 1869; exchanged to 24th Foot, 1873; and to 57th Foot in 1876; major, 1880; served with distinction in the Ashantee expedition, 1873-4 (medal with clasp); and for his gallantry at the taking of Bequeh was awarded the Victoria Cross; on staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1875, when of special mission to Natal and in Cyprus in 1878-9; served in Zulu war in 1879; and when Sir G. Wolseley was appointed commander-in-chief joined his staff as A.D.C.; took a leading part in the capture of Cetuywayo, and at the conclusion of the war brought home the despatches; colonial secretary, Western Australia,

1880, and senior member of the legislative council; colonial secretary, Gibraltar, Dec., 1882.

GILBARD, MAJOR, J. G.—Police magistrate, Gibraltar, 1882.

GILES, CAPTAIN GEORGE EDWARD, R.A.—Born 1st Jan. 1855; educated at Cheltenham College; entered R.M. Academy, 1872; lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Jan., 1875; captain, Jan., 1884; served in Gaika and Galeka campaign, South Africa, 1877 and 1878 (mentioned in despatches and London Gazette); garrison adjutant and remount officer cmmencement Zulu War, Cape Town; commanded Artillery Troop, C.M. Riflemen, May, 1879; served throughout Morosi campaign; commanded Artillery at final attack and capture of Morosi's Mountain (mentioned in despatches), (medal with clasp, 1877, 1878-1879); commanded Cape Field Artillery, 1880; served in Basuto campaign, 1880, 1881; appointed 2nd in command and assistant commissioner, 1st Battalion Perak Sikhs, Perak Straits Settlements, Aug., 1884.

GILES, JAMES.—Commandant of volunteers, 1873, and resident magistrate, Alfred County, Natal, 1874; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the army in 1853 as cornet in 14th Light Dragoons; served in the Persian campaign under Sir James Outram, 1857, and in the Indian mutiny campaign under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Napier; engaged in several skirmishes and general actions; received Central Indian medal and clasp; entered the civil service, Natal, in 1870, as assistant clerk legislative council.

GILL, Hon. C. J.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1879.

GILL, JOHN B.—Appointed, after examination by civil service commissioners, clerk in emigration commissioners' office, June, 1864; first class clerk, 12th Sept., 1875; transferred to colonial office on abolition of emigration board, 1st April, 1878.

GILLARD, RICHARD.—Clerk in the customs, Bridgwater, England, Jan. 1852; third class clerk in secretary's office, London, July, 1855; second class, Dec. 1858; promoted to first class, Jan. 1866; surveyor-general of customs and inspector of invoices, Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 1868; collector of customs, Kingston, 1st March, 1869; collector general, 1st May, 1883.

GILLIES, Hon. D.—Commissioner of railways, Victoria, 1883.

GILLIES, THOMAS B.—Elected member of the house of representatives, New Zealand, 1860; attorney-general, 1862; postmaster-general and secretary for crown lands, 1863-4; colonial treasurer, 1872; superintendent of the province of Auckland, 1869-73; one of the puisne judges of the supreme court of New Zealand, 1875.

GILPIN, BENJAMIN JOSIAH.—Second landing waiter, 27th April, 1864; 1865, sub-collector of customs, Palma and Leckie; 1868, senior landing waiter and clerk of powder magazine; senior examining officer, Lagos, 1st Jan., 1876.

GIRARD, Hon. M. A.—Minister of agriculture, and president of the Council, Manitoba, 1873 to 1878.

GISBORNE, WILLIAM.—Was commissioner of crown lands at Auckland, New Zealand, from 1848 to 1853; from 1853 to 1869, held the office of under secretary of that colony; was colonial secretary, and for some time also minister of public works, with seats, first in the legislative council, and afterwards in the House of Representatives, from 1869 to 1872; held the office of N. Z. Government insurance commissioner from 1870 to 1875; became, in 1877, again a member of the House of

Representatives in New Zealand. Was a member of the Grey Ministry from July, 1879, to Oct., 1879.

GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART. M.P.—Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848; was a lord of the treasury in Dec. 1834; under-secretary for the colonies from Jan. to April, 1835; vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint, from Sept. 1841, to May, 1843, when he became president of the board of trade, retaining the office of master of the mint; resigned both Feb. 1845; was secretary of state for the colonies from Dec. 1845, to July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1855; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, Nov. 1858; reappointed chancellor of the exchequer, June, 1859; is author of 'The State in its relations with the Church,' 'Church Principles considered in their Results,' and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1832 to Jan. 1846, and sat for the university of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for South Lancashire; at the general election of 1868 was defeated for South Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868; chancellor of the exchequer and master of the mint, in conjunction with other appointments, 1873; resigned Feb., 1874; was returned as M.P. for Midlothian, and became First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April, 1880; resigned the latter office, 16th Dec., 1882; resigned on defeat of the budget proposals, June, 1885.

GLADWIN, HENRY JAMES.—Third clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana, 1st Jan., 1873; second clerk, 1st Aug., 1873; chief clerk, 1st Aug., 1884; appointed to act as sub-immigration agent, 1st April, 1881; confirmed in the a. pointment, 3rd October, 1885.

GLEN, THOMAS.—Auditor-general, Newfoundland, 1874.

GLYDE, GEORGE.—Third class clerk, police department, Western Australia, 1864; second class clerk, 1875; accountant treasury department, 1878.

GLYN, MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD T., C.B., C.M.G. (1880). for services in the Zulu war.

GOBLE, BLAKE.—Gazetted ensign 3rd West India Regiment, 1852; lieutenant, 1853; transferred to 57th regiment, on service in the Crimea, 1855; justice of the peace, Natal, 1860; surveyor-general department, 1874; 1875, transferred to the port establishment; in the same year to the excise department; 1877, inspector of Lazaretto; appointed to the customs department, 1880.

GOLDIE, CHARLES.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, an examining officer H.M. customs, Greenock, Sept., 1863; inspector of invoices and chief landing surveyor H.M. customs, Jamaica, Oct., 1869; one of the commissioners to inquire into the pilot service of Jamaica, April, 1870; acting collector of customs, Kingston, Jamaica, from Aug. to Dec., 1873, and from Oct., 1875, to Sept., 1876; has twice acted for short periods, in June and Aug., 1874, as island treasurer, and as collector-general of customs, July, 1875; collector-general of customs, 1884.

GOLDNEY, JOHN TANKERVILLE.—Attorney-general, Leeward Islands, April, 1880; acting chief justice, May, 1881; puisne judge, British Guiana, June, 1883.

GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR J. W.—Cape infantry regiment, 1882.

GOLDSWORTHY, R. T., C.M.G. (1874).—

Served during the Indian mutiny in the volunteer cavalry of Havelock's forces; present in the actions of Oonao, Busserutgunj, and re-capture of Busserutgunj; for these services he received a commission in the 17th Lancers; present at the taking of Bithoor, action of Boorbrakechowkee, and first relief of Lucknow; subsequently served as assistant field engineer in defence of the residency of Lucknow until its final relief (twice specially mentioned in despatches); was staff officer to a flying column in Central India; received medal with clasp; passed the required examination for the Staff College; appointed inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1868; transferred to Lagos as inspector of Houssa police and district magistrate in 1870; collector of customs, Gold Coast, 1873; second in command to Sir John Glover's force on the Volta, 1873; was left by Sir John Glover, in command of a large native force, to finish the war with the Ahoonahs, whom he engaged and defeated on three occasions; received the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for these services; president of Nevis, May, 1876; colonial secretary of Western Australia, 1877, and senior member of legislative council; administrator of the Government, and colonial secretary of St. Lucia, 1881; governor British Honduras, 1884.

GOODCHAP, C. A.—Commissioner of General Establishment of Railways, New South Wales, 21 Jan. 1878.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM MEIGH.—Educated at University College; graduated B.A. (honours) at the University of London, 1867; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1870; went South Eastern Circuit and Surrey Sessions; attorney-general and advocate in Admiralty, British Honduras, 1883; chief justice, 1886.

GORDON, ARTHUR JOHN LEWIS, C.M.G. (1877).—Was private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1866 to 1870; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1870; private secretary to governor of Mauritius, 1870; private secretary to the governor, Fiji, 1875.

GORDON, HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G. 1878).—Was private secretary to his father, Earl of Aberdeen, when first lord of the treasury, 1852 to 1855; was M.P. for Beverley from July 29, 1854, till March, 1857; accompanied Mr. Gladstone on his special mission as lord high commissioner extraordinary, to the Ionian Islands, in Nov., 1858; was appointed a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1859; captain commandant of the 1st Aberdeenshire rifle volunteers, Feb. 25, 1860, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct., 1861; governor of Trinidad, Nov. 1866; governor of Mauritius, 1870; retired, 1874; governor of the new colony of Fiji, Jan., 1875; Her Majesty's high commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1877; also consul for the Western Pacific, 1877; governor of New Zealand, 1880; resigned 1882; governor of Ceylon, 1883.

GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A.—York and Lancaster regiment; served in the Ashantee War, 1878-4; drilled and disciplined a home force of 350 men at the Gold Coast, which formed the nucleus of the force taken by Sir J. Glover up the Volta; commanded the Cape Coast volunteers, a force of 120 men, which he also disciplined, and raised a corps of labourers with whose assistance he built the forts of Napoleon and Abaye; commanded the Houssas, defence of Abrakrampa, capture of Adubiassan, battle of Amoafu, capture of Becquah, action of Garbenbah, (wounded) ambuscade of Orlah, battle of Orlah, and capture of Coomassie—medal with clasp;

promoted captain and brevet of major. On returning to Cape Coast, he organized a police force of Houssas at Anamboa. In the Afghan war, 1878-9, served in the expedition to Bazar Valley and action of Delh Sarak; brevet of lieutenant-colonel; appointed chief commandant of police and inspector of prisons, Cyprus, 1878; superintendent of the prison, Hong Kong, 1884.

GORDON, GEORGE WILLIAM.—Clerk of Council, Tobago, Oct., 1873, to July, 1874; clerk of petty sessions of district No. 2, July, 1877; appointed inspector of inland revenue officers, 1. July, 1878; acted as auditor of public accounts, 10 July, 1880, to 30 June, 1881; when he was appointed auditor and registrar; acted as treasurer and controller of customs April to May, 1882, and June to September, 1885; is a J. P.

GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE.—Clerk to consul-general of Western Pacific, August, 1879; clerk of executive council and chief clerk of crown lands in colony of Fiji, May, 1880; also acted as secretary to lands commission; appointed resident commissioner and stipendiary magistrate for the island of Rotumah, May, 1882; commissioner to inquire into claims of Europeans to land, November, 1882.

GORDON, WILLIAM ROSE.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to assistant resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, March, 1866; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, Alfred County, 1867; acting clerk of the court, sub-distributor of stamps and issuer of licences, 1869; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, borough and county of Durban, 1870; acting interpreter of the circuit court, Durban, combined courts, and immigration department, interpreter of the supreme and circuits courts, and native high court of Natal, 1878.

GORE, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1881).—Was acting private secretary to Sir A. Oliphant, C.B., chief justice of Ceylon, 1870, private secretary to C. Temple, Esq., second puisne judge of Ceylon, 1851, and to Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., when superintendent of British Honduras in 1852, and again when governor of British Guiana in 1854; acting assistant government secretary, and acting circuit stipendiary magistrate of British Guiana, 1855; was confirmed in 1857 as assistant government secretary; acted as government secretary in 1865; an inspector of prisons, 1865, and a director in 1866; was acting government secretary, chairman of the board of health, and member of the education committee, from October, 1866, until transferred to Barbados as Colonial Secretary, in March, 1867; where latterly he was a member of the executive and legislative councils; was a J.P. for the island; administered the government of St. Vincent from May to Oct., 1874; and of Grenada from March to May, 1876. Militia services.—Captain in the militia of British Guiana, 1856; military secretary, 1865, and adjutant-general, 1866; when transferred to Barbados in 1867; received a commission as military secretary, and in 1868 acted as adjutant-general; present rank, lieutenant-colonel; lieutenant-governor Tobago, 1877; lieutenant-governor St. Vincent, 1880.

GORE, JAMES C.—Deputy commissary, commissariat and transport staff (accountant branch); served in the imperial post office from Feb., 1871, to 31st Aug., 1873; entered the late control department (accountant branch) as assistant commissary, 1st Sept., 1873; served under Sir Garnet Wolseley in the A-hantee War, 1873-4 (medal); granted local rank of deputy commissary, 13th Feb., 1881, and confirmed in that rank on 1st April in that

year; auditor-general of the West Coast of Africa Settlements, 13th Feb., 1882.

GORMAN, W. J.—Captain, late of the Ceylon Rifles; assistant commissary-general, Ceylon, 1858; acting deputy commissary-general, 1863, resumed duties, 1864; acting deputy commissary-general, 1866; colonial storekeeper, September, 1867; is a J.P. for the island.

GORMANSTON (14th Viscount), JENICO WILLIAM JOSEPH PRELON.—Born 1837; has been chamberlain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and a commissioner of national education; served in the 60th Rifles during the Indian mutiny; appointed governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1885.

GORRIE, SIR JOHN (KNT. 1882).—Called to the bar of Scotland, 1856; Captain Q.E.R.V., 1859; one of the honorary advocate-deputies for Scotland, 1860; practised in London, 1862 to 1869; counsel for Jamaica Committee before Royal Commission in that colony 1866; substitute-procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, 10th Aug., 1869; 3rd puisne judge, supreme court, 5th Sept., 1870; 2nd puisne judge, 12th Sept., 1870; member of the police and old immigrants inquiry commission, 1872; president of the council of education, 1874-6; acting 1st puisne judge, April, 1875; chief justice of Fiji, March, 1876; chief judicial commissioner Western Pacific, 1878; acting high commissioner Western Pacific, June, 1878, to Aug., 1879; chief justice of Leeward Islands, 1882.

GOULBURN, 1st BISHOP of—RIGHT REV. MEBAC THOMAS, D.D.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1840; M.A. 1843; ordained deacon, 1840; priest, 1841; vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk; was secretary to the colonial and continental church society. Goulburn formed part of the diocese of New South Wales until its separation in 1863.

GOULDSBURY, BRIGADE SURGEON (retired) VALESIS SKIPTON, M.D., C.M.G. (1876).—Served in several capacities under the Gold Coast government, and was employed upon more than one special mission to native tribes; administrator of the government of Gambia, March, 1877 to 1884; was in command of the expedition sent to explore the Upper Gambia in 1881.

GOULET, HON. M.—Minister of agriculture, province of Manitoba, Canada, Jan., 1880.

GOYDER, G. WOODROFFE.—Chief clerk, land office, South Australia, 1853; deputy surveyor general, 1855; surveyor general, 1861; also inspector of mines and valuer of runs.

GRAFTON AND ARMDALE.—(New South Wales) 2nd BISHOP of, RIGHT REV. JAMES FRANCIS TURNER, D.D.—Educated Durham University, where he graduated B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854; consecrated in 1868; formerly rector of North Tedworth, near Marlborough; for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham University.

GRAHAM, CYRIL CLERKE, C.M.G. (1877).—Was honorarily attached to Lord Dufferin, British commissioner in Syria, from September 10, 1860, till June, 1861; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1866, to 9th March, 1867; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1875, to September, 1877.

GRAHAM, CAPT. D. D.—Provincial superintendent of police, Galle, Ceylon, 1868.

GRAHAM, FREDK.—Appointed clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after a competitive examination, 30th May, 1870; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; appointed private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st October, 1872; private secretary to the Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., 8th January, 1881, to 5th August, 1881; to

Mr. L. H. Courtney, M.P., from 6th August, 1881; and to the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, 12th May, 1882; and to the Earl of Dunraven, 24th June, 1885.

GRANDJEAN, Rev. J. F. J.—Educated at Bastogne and Floreffe (Belgium); student in theology at Paris, 1864 to 1870; professor at Nice, 1870 to 1872; priest in 1871; missionary in France, 1872 to 1874; preacher at St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, 1874 to 1876; acting curate of Grouville and St. Heliers (Jersey), 1876 to 1878; curate of Melton Mowbray, 1879; civil chaplain of the Seychelles, 1st April, 1880.

GRANT, C. S.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 9 Oct., 1877.

GRANT, HENRY EUGENE WALTER.—In the service of the Colonial Bank from May, 1874, to February, 1882; secretary to the Education Board, Barbados, from February, 1882, to 30 May, 1883; acting private secretary to governor of Barbados, from 1 to 31 Jan., 1883; private secretary to Sir W. Robinson, 1 June, 1883.

GRANT, HON. J. M.—Chief secretary and minister of public instruction, Victoria, Australia, 9th July, 1881; retired 1883.

GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G. (1884).—Barrister-at-law; member of the legislative council, Barbados, for many years.

GRANT, SIR JOHN PETER, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (1862).—Educated at Eton, Edinburgh, and Haileybury; entered the Bengal civil service, 1828; secretary to the Indian law commission, 1837; commissioner for the debts of the Raja of Mysore, 1844; secretary to the government of Bengal, 1848; secretary to the governor-general of India in council (home department), 1852; subsequently transferred to the foreign department; a member of the council of India, May, 1854; was lieutenant-governor of Bengal from May, 1859, to 1862; governor of Jamaica, June, 1866, until 1874, deputy lieutenant of Inverness.

GRANT, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR PATRICK, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. (1868).—Entered the military service, 1819; served with the army at Gwalior, 1843-4; Sulej, 1845-6; Punjab, 1848-9; Afghanistan, 1849-50; governor of Malta, March, 1867, to June, 1872; governor of Chelsea Hospital, March, 1874.

GRANT, S. C. N.—Captain R.E.; entered the army Feb., 1872; was employed on special duty in connection with the Madras famine in 1875; assistant-commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus, Nov., 1878; assistant-director of survey, Dec., 1880; director of survey, March, 1883; member legislative council, Sept., 1884; British delegate of Erfoc, Jan., 1885; principal first officer, June, 1885.

GRANVILLE, EARL K.G., D.C.L.—(Rt. Hon. GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was attached to the embassy at Paris from May, 1835, till Aug. 1836; was M.P. for Morpeth from Feb. 10, 1831, till Feb. 1840, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; was under secretary of state for foreign affairs from March 7, 1840, till Sept. 3, 1841; was M.P. for Lichfield from Sept. 1841, till he succeeded to the peerage as 2nd earl, Jan. 8, 1846; was appointed master of the buckhounds, July 9, 1846; sworn a privy councillor, Aug. 1, 1846; appointed one of the commissioners of railways, Nov. 4, 1846; and a deputy lieutenant of Salop in the same year; appointed vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster-general, May 7, 1848; Jan. 3, 1850, one of the commissioners for the promotion of the exhibition of works of industry of all nations to be held in the year 1851; was secretary of state for foreign affairs from Dec. 27, 1851, till

Feb. 27, 1852; was appointed lord president of the council, Dec. 28, 1852; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June 21, 1854; a member of the committee of education, July 3, 1854; was again appointed lord president of the council, Feb. 8, 1855; ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of all the Russias (Alexander II), on the occasion of his imperial majesty's coronation, July 22, 1856; and chancellor of the University of London, Dec. 26, 1856; resigned office, Feb. 26, 1858; was again appointed lord president of the council, June 18, 1859; K.G., July 6, 1859; was appointed in 1861 to be one of the commissioners for the international exhibition of works of industry and arts to be held in London in 1862; was in attendance on her majesty when she proceeded to Germany in the autumn of 1863; had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1863; resigned office, July 5, 1866; constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the cinque ports; secretary of state for the colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, 9 Dec. 1868; succeeded the Earl of Clarendon as secretary of state, foreign affairs, July, 1870; resigned, Feb. 1874; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, April, 1880, to June, 1883.

GRATIAEN, E.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868.

GRAVES, HON. J. H.—Commissioner of trade and customs, Victoria, 9th July, 1881 to 1883.

GRAVES, T. N.—June, 1854, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius; Nov. 1, 1858, clerk in treasury; May, 1864, joint district clerk; district clerk, Pamplemousses, 13 March, 1878; now district clerk, Plaines Wilhelms.

GRAY, A. R.—Traffic manager railway department, Feb., 1876; previously chief collector, Trinidad.

GRAY, HON. J. H.—Puisne judge of British Columbia, 1872.

GRAY, MARTIN W.—Postmaster of Antigua, December, 1877; immigration agent, September, 1880.

GRAY, ROBERT J.—Under colonial secretary, Queensland, 1 Jan., 1880.

GRAY, S. BROWNLOW.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; attorney-general of Bermuda, June, 1861. Is also advocate of the vice-admiralty court.

GREAVES, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1881). C.B.—Late chief secretary and chief of the staff in Cyprus; adjutant-general in India, 30th Oct., 1879, to October, 1884; served as a major-general on the staff in operations at Suakin, 1885.

GREEN, H. W.—Educated at Marlborough College; junior "Brown" prizeman, 1867, and subsequently at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained an open scholarship in classics; writer Ceylon civil service, Jan., 1870; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, March, 1871; police magistrate, Panwilla, Dec., 1871; to continue to act at Batticaloa; acting assistant government agent, Kurunégala, July, 1873; extra assistant to the Government agent, Galle, 1 Jan., 1874; police magistrate, Panadur, 1 Jan., 1874; office assistant at Kandy to the Government agent for the Central Province, 1 March, 1875; assistant Government agent, Negombo, 2 Nov., 1876; director of department of public instruction, 1 May, 1883.

GREENE, WILLIAM.—Educated at St. Edmund's R. C. College, Hertfordshire; chief clerk, procurer-general's office, Mauritius, 1863; government translator of laws, 1879; joint author of a work, "Labor

Laws of Mauritius; "crown solicitor, 1872; in 1873 member of a commission of inquiry into the prison system of the island; in 1877-78, twice acting district magistrate of Grand Port; in 1878 was member of a commission to frame rules of practice and procedure for stipendiary courts, and in 1879 member of a commission to frame general regulations to carry out the new laws on masters and servants; author of several editions of a digest, "Index to the Laws of Mauritius;" acting registrar, supreme court, April, 1883; acting protector of immigrants, May, 1883; acting colonial postmaster, Aug., 1884; author of a work on criminal jurisprudence, 1884; member of the council of education.

GREGORY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, C.M.G. (1875).—Surveyor-General of Queensland, retired 1 Sep., 1879; trustee of the Queensland museum, 1876.

GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, C.E., K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G., 1876).—Past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and consulting engineer for various works in the colonies.

GREGORY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G., (1875).—Was member of Parliament for Galway county, Ireland; governor of Ceylon, 1871 to 1877; and was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland, in the same year; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the East.

GRESHAM, JOHN FOSTER.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1849; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852; special pleader, northern circuit; attended Hull, west riding, Manchester, Middlesex, and central criminal court sessions; chief justice of Grenada, 1863.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B. (Civil.) 1848.—Ensign in the 83rd regiment, 1829; lieutenant, 1833; and captain, 1839; left England in 1837 to explore the north-west part of Australia, the account of which will be found in a work published by him, entitled *Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia*, during 1837-8-9; was for some time resident magistrate at Albany, West Australia; governor of South Australia, Dec. 1840; of New Zealand, 1846; of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854; re-appointed governor of New Zealand, June, 1861; is author of 'Polynesian Mythology.' Relieved of the government of New Zealand, end of 1867. Retired on a governor's pension in 1872; superintendent of the Province of Auckland, 1875; premier of New Zealand, 1877 to 1879.

GREY, 3rd EARL (Creat. 1806), VISCT. HOWICK, 1801; BARON GREY, 1806 (Utd. Kgdin.); BART., 1746 (Gt. Brit.); Privy Councillor, 1835, K.G. G.C.M.G., 1869.—**HENRY GEORGE GREY.**—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1823); was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1830 to 1833; under secretary for the home department from Jan. till July, 1834; secretary at war from April, 1835, to Sept. 1839; secretary of state for the colonies from July, 1846, to Feb. 1852; lord-lieut. of Northumberland, 1847; was M.P. for Winchelsea from 1826 to 1830, for Higham Ferrars in 1831, for North Northumberland from 1831 to 1851, and for Sunderland from Sept. 1841, till July, 1845.

GREY, MAJOR W. R.—Ensign in the 30th regt., 1843, served in England and Ireland; promoted in 1847 to a lieutenancy in the Ceylon rifle regiment, served in Ceylon from 1847 to 1850, and again in 1854; during the Ceylon rebellion of 1848 commanded the outpost of Ambepusse; served in Hong Kong from 1850 to 1854; acted for a considerable

time as paymaster, quartermaster, and adjutant of the detachment of his regiment at that station; promoted to an unattached company in 1856; accepted a troop in the military train on the formation, of that corps in 1857; in 1859 went with his battalion to China; in 1860 was sent to Japan with his troop for horses; on his return, before the taking of the Taku forts, appointed captain-commandant of the mounted transport of the army (which was then declared to be in a state of collapse); at the end of the first march towards Peking, on arrival at Trien Tein, received the thanks of general (now) Lord Napier of Magdala; mentioned in despatches; promoted to rank of major in the army (medal and clasp); on the breaking up of the field force, remained with the army of occupation in command of the 1st battalion military train, with which he returned to England in 1862, again mentioned in despatches; in 1863 proceeded with the 4th battalion of the military train to New Zealand; in 1865 appointed to the staff of the governor of that colony up to the end of 1867, performed the duties of aide-de-camp and military secretary, and for six months the additional duties of private secretary, specially mentioned and recommended for promotion (medal); promoted to an unattached majority when the military train was broken up; retired from the service; 1875, superintendent of prisons, Straits Settlements.

GREY-WILSON, WM.—Appointed private secretary to Sir William Grey, governor of Jamaica, 1874; to lieutenant-governor Edwd. E. Rushworth, March, 1877; to administrator, Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., August, 1877; to lieutenant-governor, F. P. Barlee, British Honduras, Sept., 1877; and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, June, 1878; acting magistrate, Orange Walk, in charge of frontier scouts, Dec., 1879, to April, 1880, and June, 1880, to March, 1881; assistant Colonial secretary and treasurer Sierra Leone, 1883; 4th assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast and Colony, 1884; retired, 1886.

GRIEVE, R., M.D.—Medical superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Berbsche, 24th September, 1875.

GRIFFIN, MARTIN J.—Parliamentary librarian of Parliament, Canada, 6 Aug., 1885.

GRIFFIN, WM. HY.—Secretary to the general post-office, Canada, on the transfer of the department to the colonial authorities in 1851; deputy postmaster general of Canada, June, 1857; deputy postmaster-general of the dominion, 30th May, 1868; negotiated the postal connection with the United States, 1875.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES DUNCAN, C.M.G. (1877).—Was lieutenant in the Uitenhage Hottentot levy during the Kafir war of 1846-47; lieutenant in Kafir police from 1st January, 1848, to 31st December, 1850; captain commanding the Albany Hottentot levy during the Kafir war of 1851-52 (medal); was several times mentioned in general orders; appointed in November, 1852, commandant of the second division of the armed mounted police force; in 1855 served under Sir Walter Currie as second in command during the operations in 1857-58 against the Tembu chief Fadana, and the Galka chief Krel; captured the chief Fadana, near the sources of the Bashee river; for these services was appointed in June, 1858, civil commissioner and resident magistrate for the district of Albert; promoted in June, 1859, to Queen's-town as civil commissioner and resident magistrate; promoted in November, 1868, to Graham's-town as civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Albany; in July, 1869, to King William's-town as civil commissioner and resident magistrate of that important

division; in July, 1871, appointed governor's agent and chief magistrate for the territory of British Basutoland; in September, 1877, commandant of the frontier armed mounted police force upon the outbreak of the Galeka tribe under the chief Krel; appointed on the 2nd and 3rd October, 1877, to rank in the Transkei command as a colonel in H.M.'s army; and all troops, imperial as well as colonial, on the eastern side of the Kei river, placed under his command; on the 16th January, 1878, appointed commandant-general of colonial forces, and served from that date in command of the colonial forces in the colony until the end of the Galeka war and the Galeka rebellion; in July, 1878, received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services; on the 26th August, 1878, re-appointed, as governor's agent in, and chief magistrate for, British Basutoland; colonel-commandant of colonial forces in and upon the borders of Basutoland; retired on pension, 1882.

GRIFFITH, FRANCIS BELL.—Inspector of inland revenue officers, Barbados, 23rd March, 1874; J.P.; acted as auditor-general, in 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878; treasurer and collector of customs, St. Vincent, 8 October, 1879.

GRIFFITH, H. M. BRANDFORD.—Was a student at Harrison's College, Barbados; appointed confidential clerk to administrator of Lagos, Oct., 1880, private secretary to lieutenant-governor, Dec., 1880, to 4th March, 1881; clerk of legislative council, Dec., 1880, to May, 1881; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, Oct. to 24th Dec., 1882; private secretary to Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., governor of the Gold Coast from Dec., 1882, to March, 1883, when he was appointed first clerk and warehouse keeper in the customs at Lagos; acted as clerk in audit office, Accra, in 1884.

GRIFFITH, JOHN.—Entered audit department, Barbados, Dec. 1, 1876, as third clerk; second clerk, July 1, 1877; acting chief clerk from Oct., 1879, to Jan., 1880; appointed revenue officer, St. Patrick's, Grenada, Jan. 1, 1881; acting revenue officer, Carriacou, Jan. to March, 1881; chief revenue officer and warehouse keeper, Grenada, July, 1881; acting auditor of public accounts from Oct. 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, also on three other occasions; treasury accountant from Oct. 1, 1883, to July 19, 1885; colonial postmaster, July 20, 1885.

GRIFFITH, T. RISLEY.—Entered the Colonial Bank service in 1869, and served in London, Barbados, and St. Vincent; auditor of public accounts, Grenada, 1st November, 1872, to 28th February, 1878; private secretary to Sir S. Freeing, K.C.M.G., during his administration of the government of the Windward Islands in 1875; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, Grenada, April, 1876, to May, 1877; treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, 1st March, 1878; colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 21st June, 1879; member of the executive and legislative councils.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, C.M.G. (1879).—Auditor-general, Barbados, 31st March, 1863; acting colonial secretary, 1st May to 31st October, 1874; 21st March to 31st May, 1876; and again in 1877; J.P., 1874; member of the legislative council, 2nd June, 1876; as acting colonial secretary was *ex-officio* a member of the executive council and chairman of the consolidated, contagious diseases, and education boards; was a member of the legislative assembly, 1861 to 1874; appointed lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and to administer the government of Lagos, Nov. 1879; on several occasions administered the government in chief, Governor, Gold Coast Colony, Oct., 1885.

GRIFFITH, WM. BRANDFORD JUNIOR, B.A. (Lond.), 1880.—Educated at Jersey and Harrison college, Barbados; Gilchrist scholar, 1877; called to the bar Middle Temple, June, 1881, practised at Lagos and Cape Coast; acting Queen's advocate Gold Coast Colony, 3 April to 17 Oct., 1881; district commissioner, 1885.

GRIFFITHS, M. J.—Surveyor-general British Honduras, 10th November, 1872.

GRISSELL, M. P.—Assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1883.

GROSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN.—Acting district magistrates' clerk, British Guiana, 1882; continued 4 April, 1884.

GUIANA, 1st BISHOP of (founded 1842).—Right Rev. Wm. PIERCY AUSTIN, D.D.—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1829, M.A. 1835, and was created D.D. 1842; was previously archdeacon of British Guiana, and of the erection of this bishopric under letters patent, in 1842, was consecrated the 1st Bishop of Guiana.

GUIBERT, J.—Crown attorney and Queen's proctor, Mauritius, 1 July, 1883.

GUPPY, R. J. LECHMERE, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.M.Z.S.—Inspector of schools and superintendent of education, Trinidad, 1st July, 1868; appointed clerk in colonial secretary's department, 25th July, 1869; clerk of the council and confidential clerk, 24th March, 1861; secretary to the prison discipline commission in 1865; secretary and superintendent inspector to the board of health, 31st August, 1866, to 31st May, 1867.

GURDON, SIR W. BRAMPTON, C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882).—Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. (1863); appointed a clerk in the treasury, 1863; and received the K.C.M.G. for services on special missions in 1879 and 1881 to South Africa for the settlement of financial questions, resigned 1885.

HACKETT, F. M. F.—Assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 15th August, 1878; inspector, 1884.

HADEN, FRANCIS SEYMOUR, B.A.—Educated at Westminster school, and at Christ Church, Oxford; private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., lieutenant-governor of Natal, 17th March, 1877; acting chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 17th March, 1880; assistant colonial secretary, 1st Jan., 1881.

HAGARTY, HON. J. H., D.C.L.—Judge of the court of common pleas, Ontario, Feb. 5, 1856; puisne judge of the court of Queen's bench, March 19, 1862; chief justice of the court of common pleas, same province, July, 1873; chief justice Queen's bench, Nov., 1878; chief justice of Ontario, 6 May, 1884.

HAGENIUS, J.—Excise surveyor, Natal, 14th August, 1874.

HALE, WILLIAM PHILIP.—Appointed fifth clerk, audit office, 9th September, 1872; acting fourth clerk from 15th April, 1875, to 31st Dec., 1877; fifth clerk magistrates' office, Singapore, 1st January, 1878; seventh clerk colonial secretary's office, 20th May, 1878; fourth clerk, 10 June, 1880; third clerk, audit office, 17 Jan., 1881; second clerk, 1st Dec., 1882; second clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st May, 1884.

HALES, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed a clerk, after competitive examination, in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Sept. 1858; junior class, 1862; assistant clerk, 21st Jan. 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; principal clerk, 2nd April, 1879.

HALKETT, CAPTAIN FRED., CRAIGIE.—1872, passed 14th of successful competitors for Royal

Indian Engineering College; 1872, lieutenant 1st Royal Lanark Militia; 1873, first lieutenant 1st Rifle Militia; 1875, passed alone out of detachment, school of instruction, Woolwich; 1875, November, captain 1st Rifle Militia; 1876, August, artillery instructor; 1876, September, artillery inspector, Gold Coast, Housa Force; December, 1876, to May, 1877, acted as adjutant and inspector-general; 1877, March, on diplomatic mission to kings of Denker and Wassaw, West Africa; 1877, April, commissioner, commandant, and treasurer of Dixcove district; 1877, October, on special duty to Prahsu; 1878, January 4th to April 1st, on special duty to Ashanti frontier, inspecting roads and fortifications; 1878, April 19th, commissioner, commandant, and treasurer of Secondree district; 1879, April 19th, stipendiary magistrate, Fiji; 1879, Jan., appointed a commissioner of supreme court; inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1885.

HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1882).—Late Premier, New Zealand.

HALL, W. W. PARSONS.—Educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Kent; appointed assistant irrigation officer, public works department, Ceylon, 24th Mar., 1878; acting superintending officer, public works department, Putnam Aug., 1879; assistant irrigation officer, Kurumgalle, Jan., 1880; irrigation officer, Kurumgalle, April, 1880; assistant engineer, Colombo harbour works, Feb., 1881; assistant engineer, Ceylon government railway extension, Dimbula, Mar., 1882; district engineer, public works department, Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements, 17th Mar., 1883, assistant treasurer, Taiping, Perak, 29th Mar., 1884.

HALLORAN, A. E.—Sheriff, Queensland, 24 Feb., 1864.

HALLORAN, HENRY, C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly principal under secretary for New South Wales. Retired on pension.

HAMILTON, A. S.—Entered the Royal Navy in June, 1862; lieutenant, Sept., 1872; served on the Mediterranean, China, and East Coast of Africa stations; retired in Feb., 1876; appointed treasurer and harbour master of Labuan, 7th Aug., 1877.

HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON.—Entered the service, 1865; 2nd clerk receiver-general's office, British Guiana, 1 July, 1873; acted as chief clerk in secretary's office, March to July, 1877; appointed colonial book keeper, 1 Sept., 1879; acting receiver-general of British Guiana, 1 Oct., 1881; and acting auditor-general, 9 Aug., 1883.

HAMILTON, KER BAILLIE, C.B.—Educated for the army at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; entered the Indian military service in 1822; appointed a writer in the civil service of the Mauritius in 1826, and assistant private secretary to governor Sir Lowry Cole; clerk of the council, at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1829; afterwards acted there as colonial secretary; appointed lieutenant-governor of Grenada, in 1846; administrator of the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands in 1851; governor of Newfoundland, in 1852; governor-in-chief of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, in 1855, to Jan. 1863; retired on pension, 1867.

HAMILTON, W. A.—First class collector of taxes, Jamaica, 1 Oct., 1875.

HAMILTON, W. A. B.—Educated at Harrow, appointed a junior clerk in the Colonial Office, May, 1864, after competitive examination. Sent on secret service to North America in 1867; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1st class clerk, July, 1879; and

private secretary to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, (now Lord Brabourne), M.P., 9th Oct. 1872; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 18th Nov. 1872; private secretary to Mr. James Lowther, M.P., under secretary of state for the colonies, 25th Feb., 1874, to 14th Feb., 1878; private secretary to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., chief secretary for Ireland, 15th Feb., 1878; appointed captain in the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, 5th June, 1878; major, 18th June, 1883; author of "Mr. Montenello," a romance of the civil service.

HAMLEY, WYMOND.—Collector of customs for the colony of British Columbia, Sept. 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative council; collector of customs of Victoria (B. C.).

HAMMOND, E. J.—Government medical officer, Savanna Grande District, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1876.

HAMMOND, H. T.—Chief inspector of distilleries, breweries, and excise, Victoria, 1 July, 1881.

HAMPSHIRE, FREDERICK K., M.B., M.R.C.S.—Resident surgeon at Malacca, with medical charge of native troops in garrison there, 1868. Was transferred to Singapore in May, 1872. Is in charge of general hospital, in medical charge of civil and criminal gaols. Police surgeon and deputy superintendent of vaccination. Is also government analyst for the Straits Settlements.

HANSARD, LIEUT. A.—Officer commanding pioneer force, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; superintendent of police, May, 1873.

HANSON, A. B.—Educated at the C. M. S. Grammar School, Sierra Leone, and Ipswich, Suffolk; tide waiter, H.M.'s Customs, 1st July, 1862; acting 2nd and 1st landing waiter up to the 14th October, 1863; landing and tide surveyor, 15th October, 1863; acted as sub-collector in Sherbro, 1869; acted for the harbour master of Freetown in 1865; deputy harbour master, superintendent of quarantine, and superintendent of light houses, Sierra Leone, on the 4th April, 1876.

HARDING, G. R.—First puisne judge, Queensland, 14th July, 1879.

HARDING, W. A.—Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the post office, 20th Mar., 1883; transferred to the colonial office, 15th Jan., 1884.

HARDY, HON. A. S.—Secretary and registrar, province of Ontario, Canada, 1877.

HARE, FREDERICK ARTHUR.—Educated at St. Columba's College, for Wicklow, Ireland; clerk to the bench of magistrates, Vasse, Western Australia, 1880; clerk and assistant private secretary to Governor Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., during various periods from 1880 to 1882; appointed inspector of police for the Southern Districts of the colony, 1882; private secretary and aide-de-camp to Governor Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.

HARE, REGINALD CHARLES.—Appointed to treasury department, Western Australia, April, 1881.

HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAM, C.B. (1867), K.C.M.G. (1883) C.M.G. (1874).—Administrator of Honduras from 21st June, 1871, to 9th June, 1872; administrator of the Gold Coast, September, 1872, until 1874; and acted as administrator-in-chief of the West African Settlements for six months during the Ashantee invasion in 1873; lieutenant-governor, Tobago, September, 1875; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1877; served under Major Couran against the hostile Indians of Yucatan in April and May, 1861; commanded the western division of the

troops and native allies on the Gold Coast against the Ashantes in 1868; also defended Lower Combo, Gambia, in February, 1864, in conjunction with Commodore Wilmot, against the hostile natives of Googonri; in June, 1864, he successfully commanded an expedition 160 miles up the river Gambia, and received the thanks of the Colonial Government and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He served as brigadier-general in command of the expedition against the Indians of Yucatan in February and March, 1867; bombarded and destroyed four Indian towns, including the fortress of San Pedro, and recovered the northern and western districts of British Honduras, which had been temporarily overrun. For this service received C.B.; appointed lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, 1883; retired, 1884.

HARMER, HERBERT J.—Harbour master, Malacca, 21st April, 1884.

HARPER, JULIAN F.—Educated at Oriel College, Oxford; graduated 1875; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, April, 1877; clerk, governor's office, Western Australia, May, 1881; acting registrar of land titles and deeds, Oct. 1882; acting master in bankruptcy, taxing-master, and master supreme court, Feb., 1883; acting government resident, and chairman quarter sessions for the Northern District, May, 1883; justice of the peace for the colony.

HARRAGIN, JOHN ARTHUR.—Entered the civil service of Trinidad in 1861, as supernumerary in the colonial secretary's office; in 1862, assistant clerk of the peace for Port of Spain; in 1864, to act as sixth clerk in the receiver general's office; in the same year, clerk to the inspector commandant of police; end of 1865, chief clerk of the colonial hospital; in 1867, landing waiter, customs department; in 1871, inspector of police, northern division; in 1873, acting inspector of police, southern division; in the same year, warder, &c., of the Couva Ward Union, and took over the duties on the 1st September, 1874; acting inspector of immigrants in 1875; and a justice of the peace for the district; commissioner Southern Province, 1 Oct., 1878.

HARRIMAN, B. C.—Secretary to the Law Department, Victoria, 5 Aug., 1872.

HARRIS, CHARLES ALEXANDER, B.A.—Scholar, prizeman, and Porteus medallist of Christ's College, Cambridge; Tancred student in common law at Lincoln's-inn, 1877; 12th in the classical tripos, 1878; appointed a second class clerk in the Colonial Office after open competition, 1st July, 1879; secretary to the West Indies Finance Commission, Dec., 1882.

HARRIS, JOHN.—Entered the English inland revenue service as 2nd class assistant of excise in April, 1862; 1st class assistant in 1864; 2nd clerk, Sheffield collection, in 1866; appointed chief clerk in the treasury, Jamaica, in Dec., 1870; acted as treasurer of the colony from Dec., 1873, till Dec., 1874; acting commissioner of stamps, July, 1877.

HART, ANTHONY DE LLANO.—Storekeeper, Trinidad, October 4th, 1866; office of the court of intendant, 1868; office of stipendiary magistrate, Port of Spain, 1868; marshal's office, June, 1869; clerk at Government House, 21st Sept., 1869; promoted to the customs department in 1871; landing waiter, 1872, and inspector of Venezuelan vessels in addition to other duties, 1876.

HART, JOHN.—Employed in Jamaica as superintendent Kings House, Gardens, and Grounds during their formation, from Nov., 1875, to Oct., 1881; promoted superintendent government Cinchona Plantations, Oct., 1881.

HART, LOVELACE FRED. EDWARD RALPH.—Obtained a first-class certificate at I. C. College in Dec., 1875; articled law student, 3rd Jan., 1876; acting clerk of the peace the same year; on the re-modelling of the customs of Trinidad, was gazetted 31st January, 1877, as a permanent clerk in that department; promoted, 18th Sep., 1878, to the treasury, and on the 21st of the same month was transferred to the audit office.

HARTLEY, E. B.—Surgeon-Major, Cap. Mounted Riflemen; created D.C. for gallantry in the operations against the stronghold of the Basuto chief Morosi.

HARTLEY, J. A., B.A., B.Sc.—Inspector of schools, South Australia, 11th December, 1879.

HARTWELL, CAPTAIN (Retired) E. H. B., R.N.—Entered the royal navy, July, 1851; served in Black Sea and Baltic during Crimean War; subsequently on the Pacific, Mediterranean, and East Indian stations; promoted to lieutenant, 1859; commander, 1868; retired, 1873, being then in command of a coast guard in Ireland; appointed inspector-general of police, Jamaica, Aug. 1878.

HARWOOD, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1871; private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1873; police magistrate, St. Vincent, 1877; police magistrate, Grenada, 1879; acting attorney general, May, 1880, to Jan., 1881; acting colonial secretary in Jan., 1881; registrar, supreme court, Penang, Aug., 1881; acting attorney general, Straits Settlements, April, 1882, to Sept., 1883.

HATHORN, JOHN WALTON.—2nd clerk in the colonial engineers' office, Natal, March, 1861; 3rd clerk in the audit office, May, 1864; 1st clerk in the general post office, Sep., 1865; 1st clerk in the treasury, June, 1874; 1st clerk and clerk of the court to the resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg; and sub-distributor of stamps, Pietermaritzburg, March, 1876; acted as controller of arms and ammunition for eight months, from August, 1877; has acted frequently as resident magistrate and administrator of native law, both of the city of Pietermaritzburg and of Umgeni Division of Pietermaritzburg County, and as post-master-general, and clerk of the peace; resident magistrate, Ixopo division, 1881; justice of peace for the colony, June, 1881.

HAUGHTON, HANCOCK THOMAS.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 23rd Nov., 1881.

HAUGHTON, S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, first honours in classics in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1868, and in Hilary Term, 1869; writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1870; acting police magistrate, Panadura, June, 1872; police magistrate, Haldunmulla, and acting assistant government agent, Kandy, Sept., 1872; assistant government agent, Anuradhapura, Sept., 1873, to continue to act at Kandy; acting fiscal, central province, 1875; assistant agent, Batticaloa, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; acting assistant agent, Negombo, 1876; assistant agent, Mullaitwa, 1877; ditto Mannar (acting), 1879; ditto Negombo, 1883.

HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR ELIHANK, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Entered the army, 32nd Light Infantry, Jan., 1862; captain, 1873; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the officer administering the government of Mauritius from July, 1873, to Jan., 1874; acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles Islands, from April, 1874, until Feb., 1875; member of the executive and legislative councils of Fiji, May, 1875; appointed (provisionally) colonial secretary and receiver-general, Fiji, 1st September, 1875; president of Nevis, 1877; administered the Government

of St. Lucia from June, 1878, to Aug., 1879; chief civil commissioner, Seychelles, October, 1879; governor, West Africa Settlements, 1881; April, 1881, sent on a mission to Paris in conjunction with Mr. Hemming, of the Colonial Office, to assist in negotiating the settlement of certain questions at issue between Great Britain and France, with regard to territory on the West Coast of Africa; appointed Her Majesty's consul for Liberia, Dec., 1881; sent on a mission to Liberia to negotiate the settlement of a contentious boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and to inquire into the claims of British subjects against the Liberian Government, March, 1882; governor of Trinidad, Dec., 1884; governor of Natal, 1885.

HAWKER ERLE, C. S.—Supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, 1884.

HAWKER, GEORGE C., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Speaker of the house of assembly, South Australia, 1860; re-elected, ditto, 1863; treasurer, 1875; chief secretary, 1876; commissioner of public works, 26 October, 1877, to 24 June, 1881.

HAWKINS, A. CESAR.—Ensign in the 1st royals, Feb., 1836, and retired after 12 years' service; resident magistrate of the Weenen, Natal, Sept., 1852, and removed to resident magistracy of the Upper Umcomanzi division of that colony, Feb., 1855; was a major in the Natal caribineers.

HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—A member of house of assembly, South Australia; elected speaker of house of assembly, 1860; re-elected ditto, 1863; treasurer, 23rd May, 1875 to 3rd June, 1875; chief secretary, 25th March, 1876, to 6th June, 1876; commissioner of public works during periods 26th October, 1877, to 24th June, 1881.

HAWTAYNE, GEORGE HAMMOND.—Was private secretary to Mr. Eyre, when lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, in 1854; police and stipendiary magistrate of the Leeward District of that colony, March, 1857; for several years a member of assembly; commanded, from 1863 to 1869, the Queen's volunteer corps which was raised by him; private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, from July, 1869, to December, 1871; police magistrate, Kingstown District, 1st Jan., 1872; acted as colonial secretary of St. Vincent, in 1871 and in 1874; stipendiary justice of the peace, British Guiana, May, 1877; is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London; acting administrator-general of British Guiana, January, 1881; confirmed, Nov., 1883.

HAY, C. S.—Deputy Queen's advocate, Eastern Province, Ceylon, 1868; ditto, Northern Circuit, 1878; crown council, 1st January, 1884.

HAY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1878).—Secretary for lands and works, New South Wales, 1866-7; speaker of legislative assembly, 1862-5; President of the legislative council, 8th July, 1873.

HAY, CAPTAIN J. S.—Joined 89th Princess Victoria's regiment in 1858, served with that regiment in India during the latter part of the Mutiny; served as adjutant for some time, and afterwards as instructor of musketry; was acting adjutant to the provisional dépôt battalion at Dum Dum in 1859; appointed adjutant to the Glasgow Highland Volunteers in 1868 at their formation; assistant inspector Gold Coast armed native police, 1875; district commissioner of Accra, Oct., 1875, inspector-general, Gold Coast constabulary, April, 1877; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1878; had charge of several special missions to the tribes in the interior; acting colonial

secretary from 10th Oct., 1878, to 14th Jan., 1880, and again, 9th Aug., 1880; inspector general of police, Mauritius; administrator of the Gambia, 1885.

HAY, LORAINÉ G.—Educated at Cheltenham College and Sandhurst; entered the army as ensign, H.M.'s 105th regiment, June, 1865; served with that regiment in India; Lieutenant, 1868; retired from the army in 1873; appointed an assistant inspector Gold Coast Constabulary, July, 1876; adjutant and instructor of musketry, April, 1877; acted on several occasions as inspector-general of that force, and as sheriff of the Gold Coast Colony; acted for a short time as colonial secretary and auditor of Lagos; appointed treasurer of Tobago, Oct., 1879; is a member of the executive and legislative councils of that island, and comptroller of customs and navigation laws, and shipping master; represented Tobago at the Telegraphic Conference held at Barbados, May, 1882; administered the government of the island temporarily in 1885.

HAYNES, H. H.—Inspector of police, Barbados, Aug., 1882.

HAYNES, ROBERT.—Registrar in chancery, clerk of the crown; prothonotary and clerk of common pleas, Barbados, Dec., 1864.

HAYNES, W. LINDSAY H.—Clerk to chief justice, Barbados, 1874-1878; clerk to commissioners appointed to investigate offences against rioters, 1876; inland revenue officer, district "B," 1878; acting senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1882-83; acting-coroner of district "B," 1882-83; acting prothonotary of the court of common pleas, registrar in chancery, and clerk of the crown and peace, May, 1883, to April, 1884; acting provost marshal, March, 1884, to October, 1884; acting coroner, district "B," 1884-85; acting coroner, district "A," June, 1885.

HAYTER, HENRY HEYLYN, C.M.G. (1882).—Government statistic of Victoria; was educated at the Charterhouse; entered the service of the government of Victoria in the census office, May, 1857; promoted to the registrar-general's office, Sept., 1859; placed at the head of the statistic branch of that department, Jan., 1862; was secretary to the Victorian civil service commission from 1870, until it closed its labours in 1872; during the same period, devised, superintended, and conducted to a successful issue, all operations in connection with the Victorian census of 1871; in 1872, during a short holiday spent in New Zealand, investigated, at the request of the government, the working of the registrar-general's department of that colony, and made suggestions for its improvement, for the better compilation of the statistics, and for the taking and compilation of the census, the whole of which were adopted; in May, 1874, the statistic branch of the registrar-general's office in Victoria having been erected into a separate department, was placed at its head, with the title of government statistic; immediately afterwards originated the "Victorian Year Book," which he still edits; was deputed by the government of Victoria to represent that colony at a statistical conference of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania, 1875; edited and wrote the greater part of a "Précis of Information on the Colony of Victoria, and its capabilities for Defence," for the Intelligence Department of the War Office, 1877; visited England as secretary to a deputation from the Victorian to the Imperial government, 1879; whilst in London on that occasion was twice submitted to a lengthened examination by the official statistics committee on the subject of the statistical system he had originated in Victoria; made pre-

parations for, took the management of, and carried out all the operations connected with the census of Victoria, 1881; was a juror at the Melbourne inter-colonial exhibition, 1875, and the Melbourne inter-national exhibition, 1881; received a silver medal from both these exhibitions for contributing a statistical sketch of the colony for the exhibition catalogue and official record of each; was a member of the social science congress held in Melbourne, 1880-81; is author of "Notes of a Tour in New Zealand," "Notes on the Colony of Victoria," of a short history and a short geography of Victoria for use in Victorian state schools; of a "Nosological Index," used throughout the Australasian colonies for classifying the causes of death; of a "Handbook to the Colony of Victoria," which has been largely distributed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere by the Victorian Government; of many papers read before scientific societies in various parts of the world; and of a great number of statistical reports and other official documents; was awarded a gold medal from the international exhibition of Amsterdam, 1883, and a silver medal from the international exhibition at Calcutta, 1884, for his statistical publications; is an officier de l'instruction publique of France; a cavaliere dell'ordine della Corona of Italy; an honorary member of the statistical societies of London, Manchester, Paris, and Tokio; of the statistical and social inquiry society of Ireland; of the commercial-geographical society of Berlin; of the geographical society of Bremen; of the royal societies of South Australia and Tasmania; and is a fellow and the honorary corresponding secretary for Victoria of the royal colonial institute, &c.

HEAGAN, ROBERT S.—Inspector of weights and measures, Antigua, 1858; clerk to road commissioners, and secretary of the board of health, 1861; excise officer, 1864; clerk of vestries, 1871; clerk of parochial boards, 1874; is an elected member of the legislative council.

HEATH, COMMANDER G. P., R.N.—Postmaster, Queensland, 13th Jan., 1862.

HECTOR, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1875)—Director of geological surveys and curator of the colonial museum, New Zealand.

HEIDENSTAM, DR. F. C., C.M.G. (1884)—Chief medical officer, Cyprus, 1882.

HEFFERNAN, E. O'B.—Assistant to native commissioner, Colo, Fiji, Jan., 1878; acting stipendiary magistrate, Colo, June, 1878; investigator of native titles, land claims commission, Nov., 1879.

HELMICH, A.—Postmaster-general, Western Australia; appointed 1847; was clerk to the auditor-general of the colony from 1843 to 1847.

HELY-HUTCHINSON, THE HONOURABLE WALTER FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1883)—Is a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple. Accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson to Fiji as special attaché on the occasion of the cession of the islands to Great Britain in Sept.-Oct., 1874; private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, 10th Oct., 1874, for Fiji affairs; private secretary for New South Wales affairs, Jan., 1875; colonial secretary of Barbados, Nov., 1877; chief secretary to the government of Malta, 1883; and lieutenant-governor and chief secretary to the government, 1881.

HEMMING, A.W.L., C.M.G. (1885).—Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1860; promoted Oct. 1864, 1st junior class; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers (now Lord Blachford), 20th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; private

secretary to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk November, 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; sent on a special mission to Paris, April, 1879; principal clerk, 1st July, 1879; again proceeded on special service to Paris, May, 1881; British delegate to the West African conference at Berlin, 1884.

HEMMING, JOHN.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Albert division, Cape Colony, appointed 30th May, 1868; was clerk to C. C. and R. M., Queenstown, from 1860 to 1868; ditto at Bathurst, 1858 to 1860; ditto at Oudtshoorn, 1858; clerk to R. M. Oudtshoorn, 1857; C. C. and R. M., King William's Town, 1873; C. C. and registrar of deeds, Kimberley, till 1883; now C.C. and R.M. and registrar of deeds, King William's Town.

HENDERSON, J. T.—Shorthand reporter of debates, legislative council, Natal, 1883.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1879), of Natal.—Was commissioner to inquire into the finances of the Transvaal.

HENDRICK, THOMAS.—Appointed clerk, Kingston circuit court, 8th June, 1871; notary public for Kingston, 7th Dec., 1872; registrar in chancery, and clerk of the patents, and clerk of the supreme court and crown, 20th Dec., 1875. The last named office is now under the Judicature Law, 1879. "Registrar of the supreme court;" is an attorney-at-law, and solicitor of the supreme court, and surrogate of the vice-admiralty court.

HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G. (1880). (C.M.G. 1872).—Sat in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865, as M.P. for the King's County; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple; is a county magistrate for Ireland; governor of Labuan, April, 1867; of the West Africa Settlements, Jan., 1872; of the Bahamas, May, 1873; of the Windward Islands, 1875; of Hong Kong, 1877; of Mauritius, 1882; is a Knight of Malta.

HENRY, R.—Superintendent of telegraphs, Tasmania, 1 July, 1878.

HENRY, W. A.—Called to the bar, Nova Scotia, 1841; Q.C. 1849; member of executive council, 1845, subsequently solicitor-general, attorney-general, and financial secretary; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion of Canada, 8th October, 1875.

HENSLEY, J.—Vice-chancellor and assistant judge of the supreme court, Prince Edward Island, 1869.

HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH.—Educated at University College, London; graduated as B.A. at the University of London, 1853; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1858; joined the midland circuit, 1860; counsel for the treasury at Leicester assizes, 1865; revising barrister, 1876; leader of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire sessions, 1877; attorney-general of Western Australia, 1883; member of the executive councils of that colony; author of a hand-book of the English Constitution.

HEPBURN, ST. JOHN G. R.—Sub-inspector of police in the Jamaica constabulary force, 15th July, 1867; third class inspector, 1st Oct., 1870; second class inspector, 1st Oct., 1874; first class inspector 23rd April, 1878.

HERBERT, A. O.—Commissioner of railways, Queensland 28 Oct. 1864.

HERBERT, C. ST. J. S., C.B. (1863).—Some time in command of militia and volunteers in New Zealand.

HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., K.C.B. (1883),

D.C.L. (Oxon).—Educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar in 1849; Hertford Scholar, 1851; Ireland Scholar, 1852; Latin Verse Prize, 1852; Eldon Scholar, 1854; elected Fellow of All Souls, 1854; private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), 1855; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1858; colonial secretary of Queensland, 1859; premier of Queensland and member of legislative assembly from 1860 to 1865; one of the assistant secretaries to the Board of Trade from 1868 to Feb., 1870, when he was appointed assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies; appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies, 21 May, 1871; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Cambridge; appointed secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877.

HEROLD, F. W.—C.C. and resident magistrate, Bredasdorp Division, Cape Colony, 1st Sept., 1878.

HERON, DR. A. WOODBURN.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast, Oct., 1885.

HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS AMBLIUS.—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the civil service of the Straits Settlements, May, 1867; passed in Malay in November, 1868; acting private secretary to governor in March, 1869; chief clerk and interpreter to the Lieut.-governor, Penang, Jan., to April, 1870; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Singapore, Jan., 1871, also clerk in bankruptcy; justice of the peace, and to act temporarily as magistrate concurrently with his permanent appointment, Sept., 1871; appointed acting police magistrate, Malacca, Aug., 1872; re-assumed senior sworn clerkship, March, 1873, which was abolished in 1874; December, 1875, appointed acting 2nd police magistrate, Singapore; January, 1878, acting police magistrate, Province Wellesley; August, 1878, police magistrate, Malacca, but continued to act in the province; October, 1878, resumed acting 2nd magistracy, Singapore; has accompanied various expeditions to the different native states of the peninsula in the capacity of interpreter; J.P. and magistrate for the Straits Settlements; acting resident councillor, Malacca, Feb. to Nov., 1881; resident councillor, Malacca, 19th Aug., 1882.

HETHERSETT, ANDREW LANITONU.—Outdoor officer, Lagos, in May, 1871; harbour master's clerk, 8th May, 1871; served as clerk and interpreter to a mission, under Mr. Goldsworthy, to open up the Ondo Road to the east of Lagos, and to bring home to his kingdom from exile Ode Ondo, the Ondo king, in April, 1872; headman, harbour police, 1873; harbour master's clerk, 1st May, 1875; second clerk and interpreter, administrator's office, 1st Jan., 1876; first clerk and interpreter in the same office, 1st Jan., 1879.

HEWETT, COL. EDWARD OSBORNE, R.E., C.M.G. (1883).—Commandant of the Royal Military College, Canada.

HEWETT, ROBERT D.—Appointed to the municipal department, Penang, as assessor and collector, Province Wellesley, 1874; secretary to H.M.'s resident at Perak, native states, 1879; acted as magistrate and collector at Selama and Krian, 1880; also for a short time in 1881 as police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Larut; and acted as superintendent, Lower Perak, June to Sept., 1881; magistrate and collector, Kinta, Oct., 1881; acting superintendent, Lower Perak, Mar., 1884; J.P. for the Straits Settlements, 1884.

HIGGINS, H.—Assistant inspector Gold Coast Constabulary, 18 Oct., 1881.

HIGGINSON, K.C.B. (Civil; creat. 1857).—SIR JAMES MACAULAY.—Was for some years private secretary to Lord Metcalfe, in Jamaica and Canada; was governor of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, 1846 to 1850, also governor of Mauritius, 1851 to 1857.

HIGGINSON, W.—Assistant Inspector Gold Coast Constabulary, 18 Aug., 1881.

HIGNBOTHAM, G.—Puisne judge, Victoria, 19 July, 1880.

HILL, DAVID YOUNG CAMPBELL.—Entered the service on 1st July, 1874, as sixth clerk in the Treasury, British Guiana; appointed to act as fourth clerk from 1st April, 1875, to 6th Feb., 1876; acted as first clerk from 6th Oct., 1877, to 19th May, 1878; provisionally appointed third clerk in the audit office, 20th May, 1878; acted as colonial book-keeper from 26th Sept., 1880, to 25th March, 1881; appointed second clerk in the Treasury, 29th Sept., 1880; and chief clerk 10th Sept., 1881; reappointed to act as colonial bookkeeper, 11th Aug., 1888.

HILL, E. C. H.—Appointed a cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, March, 1875; acting treasurer, Malacca, March to July, 1876; acting inspector of schools, June to October, 1877; acting collector of land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, October to December, 1877; appointed justice of the peace for the Settlements, and a magistrate for Singapore, 16th Jan., 1879; inspector of schools, 28th Mar., 1883.

HILL, P. H. R.—Appointed 16th Jan., 1867, clerk and book-keeper to the police establishment, British Guiana; senior inspector of police, 1st July, 1868; acting inspector-general of police from 26th July, 1872, to 26th April, 1873; acting stipendiary magistrate, 14th April, 1875, to Nov., 1876, and on other occasions; appointed assistant police magistrate for Georgetown, 3rd August, 1880; acting sheriff of Essequibo and stipendiary magistrate, 8th December, 1880, to 30th November, 1881; acting police magistrate of Georgetown and sheriff of Demerara, 1st December, 1881, to June, 1882.

HILL, COL. SIR STEPHEN JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1860).—Entered the army, Nov. 10, 1825; Lieut. Feb. 13, 1828; captain, April 15, 1842; governor of the settlements on the Gold Coast, April 1, 1851; was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, Feb. 3, 1854; captain-general and governor-in-chief of Sierra Leone, November 6, 1854; and consul-general in the Sherbro country, on the west coast of Africa, November 11, 1854, till Sept., 1862, when he was appointed governor-in-chief of Antigua, and the Leeward Islands, Nov. 1862; became a colonel, April 6, 1857; was acting judge in the mixed commission court at Sierra Leone from Aug. 8, 1858, till Jan. 12, 1859; governor of Newfoundland, 1869; retired on pension, 1876.

HILLMAN, JOS.—Third class clerk in colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1867; transferred to audit office, 1868; to treasury, 1871; clerk and keeper of records in public works department, 1874.

HIME, LT.-COL. A. H. (late R.E.).—Entered the royal engineers in 1861; became captain in 1874; was employed in Bermuda under the colonial government from 1869 to 1871 in the construction of a causeway and iron swing bridge connecting the island of St. George with the main island, for the successful completion of which works received the thanks of the legislature, and also received the acknowledgments of the secretary of state for the colonies; colonial engineer of Natal, May, 1875; member of executive and legislative councils, 1876

HINSON, J. H.—Superintendent lunatic asylum, Bermuda, 1875.

HOBSON, HENRY PEMBERTON.—Clerk of the peace of Victoria county, Trinidad, Nov. 1860; acting clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the income tax office, April, 1865; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, October, 1867; acting stipendiary justice for the western district of the county of St. George, Jan., 1869; stipendiary justice of Oropouche and Moruga wards, June, 1869; has acted on several occasions as stipendiary justice of San Fernando; was for some years warden of Moruga; is a commissioner of affidavits.

HOCKING, HENRY HICKS.—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864 and B.C.L. in 1867; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 1867, and joined the Home circuit; attorney-general for Western Australia, Dec., 1872; acting chief justice, Western Australia, Aug., 1873 to Dec., 1874; and acting chief justice, Gibraltar, July to Nov., 1879; attorney-general, Jamaica, 1880.

HODGES, FREDERICK JAMES.—Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Peddie division, Cape Colony, 1881; was a clerk in the colonial office at the Cape, from August, 1859.

HODGSON, ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1878).—Was executive commissioner for the colony of Queensland at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; deputy-lieutenant for the county of Warwick, 13th March, 1879.

HODGSON, F.—Stipendiary magistrate, Port Louis and Moka, Mauritius, 21 Aug., 1873.

HODGSON, FREDERIC MITCHELL.—Entered the imperial post office (savings bank department) after competitive examination, Feb., 1869; was employed in the secretary's office in connection with the transfer of the telegraphs to the state, and appointed clerk in that office, 1870; appointed, after further examination, to the 3rd class (grade I) of the secretary's office, Aug., 1876; promoted to 2nd class, Aug., 1880; appointed post-master-general and head of the government telegraphs, British Guiana, Jan., 1882; was senior captain of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office); captain, 1872.

HOEY, JOHN CASHIEL, C.M.G. (1881).—Secretary to the London committee of the international exhibition held at Melbourne, 1880; secretary to the Victoria Government Agency in London.

HOFFMEYER, J.—Master of the supreme court and guardian of orphans, Cape Colony, 1876.

HOGGE, EDWARD.—Appointed inspector in the Straits Settlements police force, 1st Sept., 1871; chief inspector and acting assistant superintendent, 1st June, 1880; assistant superintendent, 1st Oct., 1882; acting superintendent, 1st April, 1883; justice of the peace for the Straits Settlements.

HOLDER, CECIL FREDERIC.—Ensign, 62nd foot, May, 1855; lieutenant by purchase, 1855; exchanged to 1st royal dragoons, 1857; captain by purchase, 1859; exchanged to the carabiniers, 1860; transferred to 14th hussars, 1865; served in India and Canada; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; clerk to the executive council; private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1875 to 1880; private secretary to governor of Barbados from August to November, 1880; private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, June, 1885.

HOLLAND, B. H.—Passed civil service examination and appointed clerk to resident magistrate, Bathurst, 16th Aug., 1857; clerk to resident

magistrate, Queenstown, 10th April, 1858, clerk to resident magistrate, Grahamstown, 4th Oct., 1859; chief clerk to Civil Commissioner Swellendam, 17th Aug., 1864; clerk of the peace, Grahamstown, 4th Dec., 1865; master and registrar eastern districts court, 18th April, 1872; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Alexandria, 1st Feb., 1873, and civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Port Beaufort, 1st Dec., 1877.

HOLLAND, RT. HON. SIR HENRY THURSTAN, BART., M.P., K.C.M.G. (1877). (C.M.G. 1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct., 1873. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 16th Nov., 1849, and went the Northern Circuit; legal adviser to the office of secretary of state for the colonies, January, 1867, and assistant under-secretary of state, March, 1870. Resigned, 3rd August, 1874, and elected member for Midhurst, 22nd Sept., 1874; served as a member of the royal commission on the treatment of fugitive slaves, 1876; one of the royal commissioners on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; secretary to the treasury, June, 1885; and vice-president of the council, Sept., 1885; returned to Parliament as member for the Hampstead division of Middlesex, 1885.

HOLLINGS, JAMES SPENCER, A.M.I.C.E.—Surveyor of roads, Montserrat, 1867; provisional member of legislative council, 1867; justice of the peace, 1868; commissioner of census, 1871; engineer of government water works, 1880; visiting justice of common gaol, 1880; member of legislative council, 1880; commissioner of valuation (under the Land Act), 1880; member of the executive council, 1884; is on the commission of inquiry into the working of the Education Acts now being held (1885).

HOLMES, HON. S. H., Q.C.—Provincial secretary and premier of Nova Scotia; retired, 1882, and appointed prothonotary at Halifax.

HOLROYD, A. T.—called to the bar, Lincoln's-inn, 1841; minister for works in Sir J. Martin's ministry, 1863-4; master in equity, New South Wales, 1866.

HOLROYD, E. D.—Puisne judge, Victoria.

HOMAGEE, JAMES FRANCIS.—Joined the judicial establishment of Saint Helena in April, 1859; has been clerk of the peace and registrar of the supreme court since 1867; in 1870 crown prosecutor and registrar of the vice-admiralty court; and in 1875 judge of the summary court and police magistrate; appointed police magistrate and collector of customs, 1883.

HONEY, J. W.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Carnarvon, Cape Colony, 1 Jan., 1882.

HONG-KONG (Victoria), BISHOP OF, The Right Rev. John Shaw Burdon, D.D., 1874.

HONIBALL, OSCAR DUNSCOMBE, M.D., M.Ch., Queen's University, Ireland (Scholar in mathematics and honourman in natural philosophy).—Government medical officer, Antigua, 1868; junior and senior medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, 1869-1870; government medical officer, 1870-1872; medical superintendent, Immigrants' Union Hospital, St. Thomas-in-the-East, Jamaica, 1872; acted as sub-agent of immigration, 1876-1878; district medical officer, immigration department, British Guiana, in 1879; acted as medical superintendent, general leper asylum, Mahaica, 1880-1881; and medical superintendent, public hospital, Bernice, 1881-1883; is a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Great Britain and Ireland; and a J.P. and coroner for British Guiana.

HOPE, J. W.—Surgeon, convict department, Western Australia, July, 1884.

HOOK, CAPTAIN D.B.—Resident magistrate, Ferschel division, Cape Colony, 1879; resident magistrate, Tsolo, East Griqualand, 1884.

HOPKINS, EDWARD FRANCIS.—Educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin; obtained royal scholarship, 1869; first honors in classics; honors in mathematics; graduated B.A. in 1873; writer Ceylon civil service, July 8, 1874; police magistrate, Matara, Feb. 22, 1877; Awisawella, July 1, 1877; Haldumulla, Feb. 9, 1880; acting assistant to the government agent, Galle, Feb. 1, 1883; acting district judge, Kegalla, August 2, 1883.

HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S.—Assistant gardener, Mauritius, 15th Aug., 1861; acting director, March, 1864; sub-director, 1st June, 1866; guardian of woods and forests, 17th May, 1871; director of woods and forests, 1st Jan., 1875; director of gardens and forests, 1st Jan., 1877; was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1874, and a corresponding member of the Royal Botanic Society of London in 1875; author of "A Year in Fiji."

HORSFORD, DAVID B.—Acting clerk in the receiver-general's office, Trinidad, March, 1861, on the permanent staff of that department October, 1861, until May, 1878; acted as clerk of the legislative council and confidential clerk to the colonial secretary, April, 1865, to May, 1866; was secretary and superintending inspector under the general board of health, 30th October, 1865, to 31st August, 1866; chief clerk and accountant, receiver-general's office, February, 1877; acted as superintendent of prisons, May, 1877, to September, 1878; appointed marshal of Trinidad, 1st May, 1878; is a government member of the Committee of management of the Trinidad public library.

HOULTON, SIR EDWARD VICTOR LEWIS, M.A., G.C.M.G. (1868), (K.C.M.G., 1859)—Educated at Oriel and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, of which latter college he was elected fellow; graduated B.A. in 1845, M.A. in 1847; was private secretary to Sir Wm. Molesworth, when president of the board of works in 1853, and when secretary of state for the colonies in 1855; appointed chief secretary to the government of Malta, Sept. 1855; retired 1883.

HOWELL, JOHN SIMPSON.—Was employed in the colonial bank at Barbados; treasurer of that colony, 1860.

HOWLAND, HON. SIR WM. PEARCE, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B.—Minister of finance for the province of Canada, 24th May, 1862, receiver-general, 16th May, 1863; postmaster-general, Nov. 1864; minister of inland revenue, 1st July, 1867; was lieutenant-governor of the province of Ontario, 14th July, 1868, to 5th November, 1873.

HOYLES, SIR H. W. Knt. (creat. 1869).—Attorney-general and premier of Newfoundland 1861; chief justice, 1865; resigned, 1880.

HUBBARD, THOMAS.—First clerk, customs, British Guiana, 1875; entered colonial service, 1861.

HUDDLE, ROBERT.—Commander of the Colonial steamer, Straits Settlements, 1877; acting deputy master attendant, Singapore, May, 1884; is a J.P. for Singapore.

HUDSON, HUGHAM.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Colesberg division, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1871; C.C. and R.M., Graaff Reinet, 15 April, 1874.

HUDSON, JOHN.—Clerk at Cradock, 1855 to 1858; ditto in H.M. customs; Port Elizabeth, 1858 to 1859; ditto at Cradock, and clerk of the peace, 1862 to 1864; C. C. and R. M., Victoria W., 1864

to 1869; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Aliwal (North) division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1869, C.C. and R.M. at Oudtshoorn, 1 Jan., 1882.

HUGHES, B. J.—Entered the royal navy as naval cadet, 6 June, 1859; retired with rank of commander, September, 1872; government land; surveyor, Cape of Good Hope, August, 1878; served on the Gcalekaland land commission from October, 1878, to March, 1879; employed by the colonial government on other land commissions and crown surveys until June, 1884; acting chief of police, St. Vincent, and acting town warden of Kingstown in that island, 11th May; 1885, and protector of immigrants, Grenada, 7th August, 1885.

HUGHES, PERCIVAL H. G.—Third assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1880 to 1882; (acting) collector and treasurer, Gold Coast, 1882; 2nd assistant colonial secretary, 1884.

HUGHES, SIR WALTER WATSON, KNT. BACH. (1880).—Discovered the Walleroo, Moonta, and other copper mines in South Australia; gave 20,000*l.* to the Adelaide University, founding two professorships; contributed to the exploring expedition under Colonel Warburton.

HUGMAN, J. H.—Excise surveyor, Natal, 2nd November, 1870; had been employed in the inland revenue department of the United Kingdom from 1837 to 1857.

HUGO, J. D.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, division of Clanwilliam, Cape of Good Hope, 2 Oct., 1877; transferred to Aliwal North, 1884.

HULL, W. WINSTANLEY.—Clerk in the office of the governor-in-chief Barbados, Nov., 1872; chief clerk, August, 1873; acted as private secretary to Governor Pope Hennessy, from March, 1876, to Nov., 1876; private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Dundas, December, 1876; private secretary to Governor Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., from December, 1876, to May, 1880; private secretary to governor of Trinidad June, 1880; sent on special service to the Gold Coast, June, 1884, as acting assistant colonial secretary; private secretary to Governor Young and Lieut.-governor Griffith, Sept., 1884, to May, 1885; sent on special service to Sierra Leone, Nov., 1885.

HULM, V. B.—Clerk in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Feb. 1844; chief clerk, Feb., 1856.

HUMPHRYS, OCTAVIUS.—Assistant clerk of the house of assembly, Antigua, from 1858 to 1865, when he was appointed clerk; clerk of legislative council, 1867; clerk of commissioners of roads from 1870 to 1872; acting provost-marshal and registrar, July, 1873; confirmed in the office in December of that year; clerk of commissioners of patents, August, 1876; registrar of vice-admiralty court, May, 1877; nominated member of legislative council, June, 1877; acting magistrate for district A, in conjunction with the office of marshal and registrar, from April to June, 1882, and again from July, 1882, to June, 1883.

HUNT, CAPTAIN JOHN CALVIN, J.P.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Aliwal, North division, Cape Colony, January, 1879; entered Austrian army, 1844; received extra certificate from Emperor of Austria, for good service and bravery before the enemy, 1855; joined 1st regiment Light Dragoons, British German Legion, for the Crimean war, at conclusion of which he volunteered for service on board H.M.S. "Vulcan" for the Cape, Nov., 1856, in command of dragoons; on arrival of in British Kaffraria, volunteered for active service, for three years; in 1860 appointed acting deputy-ly

assistant commissary-general, at the port of East London and outstations in British Kaffraria; Sept., 1861, was appointed special magistrate of the Gonulin district; served there till Feb., 1870, when he was appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Fort Peddie district, where he was actively employed in raising, organising, and arming upwards of 2,000 Fingoes and also European volunteers for service in the Gaika and Galeka Kaffir Rebellion, 1877 and 1878.

HUNT, ROBERT.—Deputy master, royal branch mint, Sidney, 1 Jan., 1878.

HUNT, R. F.—Clerk to the colonial secretary of Bermuda, Sept. 10th, 1875.

HUNTER, A.—Public medical officer, British Honduras, 1 Sept., 1871.

HUNTER, DAVID.—General manager, Natal government railways, 27th September, 1879.

HUNTER, HAMILTON.—Educated at Winchester College; appointed magistrate for Taviuni by Sir H. Robinson at time of annexation of Fiji, October, 1874; stipendiary magistrate for Cakandrov, September, 1875; commissioner of supreme court, April, 1876; chief police magistrate for Fiji, March, 1877; member of land commission, September, 1877; deputy commissioner for the Western Pacific, Nov., 1881.

HUNTER, H. P.—Clerk to the auditor, St. Lucia, 1883; acting second clerk, government office, March to November, 1884; acting chief clerk, treasury, November, 1884, to March, 1885; third clerk, January, 1885.

HUSSEY, F. L.—Assistant schoolmaster, Western Australia, 1861; third-class clerk in treasury, 1874.

HUTTON, HON. C. W.—Treasurer, Cape of Good Hope, 9th May, 1881; retired, 1884.

HUYDECOOPER, JACOB PETER.—Fourth clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Gold Coast, 10th February, 1876; confirmed, 1st July, 1876; 8rd clerk in the same department, 1st Jan., 1877.

HYSLOP, DR. J.—Resident surgeon, lunatic asylum, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 4 July, 1882.

IBBOTT, JOHN THOMAS.—Sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, 16th March, 1875; acting tide waiter, Georgetown, Demerara, from the 9th July, 1869, to the 1st of Feb., 1860; clerk in charge of the colonial bonded warehouse, Georgetown, 1st Feb., 1860; acting sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, from the 9th Sept., 1869, to the 23rd December, 1870; acting assistant government secretary, and acting receiver-general, Berbice, from the 24th Dec., 1870, to the 23rd March, 1872; 1st clerk to the customs, 16th Feb., 1870, Georgetown, Demerara; assumed the duties on the 23rd March, 1872; acted as comptroller of customs from 26th July, 1874, to 3rd February, 1876.

IDDESLEIGH, EARL OF (created 1885), RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, 8th BARONET (England), created 1641.—Privy councillor, appointed 1866; G.C.B., C.B., 1851-1880.—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was first-class in classics and third-class mathematics, 1839; graduated M.A. 1842; created D.C.L. 1863; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1847; was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when president of the board of trade and secretary of state for the colonies; was one of the secretaries to the royal commission for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851; immediately after which he was made C.B.; financial secretary to the treasury from Jan. to June, 1859; president of the Board of Trade from July, 1866, to March, 1867; secretary of state for India, and president of the council for

India from the last date to Dec. 1868; elected governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 1869; captain 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, 1852; a deputy-lieutenant of that county, 1854; was M.P. for Dudley from March, 1855, to April, 1857; for Stamford, from July, 1858, to May, 1866; when he was elected for North Devon; an elder brother of Trinity House. Chancellor of the exchequer in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, Feb., 1874. Raised to the peerage as Earl of Idlesleigh, and appointed first lord of the treasury in Lord Salisbury's administration, June, 1885.

IEVERS, R. W.—Assistant government agent Kegalla, Ceylon, 1 March, 1878; assistant colonial secretary, 1885.

IMLACH, ROBERT WIGHT.—Crown solicitor, British Guiana, 13 April, 1850.

INGLOTT, FERDINANDO V., C.M.G.—A teacher of a government primary school at Malta, Nov. 1841; served in the naval department from 1843 to 1855; assistant superintendent of ports, 1858; comptroller of charitable institutions, Jan., 1859; is *ex-officio* member of council; collector of customs, Feb., 1870; member of the executive council, 1883.

INNES, E.—Resident engineer, Natal harbour board, 22 Sept., 1881.

INNES, SIR JOSEPH GEORGE LONG, KNIGHT BACHELOR (creat. 1875).—Eldest son of Captain Joseph Long Innes, late H.M. 39th regiment of foot. Born at Sydney, N.S.W., October 16th, 1834. Educated at the King's School, Paramatta. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas term, 1859 (certificate of honour, Trinity term, 1859). Admitted to bar of New South Wales, February, 1862. Appointed district judge in Queensland, December, 1865; resigned that office and returned to practice at bar of N.S.W., July, 1869; elected member of legislative assembly, March, 1872; solicitor-general of N.S.W., 14th May, 1872; attorney-general 20th November, 1873, to 9th February, 1875. In Aug., 1872, was called to the upper house of parliament, in N.S.W., in which chamber he represented the government. In Sept.-Oct., 1874, accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson on his special mission in connection with the annexation of Fiji. For his services on that occasion received the honour of knighthood; judge of supreme court of New South Wales, 1881.

INNES, JAMES ROSE, C.M.G. (1879).—Resident magistrate and civil commissioner and registrar of deeds, King William's-town, Cape of Good Hope; was teacher in government schools, 1842; clerk to superintendent-general of education, 1845; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1847 to 1856; magistrate of Riversdale, 1856-1863; ditto of Uitenhage, 1863 to 1867; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Bedford division, Oct., 1867; also inspector of roads; acting administrator of Griqualand West, 1880; under secretary for native affairs, 1881.

INNISO, W. E.—Machinist survey department, Sierra Leone, Dec., 1866; under gaoler, Freetown, June, 1871; foreman and machinist harbour works, Dec., 1872; keeper, Freetown gaol, Aug., 1874; acting inspector-general of police, Aug. and Sept., 1878; inspector of public works, Dec., 1882.

IRVINE, LIEUT.-COL. A. G.—Commissioner of North-West Territories Mounted Police, Canada, 1876.

IRVING, CHARLES J., C.M.G. (1881).—Was in the colonial land and emigration office from June, 1852 to Nov., 1853; clerk in the audit office, Somerset House, from Nov., 1853, to July, 1864, when he was appointed special clerk, audit office, Mauritius; auditor-general of the Straits Settlements, and member of the executive and

legislative councils of the colony, 1st April, 1867; acting lieutenant-governor, Malacca, Jan. to June, 1870; acting colonial secretary, Dec., 1871, to Mar., 1872, and again from May, 1875, to Feb., 1876; acting lieutenant-governor, Malacca, April to Nov., 1877; acting colonial secretary, Aug. to Oct., 1878; acting lieutenant-governor, Penang, Feb. to Dec., 1879; appointed resident councillor of Malacca, in Aug., 1879; resident councillor, Penang, 1882.

IRVING, SIR HENRY T., K.C.M.G. (1878), (C.M.G., 1874).—Clerk in colonial office, November, 1854; promoted to 3rd class, October, 1859; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, under-secretary of state, 1862; promoted to 2nd class, April, 1863; colonial secretary of Jamaica, June, 1866; colonial secretary, Ceylon, May, 1869, and Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873; Governor of Trinidad, July, 1874; governor of British Guiana, 1882.

ISAACS, HENRY BAKER.—Appointed clerk of petty sessions and sub-collector of taxes, district No. 3, Tobago, 1 July, 1878; acting inland revenue officer, Leeward District, 15 Oct., 1878, to 31 Dec., 1878; acting 2nd revenue officer, 4 March, 1880; acting 1st revenue officer, 1 Jan., 1881; confirmed in that appointment 31 May, 1882.

ISEMONGER, EDWIN EMPSON.—Entered the civil service, by a competitive examination, in January, 1856; appointed to the audit office, London, 7th February, 1856; chief clerk to auditor-general, Straits Settlements, 4th September, 1867; acting colonial treasurer, commissioner of stamps, accountant-general to the supreme court, and member of both councils, Straits Settlements, from 3rd March, 1869, to 10th May, 1870; appointed assistant treasurer, Straits Settlements, November, 1869; is justice of the peace for the Settlements; placed in charge of Malacca treasury and stamp offices, September, 1872; duties of collector of land revenue added, February, 1874; appointed magistrate of police and commissioner of court of requests, Malacca, 1st June, 1874; acting magistrate of Penang, and protector of Indian immigrants, October, 1877, to October, 1878; appointed magistrate of police, and commissioner of court of requests, province Wellesley, July, 1878; acting auditor-general and member of both councils, 10th July to 31st December, 1879; resumed his appointment, province Wellesley, Jan., 1880; postmaster-general, Straits Settlements, 1882; acting auditor-general, May, 1883, to March, 1884; acting colonial treasurer, 11th March, 1884.

ISNARD, L.—Clerk in registrar's department, Mauritius, May, 1854; clerk to the second puisne judge of supreme court of that island, April, 1859; clerk to first puisne judge, 1863; chief clerk to the registrar, 1st March, 1864.

JACKSON, HARRY M.—Captain Royal Artillery; entered Royal Artillery, from Royal Military Academy, in January, 1870; aide-de-camp and private secretary to Mr. (now Sir Henry) Irving, governor of Trinidad, from September, 1874, to March, 1876; aide-de-camp and private secretary to Sir John Glover, governor of Newfoundland, from January, 1877, to April, 1879; inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 13th December, 1880; is aide-de-camp to the governor; went to the Gold Coast on special service, 1881; private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir A. Havelock, governor of Trinidad, 1884; commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands, 1885.

JACKSON, MAXIMILIAN JAMES.—Special magistrate and inspector under Northern Border Protection Act, October, 1868, Cape of Good Hope; was clerk at Victoria (East), 1858 to 1864; ditto

at Richmond, 1864 to 1865; acting C. C. and R.M. Richmond, for four months during this period; clerk at Murraysburg, 1865 to 1868; C. C. and R.M., Richmond, 1873; now C. C. and R.M., Kuyana division.

JACKSON, W. P.—Clerk to resident magistrate, Lower Tugela division, Natal, 31st July, 1856; acting resident magistrate, Jan. to April, 1872, and again July; confirmed 26th Jan., 1874; transferred to Umlazi division, 15th April, 1883.

JAMES, J. F. JOHN CHARLES HORSLEY.—Born at Rome, 1841; educated at Rugby and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1864; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Nov., 1866, and practised on the Oxford circuit; commissioner of titles in Western Australia, July 9th, 1875; acted also as master of supreme court and registrar in bankruptcy from February, 1876, to Aug., 1877, and from Nov., 1879, to Mar., 1880.

JAMISON, W. J.—First class collector of taxes, Jamaica, 25th Jan., 1880.

JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.R.C.P., Edin.—Acted as assistant colonial surgeon, Sherbro, West Africa, 1870; justice of the peace for Sherbro, 1878; appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Sherbro, 1882.

JEKYLL, CAPTAIN HERBERT, C.M.G. (1885).—Lieutenant royal engineers, 17th April, 1866; employed under War Office and Trinity House in submarine mining and destruction of sunken ships, from 1868 to 1874, and under G.P.O. in the telegraph department, from 1870 to 1873, and 1874 to 1876; served in the campaign of 1873-74 on the Gold Coast under Sir Garnet Wolseley; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Jan., 1877, to 3rd Feb., 1878; secretary to the colonial defence commission, 1878; secretary to the royal commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, September, 1879; private secretary to Lord Carnarvon, viceroy of Ireland, June, 1885, to Jan. 1886.

JENKINS, G. H.—Clerk of the legislative assembly, Victoria, 1 April, 1882.

JENNER, G.—Sanitary warden, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1 Jan., 1875.

JENNINGS, E. I.—Clerk in Emigration Office from September, 1856, to 31st December, 1860; transferred to Colonial Office, January, 1861; appointed superintendent of copying branch, 1st October, 1860.

JENNINGS, FREDERICK KERSEY.—Appointed sub-inspector of hackney carriages, Penang, 1879; promoted 3rd class inspector of police, Straits Settlements, 1882; and 2nd class, 1884.

JENNINGS, SIR PATRICK, K.C.M.G. (1880) (C.M.G., 1879).—Executive commissioner for the Industrial Exhibiton, New South Wales, 1879-80; vice-president of the legislative council, Jan. to July, 1883; colonial secretary, October, 1885.

JENNINGS, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., Univ. Durham.—Curate of Weaste, Manchester, March, 1876. Appointed Colonial Chaplain at Hong Kong, 5th Dec., 1879.

JERVIS, FREDERICK P.—Temporary clerk in the office of the secretary for native affairs, Cape of Good Hope, 15 April, 1875; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Aliwal North, 21 May, 1875; clerk to resident magistrate of Thaba Bosigo district, 25 June, 1877; clerk to resident magistrate, Leribe district, 1 Sept., 1877; justice of the peace for Leribe district, Sept., 1877, and for the several districts of Basutoland, May, 1880; served throughout the Basuto rebellion of 1880-1, as staff-officer to the late Lieut.-Col. Bell, commanding forces in Leribe district; successfully

commanded a small garrison in the church at Thlotze Heights, Leribe district, when that station was attacked, 8 Nov., 1880.

JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G., 1874), C.B., R.E.—Served at the Cape of Good Hope from April, 1841, until September, 1848, of which time he was six years on the frontier and in Kaffraria. In 1842 he was appointed to the staff as brigade-major to a force of all arms sent on an expedition against the Dutch Boers; served during the Kaffir war of 1846-7, in 1845-6 visited Natal, and returning overland to the Cape Colony, he laid down a map of the country between the two colonies. From 1852 to 1855 was specially employed at Alderney in designing and executing the fortifications of that island; from 1856 to 1875 was on the staff of the war office, first as assistant inspector-general of fortifications, and subsequently as deputy-director of fortifications. From 1857 to 1875 was secretary of the committee on the defence of the empire, and in 1859 he was secretary to the royal commission on national defences; in 1863 was nominated a civil C.B.; in 1863 was sent to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Bermuda, to report on the defences of those provinces; and again in 1864 to confer with the Canadian government as to the defences of the dominion. His proposals were approved by the imperial and colonial authorities, and those for Bermuda and Quebec have been adopted and carried out; in 1865 was sent to Malta, and in 1866 to Gibraltar, to prepare projects for the improvement of the defences at those fortresses. He again visited Halifax and Bermuda in 1869, and made further reports on the defences; in 1871-2 was employed by the government of India to inspect and report upon the defences of Aden, Perim, Bombay, and the Hooghly; and submitted reports to the secretary of state for India in council respecting the defences of those places. He also visited British Burmah, and subsequently submitted reports with regard to the defences of Rangoon and Moulmein. Governor of the Straits Settlements; was selected by H.M.'s Government to proceed to the Australian colonies to consult with the respective governments respecting a scheme of defence for the Australian ports; governor of South Australia, July, 1877; governor of New Zealand, Nov., 1882.

JETTE, HON. L. A.—Puisne judge, Quebec, 1878.

JEWELL, R. R.—Clerk of works, works and railways department, Western Australia, Jan., 1853.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR EDMUND.—Admitted to the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1877, after examination; copying clerk, despatch branch, 17th April, 1880; clerk, 1st July, 1880; acting private secretary to the governor of Mauritius, 25th July, 1883; private secretary, 1st September, 1883.

JOHNSON, F. G.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1865.

JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.A.—Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; 8th wrangler and third class classics, 1880; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28 March, 1881.

JOHNSON, E. O.—Second clerk treasury, Montserrat, Nov., 1884.

JOHNSON, J.—Chief clerk audit office, New Brunswick, 1860; auditor-general, 1865; assistant-commissioner of customs, Canada, 1867; and commissioner of customs, 1st Jan., 1875.

JOHNSTON, A. J.—Puisne judge, New Zealand, 2nd Nov., 1858.

JOHNSTON, R. M.—Government statistician and registrar-general, Tasmania, 1st July, 1882.

JOHNSTON, W. W.—Was Minister of Public Works, New Zealand, resigned, 1883.

JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM.—Messenger and Constable to the resident magistrate, Umlazi, Natal, 27th March, 1877.

JOHORE, MAHARAJAH OF.—His Highness Sir Datu Tummongong Abubakr Sri, K.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G. (1876).

JOLICŒUR, PHILIPPE J., Q.C.—Assistant secretary of the province of Quebec.

JOLLIVET, ISIDORE.—District magistrate, Mauritius, Feb., 1862; appointed to Moka, 3rd Feb., 1881.

JONES, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.—After a competitive examination in July, 1869, was admitted second tide waiter in the cut-door branch of the customs department, Sierra Leone; first tide waiter in 1870; assistant landing waiter in 1872 to May, 1874; detailed to duties in the customs department at British Sherbro, 7th May, 1874; second landing waiter in that district, June, 1874, to Jan., 1880; transferred to the secretariat, Sierra Leone, 17th April, 1880; ordered to duties in the treasury branch, 11th May, 1880; appointed a temporary and provisional clerk in the governor-in-chief's office in April, 1881; appointed second clerk in the registrar-general's office, 19th August, 1881; promoted first clerk, 1st June 1882; deputy-registrar of births and deaths, Freetown district, 1884.

JONES, M.—Assistant surveyor, Gold Coast, 20th Jan., 1878.

JONES, S. T.—Puisne judge, Griqualand West, 28th Oct., 1882.

JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN.—Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in honours LL.B., 1870; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1878; appointed acting judge of assistant court of appeal, Barbados, April, 1880; acting senior police magistrate for the city of Bridgetown, August, 1880; appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of the police force in Barbados, October, 1880; stipendiary magistrate, first district, St. Lucia, October, 1881; member of legislative council, May, 1881; acting chief justice, St. Lucia, October, 1881; acting chief justice, St. Lucia, February, 1882; delegate to the West Indian telegraph conference, May, 1882; acting chief justice, St. Lucia, June, 1882; acting chief justice, Tobago, Jan., 1883.

JONES, W. H. QUAYLE.—Queen's advocate, Gold Coast Colony, Aug., 1883.

JONES, W. R.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrates' court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1st January, 1874; clerk and interpreter, Umgeni Division, July, 1874; clerk and interpreter, City Division, Jan., 1875; acting clerk of the court, City division, Aug., 1880; first clerk and interpreter, Umgeni division, July, 1881.

JUDGE, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Was magistrate's clerk, Simon's Town, 1856 to 1857; clerk in Colonial Office, 1857 to 1861; acting C. C. and R. M., Namaqualand, 1861 to 1864; C. C. and R. M., Namaqualand, 1864 to 1869; inspector-general of chests, &c., 1875; Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Worcester division, Cape Colony, Nov., 1877; civil commissioner and registrar of deeds at Kimberley, 8th, May, 1882.

JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1869).—Served as a volunteer during the Canadian rebellion in 1837-8; special commissioner

of roads and bridges in Lower Canada in 1839; appointed to the commissariat in 1845. During the great immigration into Canada, which followed the Irish famine in 1847, was selected by the commander of the forces to organize, for the colony, an extensive quarantine establishment on Grosse Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, with a view of checking the terrible epidemic brought to that country by the emigrants; promoted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the rank of deputy - assistant commissary - general, and received the thanks of the colonial government. Assistant financial secretary to the board of works in Ireland, 1848; nominated director of a branch of the royal mint in Australia in 1852, and was employed on mint service until the war broke out with Russia, and was then recalled to the commissariat; was employed as an engineer during the early part of the war, and then designed and superintended the construction of a "Marine Steam Flour Mill" and a "Floating Bakery" for the supply of the army in the Crimea, which was of much service throughout the war. Received the special thanks of the Minister for War, and was promoted to the rank of assistant commissary-general, January 2, 1856; and created a C.B. in May, 1869; was appointed Crown Agent for the colonies in 1858; sent on a special commission of inquiry into the civil establishments and general expenditure of Mauritius, 1873; and again on a similar mission to Malta in 1878; retired on pension, 30th Nov., 1879.

JUST, HARTMANN WOLFGANG, B.A. (1877).—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 3rd June, 1878; educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was an open scholar on the foundation; first class in classical moderations, 1874; Taylorian exhibitor for German, 1876; second class in final classical school, 1877; assistant private Secretary to the Earl of Derby, 6th Feb., 1883, and to Col. F. A. Stanley, 24th June, 1885.

JUSTICE, COL. W. CLIVE, C.M.G. (1881).—Made a C.M.G. for services on the Gold Coast in connection with the apprehended Ashantee invasion, 1881.

KARL, E.—Assistant protector of Chinese, Straits Settlements, 3rd May, 1877.

KEEFER, THOMAS COLTRIN, C.M.G. (1878), C.E.—Was executive commissioner for the dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KEENAN, SIR PATRICK JOSEPH, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B.—Commissioner for national education in Ireland; appointed to the Order of S. Michael and S. George for services in connection with education in Trinidad and Malta.

KEITH, W. G.—Assistant colonial surgeon to government of Ceylon, 1870.

KELLNER, SIR GEORGE WELSH, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.S.I.—Inspector - general of accounts, India, 1866-70; military accountant - general, 1871-77; financial commissioner and member of council in Cyprus, 1878; assistant paymaster-general in chancery, 1884.

KELLY, JOHN.—Deputy commissioner of mines and works, Nova Scotia.

KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S.—Magistrate for the Colony of Queensland, June, 1868; government statistician, Mauritius, 8th December, 1877.

KENNAWAY, WALTER.—Secretary to department in London of agent-general for New Zealand, 10th Sept., 1874.

KENNEDY, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Educated at Madras College, St. Andrew's, N.B.; joined

H.M.C. service at Millbank, 8th March, 1869; promoted to principal officer at Brixton, 17th Feb., 1870; and to chief officer at Wormwood Scrubs, 12th April, 1878; appointed superintendent of the Port Louis prisons, Mauritius, 22nd Nov. 1882; transferred from the imperial to the colonial service, 20th March, 1883; superintendent of prisons, 5th June, 1883.

KENNEDY, WM.—Letter carrier in general post office, Western Australia, 1861; third class clerk, 1867; second class clerk, 1874.

KENNY, KT. BACHEL (Created 1870), HON. SIR EDWARD KENNY.—Born 1800; sat in legislative council of Nova Scotia for 26 years, during 12 of which he was president of that body; called to the Senate, 1867; receiver-general, July, 1867; president of privy council, Oct. 1869; administrator of the government of Nova Scotia for several months in 1870. Retired from the senate, 1877.

KER, ALAN.—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 1842; chief justice of Nevis, 1854; chief justice of Dominica, 1856; and assistant judge of the supreme court of Jamaica, 1861; acted as attorney-general of Antigua, from August, 1851, to March, 1854.

KERFERD, HON. G. B.—Solicitor-general, Victoria, 10th June, 1872, to 31st July, 1874; premier and attorney-general 31st July, 1874, to 7th August, 1875; attorney-general 20th October, 1875, to 21st May, 1877, from 5th March to 3rd August, 1880, and again 8th March, 1883; puisne judge, 1885.

KERR, THOMAS.—Was employed in the colonial secretary's department, Barbados, in 1856. Police magistrate, 1860 to 1869; judge of the petty debt court, Bridgetown, to 1874; judge of the assistant court of appeal, to 1880; represented the parish of St. Joseph in the house of assembly from 1862 to 1866; member of the legislative council, 1876; major 11th regiment of militia, 1854; commanding officer since 1858; a member of the militia board. Author of "Kerr on the Cultivation of the Sugar-cane and the manufacture of Sugar;" administered the government of Grenada, Aug., 1878, to April, 1879; governor, Falkland Islands, 1880.

KEYT, F.—Licentiate of medicine, Bengal College; medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863 assistant colonial surgeon, 27th May, 1863.

KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G. (1882).—Chief clerk, governor-general's office, Canada, January, 1875; was private secretary to the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, 1847 to 1854; assistant military secretary on the staff of General Count L. Zamoyzki in Her Majesty's Imperial service in Turkey, 1855-56; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 1857; entered the service of the Canadian Government, Jan., 1858; appointed to a first clerkship, July, 1858; acting governor-general's secretary 1876, 1877 and 1878, and Nov. and Dec., 1880; retired on pension.

KILPIN, ERNEST FULLER.—Appointed a third class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope, 2nd June, 1876; private secretary to Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, premier and colonial secretary, 8th Feb. 1878; promoted to 2nd class, 1st July, 1878; appointed clerk assistant of the House of Assembly, 4th June, 1880; has served as secretary on various Cape Government Commissions, and acted as private secretary to premier the Hon. Sir T. C. Scanlin, February and March, 1883; secretary to the Anglo-German Commission on Angra Pequena and West Coast claims, 1885.

KIMBERLEY, 1st EARL OF (United Kingdom), created 1866; BARON WODEHOUSE (Great Britain),

1797; baronet, 1811; privy councillor, 1864.—**JOHN WODEHOUSE**, son of the late Hon. Henry Wodehouse (who died in 1834) by the only daughter of Theophilus Thomagh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, Norfolk; born in London, 1826; married, 1847, the eldest daughter of the 3rd Earl of Clare; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1847; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Norfolk, 1847; was under-secretary for foreign affairs from Dec. 1852, to April, 1856; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia from May, 1856, to March, 1858; again under-secretary for foreign affairs from June, 1859, to July, 1861; under-secretary of state for India, 1864; sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, December, 1863; lord-lieutenant of Ireland from Oct., 1864, to June, 1866, when he was created an earl; was lord privy seal, Dec., 1868, to July, 1870; secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1870, to 20th Feb., 1874, and again from 28th April, 1880, to 16th Dec., 1882; secretary of state for India, Dec., 1882, to June, 1885; has been a member of the senate of the University of London since 1859; is patron of eleven livings.

KING, E. A.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1865, and in the same year acting police magistrate of Upper and Lower Doombura; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1866; commissioner of requests, &c., Harrisputtu, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1867; acting police magistrate, Gampola, Dec., 1867; district judge, &c., Badulla, 1868; acting assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1870; district judge, Kegalla, Sept. 1872; assistant government agent, Kegalla, June, 1873; acting postmaster-general, Oct. 1873; acting assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1874; confirmed 1875; acting ditto Mannár, 1876; ditto, Hambantota, 1876; assistant agent, Badulla, 1878.

KING, CHARLES KEASLEY BERRY.—Educated at Stonyhurst College; matriculated at the London University, 1855; 1st clerk and 3rd sub-immigration agent, British Guiana, 1st November, 1871; 2nd sub-immigration agent, 6th June, 1872; senior sub-immigration agent, 2nd April, 1881; acted as immigration agent-general, 28th July, 1881, to 23rd Jan., 1882, and 26th July, 1882, to 5th Oct., 1882.

KING, F. EUSTACE.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, from May, 1866, to May, 1868; transferred from there to the government secretary's office, British Guiana, in June, 1868, and served there as clerk until December, 1870; inspector of police and justice of the peace, British Guiana, January, 1871; commissary of taxation, July, 1873, until 25th June, 1875, when he was appointed emigration agent at Barbados for British Guiana; district commissary of taxation, Dec., 1884.

KING, G. B.—2nd clerk, customs, Barbados, 1874.

KING, H. G.—Clerk to auditor-general clerk to commissioners for rebuilding the town of Basseterre, St. Kitts; provincial treasurer; cashier and bookkeeper, treasury department, 1873.

KING, JOHN.—Appointed clerk to attorney-general, Gibraltar, Feb., 1866, transferred to colonial secretary's office, June, 1870; secretary to a commission appointed to inquire into the seizure of the Messrs. Bonell by brigands in 1870; second clerk, Nov., 1877; acted as chief clerk and secretary to the board of health from Jan., 1879, to Feb., 1883, when he was confirmed in the appointment.

KING, T. M.—Collector of customs, Queensland.

KING, T. N.—Assistant commissary of taxation, British Guiana, 24th July, 1875.

KINGDON, ALFRED.—Educated at Winchester; called to the bar, Inner Temple, July, 1878, and joined the western circuit; police magistrate, district D, Barbados, Jan., 1881; police magistrate and coroner, southern district, Grenada, Jan., 1882; acting attorney-general, Grenada, Jan. to March, 1883; acting attorney-general Saint Vincent, May, 1883.

KING-HARMAN, C. A.—B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1872; M.A. 1879; private secretary to the governor of the Bahamas, Nov., 1874, to Nov., 1879; private secretary to high commissioner of Cyprus, Dec., 1879; assistant commissioner of Cyprus, Dec., 1879; assistant to the chief secretary of Cyprus, March, 1881; auditor-general, Barbados, 1883.

KIRK, SIR JOHN, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1881). C.M.G. (1879).—Her Majesty's political agent and consul-general at Zanzibar.

KIRKE, HENRY.—Graduated at Oxford, B.A., 1863, M.A. 1866, B.C.L., 1866. Called to the bar Inner Temple, January, 1868; went the Midland circuit; Derby and Birmingham sessions; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Sept. 1872; acting puisne judge of the supreme court, British Guiana, from April to Nov., 1874; from Dec., 1880, to Mar., 1881, and from 3rd Jan. to 23rd April, 1882; sheriff of Essequibo, 1877; acting attorney-general, British Guiana, from Oct., 1881, to Jan., 1882; and from 25th April to 28th May, 1882; appointed sheriff of Demerara and police magistrate, Georgetown, Aug., 1882.

KNAGGS, S. W.—2nd clerk surgeon general's office, Trinidad, Aug., 1875; 2nd clerk general post office, Jan., 1876; 4th clerk colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1877; 3rd clerk, March, 1880.

KNIGHT, ARTHUR.—Short-hand reporter to the legislative council of the Straits Settlements, 1st April, 1869; acting chief clerk, audit office, 6th September, 1869; chief clerk, same department, 21st October, 1873. Accompanied Governor Sir Harry Ord on his special mission to Labuan in 1873, and assisted in the investigation of the financial and commercial condition of that colony; acting assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 14th May, 1875, to 22nd Jan. 1877; assistant auditor-general, 1884.

KNIGHT, JOHN LOCKE.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to the Upper Tugela magistracy 24th Feb., 1876, to May, 1878; ditto Umsinga magistracy, 3rd May, 1878, to Aug., 1881; during which time he acted for the resident magistrate and administrator three times; 4th Aug., 1881, clerk and Zulu interpreter, and registrar to the circuit court, Newcastle district; 12th April, 1882, acting resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Newcastle; 21st February, 1883, acting resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Umsinga division; 30th October, 1883, administrator of native law, and Zulu border agent to Lower Tugela division; has held the honorary appointments of crown prosecutor and officer for the sale of stamps at the several magistracies named, and commanded a native levy of over 1,000 strong during the Zulu war; acted for two months in 1884 as resident magistrate, Lower Tugela division.

KNOLLYS, C. C.—Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship in 1868; 1st class in mathematical moderations, 1870; 2nd class in the final schools, 1872; B.A., 1873; M.A., 1877; sub-receiver and harbour master at San Fernando, Trinidad, 1874; auditor-general of Barbados, 1879; member of the executive council, 1881; member of the legislative

council, 1881; president of the education board, 1882; acting colonial secretary, 1882; administered the government for a short time, 1888; colonial secretary, 1888; administrator and acting colonial secretary, St. Lucia, May, 1884, to May, 1885.

KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Marlborough School; ensign in 32nd regiment, 1866; captain, 7th May, 1880; aide-de-camp to the governor of Mauritius, 1872-74; aide-de-camp to governor of Fiji, 1876; promoted to unattached company and C.M.G. for services in the disturbances in Fiji, 1877; commandant armed native constabulary, and brought back to full pay in 26th regiment, 1877; aide-de-camp to the governor of Ceylon, 1883.

KOCH, REV. C. A.—Colonial chaplain, Jaffna, Ceylon, 1869; Trinity Church, Colombo, 1880.

KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., C.M.G. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Appointed a local magistrate at the Bahamas, 19th Feb., 1849; president administering the government of the Virgin Islands, 1854; lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Nov., 1856; lieutenant-governor, Tobago, April, 1864; was acting governor, Trinidad, in 1868; administrator of the government of the Gambia, 1873; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1875; governor of British Guiana, 1877; retired, 1882.

KORTRIGHT, L. M.—Surveyor of roads and superintendent of public works, St. Kitts, 1879.

KRETSCHMAR, J. M.—Acting chief clerk and draughtsman, surveyor-general's office; second class clerk, treasury, Natal, June, 1881; clerk assistant and librarian legislative council, 1883.

KRIKENBEEK, C. J., M.B.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon in the medical department, Ceylon, 16th November, 1869.

KYNNERSLEY, C. W. SNEYD.—Appointed to the civil service, Straits Settlements, 1872; secretary assistant lieutenant-governor's office, Penang, 1873; 1st magistrate, Penang, 1881.

KYNSEY, W. R., M.D.—Principal civil medical officer, and inspector-general of hospitals, Ceylon, February, 1875.

KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, 10th August, 1857; clerk, colonial secretary's office, 15th August, 1859; acting registrar, 15th March, 1860; financial and statistical clerk, 10th December, 1860; financial clerk and president of the stamping committee, 1st September, 1866; government translator, 22nd November, 1866; secretary, civil service inquiry commission, 4th December, 1868; secretary, Duke of Edinburgh's reception committee, 14th December, 1869; secretary, census commissioner, 12th May, 1870; secretary, census commissioner, 1st February, 1871; acting registrar-general, 4th June, 1872; acting secretary to councils of government, 14th July, 1873; financial and statistical clerk, C.S.O., 25th Nov., 1873; acting secretary to councils of government, 1st Oct., 1874; government statistician, 1st Jan., 1876; acting registrar general, 21st June, 1877; registrar general, 8th Dec., 1877; census commissioner, 5th Aug., 1880; editor of the "Mauritius Almanac and Colonial Register" since 1869; appointed commissioner to represent and take charge of exhibits from Mauritius, Jamaica, and other colonies at Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KYSHE, J. W. NORTON.—Passed the civil service examination in 1871; appointed to the census office, Mauritius, 21st February, 1871; clerk in the procureur and advocate general's office, 3rd August, 1871; acted on several occasions as secretary to the prison committee of Port Louis;

district cashier of Port Louis, June, 1878; first assistant clerk to the district and stipendiary courts of Black River, 14th February, 1874; secretary to the special commissioner appointed to inquire into the condition of labourers in the dependencies of Mauritius, 12th June, 1874; acting cashier of Grand Port, 15th May, 1875; joint district clerk, and assistant officer of the civil status, Black River, 20th September, 1876; commissioned to pass engagements and effect discharges of labourers in lieu of the stipendiary magistrate of Black River, 1st Feb., 1877; joint district clerk, and assistant officer of the civil status of Plaines Wilhems district, 28th October, 1877; deputy registrar of the Supreme Court of Penang, 17th April, 1880; is a commissioner of oaths, &c.; acted as registrar from 1st May to 23rd Sept., 1881, and also as registrar of the vice-admiralty court during the same period; again acted as registrar and as registrar of joint stock companies and of the vice-admiralty court, from 12th April to 31st December, 1882, and also from 1st January, 1883 to 28th September, 1883; and a fourth time from 2th October to 9th November, 1883; is author of an index to the laws of the Straits Settlements; acting second magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Singapore, and J.P. for the Straits Settlements, 31st Jan., 1884; acting senior magistrate, 11th June to 17th Aug., 1884; passed in Malay, 15th April, 1884; acting registrar, with special judicial duties in the absence of a judge, commissioner of the Court of Requests, and collector of stamps, Malacca, 25th August, 1885.

LABERTOUCHE, P. P.—Secretary for railways, Victoria, 1st September, 1876.

LABORDE, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1883).—Colonial secretary and administrator of the government, Tobago; entered the colonial service as clerk in the treasury of St. Vincent, 1850; deputy treasurer, 1852; acting colonial secretary, 1856; police magistrate, 1857; stipendiary magistrate and coroner, 1858; provost-marshal, 1860; colonial secretary from 1861 to 1880; commanded, until 1868, the St. George's volunteers, which were raised by him in 1863; administered the government of Grenada in 1871; and again from May to Oct., 1874; administered the government of St. Vincent from July, 1872, to June, 1873; from April to May, 1874, and from Oct., 1874, to Feb., 1875; from May to Dec., 1877; and from 28th March, 1878, to 21st March, 1879; and again from 20th March to 6th July, 1880, when he was sent to administer the government of Tobago; administered the government of Grenada, from April, 1883, to 28th May, 1885, when he was transferred to administer the government of St. Lucia.

LABORDE, REV. H. W.—Rector of St. George's and St. Andrew's parishes, and chaplain of the gao, St. Vincent, 1852; M.A. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1845; was ordained assistant curate in St. Vincent, 1845; was minister of All Saints, chapel and garrison, chaplain of the island of Trinidad, 1850 to 1852; is chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados; rural dean, St. Vincent, 1864; and also member of the legislative council.

LABUAN, 3rd Bishop of, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSE, M.A.—Graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1861, M.A. 1867; curate of Roxton with Great Barford, Beds., 1861-65; curate of Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1865-67; appointed colonial chaplain of Malacca, November, 1867; colonial chaplain of Singapore, February, 1874; ecclesiastical registrar

of the diocese of Labuan, April, 1874, bishop of Labuan, 1881.

LACKEY, HON. JOHN.—Secretary for public works, New South Wales, 21st Dec., 1878, to 4th January, 1883.

LALOR, HON. PETER.—Speaker of the legislative assembly, Victoria, 1883.

LAMBERT, RICHARD S. F.—Appointed acting clerk of supplies to prisons and asylums and secretary to the board of prisons, British Guiana, 15th March, 1874; confirmed, 1st Feb., 1875; acted as clerk of the records, government secretary's office, from 24th April to 25th Oct., 1876; clerk to inspector of prisons, &c., 1st July, 1877; district commissary of taxation, 2nd Aug., 1877; transferred to customs, 15th March, 1879; secretary to commission to inquire into law relating to roads, 28th October, 1881; acting clerk of the records, government secretary's office, 1st Jan., 1882; acting chief clerk in same office from 1st March to 6th May, 1882; special duty in government secretary's office from 6th May, 1882, to 30th June, 1884; second clerk, government savings bank, Georgetown, 1st July to 31st Dec., 1884; 1st clerk, government savings bank, Berbice branch, 1st January, 1885.

LAMBERTON, S. H.—Secretary to the General Post Office, New South Wales, 1st Sept., 1866.

LAMOND, GEORGE.—Postmaster at Compensation, Natal, 1853; clerk in the audit office, 1854; second clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1859; 1st clerk, 1864; chief clerk, 1875; and registrar of deeds and distributor of stamps, and registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, 1878.

LAMOTHE, CHAS.—Inspector of distilleries at Mauritius, Jan. 1856; acting superintendent of same, September, 1862; superintendent, July, 1863.

LANG, WM., M.D.—Health officer Carriacou, Grenada, 1863; medical officer, St. Andrew's parish, 1867; of District No. 3, 14th Aug., 1880.

LANGEVIN, EDOUARD JOSEPH, N.P.—Admitted as a notary public, Lower Canada, 3rd Dec., 1858; a member of board of notaries of Lower Canada for several years; clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, 4th Jan., 1865; to same office for dominion, 5th July, 1867; deputy registrar-general, 1st July 1868; under secretary of state of Canada, 9th July, 1873; elected secretary to civil service board of Canada, 1876 clerk of the Senate, 1883.

LANGEVIN, HON. SIR HECTOR LOUIS, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B. (1868), Q.C., LL.D.—Born, 1826; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1850; created a queen's counsel, 1864; mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1861, and as such received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his landing in Canada, 1860; entered Canadian parliament, 1857, and has almost uninterruptedly held a seat up to the present time, first in the old legislative assembly, and since confederation, in the house of commons of the dominion; appointed a member of the executive council, Canada, and solicitor-general for Lower Canada, 30th March, 1864; postmaster-general, Nov., 1866; at confederation, 1st July, 1867, sworn of the queen's privy council and was appointed secretary of state of Canada until 8th Dec., 1879, when appointed minister of public works, and whilst holding that office, was elected as the successor of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., as leader of the liberal conservative party of Lower Canada; resigned office, 5th Nov., 1873; re-entered Canadian government as postmaster-general in Sir John A. Macdonald's second administration, 19th Oct., 1878; now minister of public works; was one of the framers of the present Canadian constitution, and in

furtherance of the cause of confederation attended the colonial conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, and in London in 1866, when the Act of Union was carried through the imperial parliament; created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1870; is the author of a prize essay on Canada, and of several other works.

LANGRIDGE, HON. G. D.—Commissioner of trade and customs, Victoria, 1883.

LANGSLOW, ROBERT, PH.D.—Born Sept., 1847; educated at Rome, and graduated Ph.D. at the Gregorian university, Rome, 1868; received 1st Commission in "Royal Sherwood Foresters" (Notts Militia), Oct., 1873; passed competitive examination and appointed to the surveyor-general's department in Ceylon, 1st Jan., 1877; transferred to the government of Perak, Native States, Straits Settlements, Nov., 1881.

LANDSOWNE, 5TH MARQUIS OF (GT. BRIT.)—Creat. 1784; G.C.M.G. (1884); Earl of Wycombe and Viscount Calne, 1780; Baron Wycombe, 1760 (Gt. Brit.); Earl of Kerry, 1723; Earl of Shelburne, 1753; Viscount Clanmaurice, 1723; Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkeron, 1751; Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, 1181 (Irel.)—Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, eldest son of the 4th Marquis, born 1845; succeeded his father in 1866; was under secretary for war from April, 1872, to Feb., 1874, and under secretary India Office, May to Aug., 1880; appointed governor-general of Canada, 1883.

LANYON, COL. SIR W. OWEN, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.B. (1878), (C.M.G. 1875).—Entered the army as ensign 6th royal regiment, December, 1860; appointed aide-de-camp to general commanding West Indies, September, 1865, and was present during the native disturbances in Jamaica during that year; appointed aide-de-camp and private secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, governor of Jamaica, 1868; was aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley during the operations against the king of Ashantee; mentioned in despatches; received brevet majority and medal; despatched on special service to the Gold Coast by the Colonial Office in connection with the abolition of slavery, in 1874, for which he received the C.M.G. appointed administrator of Griqualand West (the diamond fields) after the disturbances amongst the diggers in 1875; raised and organised the volunteer forces of that province; commanded the volunteer field force during the operations in that province consequent upon the Griqua outbreak and Batlapin invasion in 1878; received the thanks of Her Majesty's government for services then rendered, as also a vote of thanks from the provincial legislature; promoted colonel "for distinguished service in the field," and C.B., medal with clasp; held the government of the Transvaal in March, 1879, to April, 1881; created K.C.M.G. in April, 1880, "for services in South Africa"; served as second in command of the base and line of communications in the Egyptian expedition, 1882; assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Portsmouth, 1st Jan., 1883; served as colonel on the staff, Nile expedition, 1884-5.

LARNACH, WILLIAM JAMES MUDIE, C.M.G. (1879).—Late treasurer of New Zealand.

LATOUR, G. L., M.D., M.R.C.S., E.—Colonial surgeon, parish of St. George and St. Mark, Grenada, 26 Jan., 1881.

LAUDER, CHARLES R.—Clerk, President's office, Dominica, December, 1872; fourth revenue officer, November, 1874; third revenue officer, 15th Feb., 1880; second revenue officer, 1883.

LAVERS, JAMES—Clerk in the customs at

Mauritius, Oct., 1857; promoted, Feb., 1859; senior clerk, Sept. 1865.

LAURANCE, JOHN.—Third clerk, survey department, Western Australia, 7th November, 1882.

LAURENCE, E. H.—Government resident and chairman of quarter sessions, north district, Western Australia, 1881; Resident magistrate, Greenough, Western Australia, March, 1870; was clerk of councils, and private secretary to the acting governor, Nov., 1868, to Sept., 1869; clerk in governor's office and various departments from Mar., 1863; resident magistrate, north district, July, 1881.

LAURENCE, P. M.—Puisne judge of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, 4th Sept., 1882.

LAWRANCE, C. J.—Appointed clerk in the public works office at Barbados, 1st Jan., 1877; secretary central poor law board, Sept., 1880; and manager of government emigration funds, June, 1881; was secretary to the West India telegraph conference, held at Barbados in May, 1882.

LAWRIE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—District judge of Kandy, Sept., 1873; a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; called in 1860.

LAWSON, T. G.—Government interpreter, Sierra Leone, 1st May, 1853; is hereditary chief of Little Popo.

LAZZARINI, MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, for services in connection with the expedition to Egypt, 1882.

LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G. (1876). (C.M.G., 1871).—Was formerly at St. John's College, Cambridge; extra-assistant in the colonial secretary's office in Ceylon, 1830; fiscal and magistrate at Jaffna, 1831; assistant to the collector of Colombo, 1832; assistant government agent and district judge, at Kalutara, 1836; assistant government agent and district judge, Negombo, 1837; district judge, Galle, 1839; district judge of Trincomalee, 1840; district judge of Galle, 1850; government agent, western province, 1851; held acting appointment of colonial secretary in conjunction with his own office of government agent for the western province from April to 30th June, 1869, and again from 6th April to 5th Sept. 1871; retired, 1879.

LAYARD, EDGAR LEOPOLD, C.M.G. (1875).—Whilst Her Majesty's consul in Fiji was concerned in the negotiations which resulted in the cession of the islands to Great Britain; administered the government from the cession, in 1874, until the arrival of Sir A. Gordon, in 1875; consul in New Caledonia.

LEAKE, G.W., Q.C.—Filled the office of acting crown solicitor, Western Australia, from Aug., 1857, to Feb., 1858, again from Dec., 1858, to May, 1859, and since Feb., 1860, has discharged the permanent duties of that office; held office as acting police magistrate, Perth, from Dec., 1863, to March, 1866; acting attorney-general from 19th Oct., 1872, to 6th March, 1873; public prosecutor from Aug., 1873, to 13th Jan., 1874; and again from that date acting attorney-general to Dec., 1874.

LEAKE, SIR LUKE SAMUEL, KNT. BACH. (1876).—Speaker of the legislative council, Western Australia, 1874.

LEARY, SAMUEL.—Diploma of the College of Physicians, Dublin, 1860; diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, 1855; diploma in Midwifery, Andersonian University, 1852, and Faculty Hall, Glasgow, 1855; J.P. and coroner, British Guiana; medical officer East Camje District, Berbice, 18th Sept., 1879; health officer. Port of New Amsterdam, 10th April, 1875; entered government service, 1st July, 1873; late medical

officer, Skeldon District, Coventyne, Co. Berbice 1867 to 1873; Philadelphia District, West Coast. Demerara, 1873 to 1875; and medical superintendent, public hospital, Berbice, 11th Sept., 1879.

LEASK, GEORGE.—Acting clerk to master of the supreme court, Natal, 22nd Jan., 1874 confirmed 7th July, 1874; junior clerk, treasury department, Nov. 30th, 1874; 2nd clerk to resident magistrate, Durban, March 2nd, 1876; chief clerk and registrar of the circuit court, Durban, 16th June, 1881; registrar of circuit court and sub-distributor of stamps, Durban.

LECCEZIO, E. P. J.—Chief judge, Mauritius, Nov., 1883; first puisne judge, 29th Aug., 1879; chief justice, 1883.

LEE, L. F.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, June, 1864; commissioner of requests, Panadura, 1866; assistant government agent, Colombo, Feb. 1871; district judge, Kégalla, Dec. 1871; district judge, Badulla, Sept. 1872; acting as police magistrate, Galle; district judge, Tangalle, 1874; acting district judge, Galle, 1874; ditto, Matara, 1874; ditto, Galle, 1876; ditto, Kalutara, 1876; police magistrate, Colombo, 1877; acting landing surveyor, Colombo customs, 1877; acting registrar-general, 1879; now fiscal for the central province.

LEE, WILLIAM.—J.P. for Jamaica, 1860; visiting justice general penitentiary and official visitor lunatic asylum, 1878; administrator general, 1880.

LEECH, EDWARD.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to R.M., 1st Feb., 1878; chief clerk, 20th Dec., 1872.

LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, J.L.D., C.E., B.L.—Educated in the University of Dublin, where he graduated in 1867; qualified there as a civil engineer; called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1883; assistant surveyor and engineer, Selangor Oct., 1876; first assistant commissioner of Perak armed police, Jan., 1877; collector and magistrate, Kinta, Perak, Jan., 1879; collector and magistrate, Krian, Perak, Aug., 1881.

LEES, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1883). C.M.G. (1876).—Was private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, had local rank of lieutenant-colonel, and brigade-major to the militia; entered the army in June, 1854; adjutant to the 2nd battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers on its formation in 1858; sold out in Jan. 1866; and was appointed to the adjutancy of the 3rd administrative battalion Derbyshire rifle volunteers; resigned in May, 1867; appointed civil commandant at Accra, 1869; collector of customs, Lagos, Nov. 1872; sent to the Gold Coast to act as Colonial Secretary under Sir Garnet Wolseley during the Ashanti War; administered the Government of the Gold Coast Settlements for a short period after the war; administrator of the Government of Lagos, July, 1874; and also lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Nov. 1874; despatched on a special mission to Coomassie in 1874, to preserve peace between the Juabins and Ashantis; administered the general government on several occasions between 1876 and 1879, during the absence of governors-in-chief; appointed governor of Labuan and British consul at Brunel, September, 1879; appointed governor of the Bahamas, 1881; appointed governor of the Leewards, 1883; governor of Barbados, 1885.

LE FEUVRE, W. S.—Ensign Hampshire militia, 1853; lieutenant, 1864; ensign 7th regiment, 1854; lieutenant, 1855; assistant instructor, Hythe School of Musketry, 1855; instructor of musketry to 2nd brigade light division, Crimea, 1855-6; thanked in general orders; adjutant 7th regiment, 1856; re-

signed 1857; captain 2nd Hants, volunteer rifles, 1860; secretary municipal council Kandy, Ceylon, 1866-73; acting superintendent of police, central province, Ceylon, 1871-1873; acting provincial superintendent of police, 12th July, 1882.

LEFROY, A. O'GRADY, C.M.G. (1878).—Treasurer of Western Australia, 1856; was private secretary to Governor Fitzgerald, 1849 to 1855; acting colonial secretary, 1875, to August, 1879.

LEFROY, GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, R.A., K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (Civil, 1870), F.R.S., &c.—Entered the Royal Artillery, 1834; director of the magnetical and meteorological observatory at St. Helena, 1840-1; at Toronto, 1842-1853; made a magnetic survey of the interior of the continent of North America from Montreal to the Arctic Circle, 1843-4; appointed to the War office as scientific adviser to the Duke of Newcastle on subjects of artillery and inventions, Dec. 1854; sent on special mission to the seat of war, Oct., 1855; and to the Mediterranean fortresses, March, 1859; inspector-general of army schools, 1857-9; secretary ordnance select committee, 1859-63; president, 1864-8; director-general of ordnance, 1868-70; honorary secretary royal commission of the Patriotic Fund, 1854-68; commissioner, 1868; was also a member of the royal commission on national defences, 1859; and on military education, 1868; governor of Bermuda, 1871 to 1877; administrator of the government of Tasmania, 1880-81.

LEGGIE, CHAS. H. G.—Clerk to the attorney-general, Trinidad, Sept., 1867; 3rd clerk in the audit office, April, 1872; was clerk of the colonial hospital, port of Spain, from Oct., 1873, to Oct., 1874; 6th clerk, receiver-general's department, Nov., 1874; transferred to the audit office as 2nd clerk, January, 1875; has acted as chief clerk in the audit office on many occasions; transferred to Demerara, 3rd May, 1880; as 2nd clerk of the audit office (designation altered to "Inspector of Accounts, Jan., 1881); appointed chief clerk 16th Jan., 1882; was in charge of the audit office from 26 April to 6 June, 1882; acting auditor-general, 5 Jan. to 3 Feb., 1883.

LEGGIE, LIEUT.-COL. W. V.—Commandant and inspecting field officer Tasmania, 1882.

LE HUNTE, GEORGE RUTHVEN, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, 1873, M.A., 1880.—Student, Inner Temple, 1871; called to the bar, May, 1881; second private secretary to governor of Fiji, 1875; stipendiary magistrate, 1875; resident commissioner Colo, Viti Levu, 1877; acting commandant, A.N.C., 1878-9; acting colonial secretary, 1880; assistant colonial secretary, Jan., 1882; acting attorney-general, Nov., 1882; judicial commissioner for the high commission to Western Pacific Islands, May, 1883; acting attorney-general, Fiji, May, 1884.

LE MESURIER, C. J. R.—Educated at Westminster; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1875; attached colonial secretary's office, Sept., 1875; attached Kandy Kachcheri, Nov., 1875; assistant to government agent, Anuradhapura, May, 1877; assistant collector Trincomalee, July, 1877; acting assistant to government agent, Central Province, Feb., 1878; assistant collector and landing surveyor, northern province, Sept., 1880; assistant collector, Jaffa, Sept., 1880; acting assistant government agent, Ninvara, Eliya, June, 1881; acting assistant government agent, Central Province, Feb., 1882; district judge, Matara, Jan., 1884.

LEMIERE, H.—District magistrate, Flacq, Mauritius, 1883; Grand Port, 1884.

LENNON, CHARLES.—Entered P.O. Mauritius,

1856; upper mechanical clerk, 1866; senior clerk, 1877.

LEONARD, HON. J. W.—Attorney-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1 July, 1882; resigned 1884.

LESAGE, NAPOLEON.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, May, 1845; clerk in the audit office, Nov. 1847; clerk in the registration and mortgage office, January, 1858; and chief clerk of that department, March, 1860; conservator of mortgages, 1884.

LESAGE, SIMON.—Assistant commissioner of agriculture and public works, Quebec.

LETOURNEUR, ADOLPHE.—Clerk in the treasury, Mauritius, July 1, 1862; landing waiter, 1875; landing surveyor, 7th Dec., 1881.

LEVEY, GEORGE COLLINS, C.M.G. (1878).—Was secretary to the Victorian commission, and acting commissioner in charge of the Victorian exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

LEVIEN, HON. J. F.—Minister of mines and agriculture, Victoria, 1883.

LEWIS, ALBERT.—Called to the bar Middle Temple; police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner, Grenadines St. Vincent, 1856. Left the service in 1869; acted as police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner for the Kingstown district, May, 1870, November, 1870. Nominated by the Crown to the legislative assembly of St. Vincent, and continued as one of the Crown's nominees in the legislature until the change of the constitution in 1877; acting attorney-general of St. Vincent, in January, 1876, and again in 1877; attorney general, Tobago, 1879; Queen's counsel for the Island of St. Vincent, 25th August, 1879; senior member of the legislative and executive councils of Tobago in 1879; local commissioner of the West Indian Estates Court, Tobago, 1881; after having acted attorney-general of St. Vincent till end of Feb., 1883; J.P., Barbados, 2nd Jan., 1884; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal from Jan. to March, 1884; acting chief justice of St. Vincent, 30th March, 1884; acting chief justice of St. Lucia and Tobago, 31st May, 1884; returned to Barbados in 1885, and was appointed acting judge of the assistant court of appeal, and visiting justice of Glendairy prison; acting attorney general, St. Vincent, 1882; judge of petty debt court, Bridgetown, Barbados, 1883.

LEWIS, ALLAN.—Was clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Vincent, 1845; immigration agent, 1848 to 1857; deputy registrar of deeds, 1854; police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner in that colony, 1860; colonial registrar, 1872; acting police magistrate, Kingstown district, 1874.

LEWIS, E. CORNEWALL.—Entered Government office, St. Vincent, as supernumerary, 8th May, 1877; clerk to Kingstown police magistrate, 8th March, 1880; acting colonial registrar, 30th July, 1883; acted as provost marshal from June to Sept., 1884, and again from Oct. to Nov., 1884; acting colonial postmaster, 27th April, 1885.

LEWIS, J. P.—Educated at Mill Hill School and Queen's University, B.A., with honours, Oct., 1876; writer, Ceylon civil service, July, 1877; attached to Colombo Kachcheri, Oct., 1877; to Kandy Kachcheri, Nov., 1877; justice of the peace, Negombo, Aug., 1879; justice of the peace, Galle, April, 1880; police magistrate, Matara, Jan., 1881; Dumbura, May, 1883, and at Gampola, Sept., 1884; acting commissioner of court of requests, Colombo, Sept., 1885.

LEWIS, JACOB WILLIAM.—Served in the customs' department of Sierra Leone from 1st January, 1868; assistant landing waiter of the out-door branch of the customs, 3rd February,

1869; extra clerk to colonial office, 17th February, 1869; transferred to the governor-in-chief's department as assistant private secretary, 1st May, 1870; clerk of legislative council, 1st March, 1872; acted as confidential clerk and clerk of the council at the Gold Coast, 1873; appointed governor's clerk, West Africa settlements, 15th February, 1875; served on the Mongray and Bargroo expeditions, Dec., 1875; on an expedition to the Scarcees River, April, 1878; and on the Bompoh and Ribboe expeditions, 1880; clerk to the board of education, May, 1882.

LEWIS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—Appointed postmaster, San Fernando, Sept., 1869; acted as 2nd clerk, general post office, Port of Spain, 1868; entered public service 1861.

LEWIS, WALTER LLEWELLYN, M.A.—Gold Medalist, Queen's University, Ireland; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1876; joined the northern circuit, and afterwards the South Wales and Chester circuits; stipendiary justice of the peace, Caroni, Trinidad, Dec. 4th, 1884; registrar-general and registrar of the Supreme Court, 1885.

LEYS, P.—Educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, of which latter he is a graduate in medicine; acting colonial surgeon, Labuan, Feb., 1876; confirmed Feb., 1877; acting political magistrate, in conjunction with his own office, Feb., 1878; acting colonial secretary, Sept., 1880; administered the government from 3rd Sept., 1881; holds a commission, dated 3 Sept., 1881, as H.B.M.'s consul-general in Brunei.

LIESCHING, C. F. H. L.—Commissioner of requests, &c., of Ballapitaymodara, Ceylon, April, 1859; assistant agent at Jaffna, June, 1864; assistant agent at Galle, May, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1867; district judge, Tangalla, 1871; ditto, Negombo, 1873; fiscal, central province, 1875; registrar-general, 22nd June, 1882.

LIGHTBOURN, H. C.—Port officer, Bahamas, 1st June, 1869; examining officer, 3rd March, 1876.

LILLY, Sir CHARLES, Knt.—Chief justice of Queensland, 25th June, 1879.

LILLY, R. R. W.—Clerk of central district Court, Newfoundland, 1858; registrar of vice-admiralty court, 1871.

LINDO, S. D.—Assistant to attorney-general, Jamaica, 1875.

LINLEY, RICHARD PHILIP.—Harbour master, St. Vincent, 1865.

LISTER, ALFRED.—Graduated at University of London, 1863; civil service cadet in Hong Kong, 1865; interpreter, 1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; acting assistant harbour-master, 1869; sheriff, 1870; deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871; secretary to police inquiry commission, 1872; acting assistant harbour-master, 1872; superintendent of Victoria gaol, 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superintendent of Chinese studies, 1875; postmaster-general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875; secretary to board of examiners in Chinese, with seat at the board, 1876; acting colonial treasurer, 1881; treasurer, 1883; member of executive council, 1884.

LITTLE, G. G.—District court judge, Jamaica, 6th August, 1868.

LITTLE, R.—Crown solicitor, Queensland, 23rd December, 1859.

LITTLETON, Col. The Hon. Edward George Percy, C.M.G. (1880).—Late military secretary to the governor general of Canada.

LITTLETON, The Hon. William Francis, C.M.G. (1880).—Private secretary to the Right

Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., when governor of the Cape of Good Hope; précis writer, Mauritius, 1882; retired, 1884.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WILLIAM.—Temporary clerk royal engineer department, Jamaica, 1850; entered the postal service in Jamaica, October, 1852; transferred to the internal revenue department, as a third class collector of taxes, June, 1869; chief clerk in the postal department, June, 1870; treasurer, 29th December, 1874.

LLEWELYN, ROBT. B.—Was employed in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies as an extra clerk from May, 1868, to October, 1869; appointed registrar in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, November, 1869; was nominated as one of a commission appointed to inquire into prison discipline in Jamaica, 1873; private secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, July, 1873; clerk of privy council, Jamaica, 1877; commissioner for Turks Islands, 1879; president of Tobago, 1885.

LLOYD, GEORGE ALFRED.—Was agent for the government of New South Wales in England in 1856, 1857, and 1858; postmaster-general of New South Wales in 1872; colonial treasurer in 1873-4; was minister for mines, March to August, 1877.

LLOYD, JAS. S.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; appointed to 3rd clerkship, customs, Barbados, November, 1876.

LOCH, Sir HENRY BROUGHAM, K.C.B. (1880), C.B. (1860).—Son of James Loch, Esq., M.P., of Drylaw, County Midlothian; entered 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 1844; served Sutledge campaign, 1845-46; aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, Lord Gough; adjutant and 2nd in command, Skinner's Horse, till 1853; sent on special military service to Turkey to assist in organizing Turkish troops, with local rank of major, 1854; crossed with army from Varna to Crimea, 1854; accompanied Earl of Elgin's special embassy to China, 1857-58; attached to head-quarters of commander-in-chief during operations in the field; bearer to England of Treaty of Yeddo, 1858; secretary to Earl of Elgin's second embassy to China, 1860; attached to head-quarters of the army during military operations; was treacherously made prisoner and cruelly treated by the Chinese, while engaged in negotiations under flag of truce; brought home ratified treaty of Tsin-Tsin, and Convention of Peking; private secretary to Right Hon. Sir George Grey, secretary of state for home department, 1861-62-63; lieutenant-governor, Isle of Man, 1863 to 1882; colonel commandant, 4th battalion, Cheshire Regiment; Her Majesty's commissioner of woods, forests, and land revenue from 1882 to 1884; Governor of Victoria, 1884. Married, 1862, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Villiers.

LOCKHART, J. H. STEWART.—Edinburgh University; Greek medalist, &c.; appointed, after competitive examination, to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1878; attached to the Colonial Office for one year, 1879; passed cadet, 1882; superintendent opium revenue, March, 1883; assistant colonial secretary and assistant auditor general, Aug., 1883. acting registrar general and protector of Chinese, April to August, and September to November, 1884, and from June 10th, 1885.

LOFTIE, ROWLEY C.—Admitted to the bars of Western Australia, 1865; master and registrar of the supreme court and keeper of records, 1870; and subsequently master in lunacy and registrar of the vice-admiralty court of the colony; held the office of commissioner of titles provisionally from July to September, 1875; appointed, police magistrate, Perth, Oct., 1878; performed acting duties of

government resident at King George's Sound for some months in 1879; appointed government resident, southern districts, and chairman of quarter sessions, 5th April, 1881.

LOFTUS, G.C.B. (civil extra), created 1866, K.C.B. (civil), 1862, privy councillor, 1868. Right Hon. Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus, 4th son of the 2nd marquis of Ely, by the daughter of Sir H. W. Dashwood, bart., born, 1817; married, 1845, the 2nd daughter of Admiral Henry Francis Greville; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge where he graduated M.A.; appointed attaché at Berlin, June, 1837; paid attaché at Stuttgart, July, 1844; served with the special missions in Berlin and Vienna, 1848; secretary of legation at Stuttgart, Jan., 1852, transferred to Berlin, May, 1853; chargé d'affaires there in portions of 1853, 1855, and 1857; envoy at Vienna, March, 1858, transferred to Berlin, Dec. 1860, to Munich, 1862, and returned to Berlin, 1865; was accredited to the North German Confederation from 1868 to Oct. 1871, when he was made ambassador at St. Petersburg until early in 1879, when he was appointed governor of New South Wales, resigned 1885.

LOGAN, D.—Solicitor-general, Straits Settlements, 19th Aug., 1867.

LONGDEN, SIR JAMES R., G.C.M.G. (1883), K.C.M.G. (1876).—Was appointed government clerk at the Falkland Islands, 1844, and acting colonial secretary, 1845, confirmed in that appointment, June, 1857; president of the Virgin Islands, Oct., 1861, and lieutenant-governor of Dominica, Aug., 1865; lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, Oct., 1867; governor of Trinidad, 1870; governor, British Guiana, 1874; governor of Ceylon, 1877 to 1883.

LONSDALE, RUPERT LA TROBE, C.M.G. (1879).—Served in the 74th Highlanders from 1868 to 1874; appointed special magistrate at Keiskama Hoek, June, 1876; raised and organised the Keiskama Hoek Field Force, Dec., 1877, and Jan., 1878, and as commandant of same served throughout Gaika Rebellion, 1878; appointed corps commandant of the 3rd Natal Native Contingent, October, 1878; raised eight troops of European Irregular Cavalry (Lonsdale's Horse), February, 1879, and commanded the same to the conclusion of Zulu War, 1879; accompanied Sir S. Rowe on special service to the Gold Coast in 1881.

LORANGER, HON. L. O., Q.C.—Attorney-general, province of Quebec, Canada; appointed a judge of superior court of Quebec, 1882.

LORD, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Entered police department, St. Lucia, 1872; acted keeper of the prison, Oct., 1876, to Mar., 1877; sub-inspector of revenue and police, Jan., 1880; chief revenue officer and landing waiter, Jan., 1882.

LORNE, MARQUIS OF, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL.—Born 1845, married 1871, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th daughter of Her Majesty the Queen, sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from February, 1868, to September, 1878; private secretary to his father, the Duke of Argyll, at the India Office, December, 1868; is author of poetical and other works, 'Trip to the Tropics'; governor-general of the dominion of Canada, October, 1878, to 1883.

LOVELL, FRANCIS HENRY.—Colonial surgeon of Sierra Leone, in December, 1873; transferred to Mauritius in similar capacity, 1878.

LOW, SIR HUGH, K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G., 1879).—Secretary to government of Labuan, 1848; police magistrate, 1850; administered the govern-

ment of Labuan in 1855 and in 1863, and from Oct. to Dec., 1865; again from Nov. 1866, to Dec., 1867, and also from Dec., 1874, until April, 1876; British resident, Perak, 1877.

LOW, WILLIAM.—Acting private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Longden at Dominica, June, 1866, to March, 1867; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Bulwer and clerk of the patents, April, 1867, to January, 1869; and to Lieut.-Governor Freeling from February to July, 1869. acted as colonial secretary of Dominica, 1868; police magistrate in St. Vincent, May, 1874; acting senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct., 1878; acting police magistrate, Southern District, Grenada, May, 1882; visiting justice to the prisons, Sept., 1883; acting treasurer, April, 1884.

LOWE, ALEX. C.—Private secretary to the president of Turks Islands 1849; was also a member of the board of education, and honorary secretary and treasurer of the same; was a justice of the peace, and captain and adjutant in the Turks Islands volunteer corps; colonial secretary, April, 1866, and a member of executive council, Mar., 1867; receiver-general and treasurer, Bahamas, 1873; retired 1883.

LOWTHER, RT. HON. JAMES, M.P.—Born 1840. Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1862, and M.A., 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1864; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the North Riding of York; was parliamentary secretary to the poor law board from August to December, 1868; parliamentary under-secretary for the colonies, February, 1874, to February, 1878. First elected for the city of York, July, 1865; privy councillor and chief secretary for Ireland, 14th February, 1878; sat for the city of York to March, 1880; sat for North Lincolnshire since Aug., 1881, to Dec., 1885.

LUCAS, CHARLES PRESTWOOD, B.A.—Educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford; open exhibitor; took a first class in moderations in classics, 1873, and first class in final classical schools, June, 1876; Chancellor's prize for Latin essay, 1877; called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's-Inn, Easter, 1885; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 30th April, 1877; appointed private secretary to Sir R. Herbert, 1st Dec., 1881.

LUCAS, G. A.—Was a captain in the 73rd regiment; appointed resident magistrate, Lower Umcomas, Natal, 1859; magistrate Klip River in that colony, 1860, and at Alexandra, 1875.

LUCKIE, D.M.—Commissioner of government insurance, New Zealand.

LUDLOW, HENRY.—Educated at Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1857, subsequently M.A. and fellow of St. John's College; obtained the studentship given by the Inns of Court, 1861; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1862; attorney-general, Trinidad, 20th July, 1874.

LYNCH, E. B.—Deputy-keeper of records, Jamaica, 1 Feb., 1879.

LYNCH, H. E.—Stipendiary magistrate, third district, St. Lucia, 2 Jan., 1871; first district, Oct., 1880; magistrate, Windward district, St. Vincent, December, 1884.

LYNCH, HON. W. W., Q.C.—Commissioner of Crown lands, Quebec, 1879.

MAASDORP, A. F. S.—Solicitor-general for Cape Colony.

MACALISTER, ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1876).—

Formerly colonial secretary and premier of Queensland, and late agent-general for the colony in London.

MACARTHUR, ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1882).—Sat for Lambeth from Dec., 1868 to Dec., 1885; was Lord Mayor of London, 1880-1; is a merchant largely engaged in the Australian trade.

MACBRIDE, R.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, central province, 1874; provincial assistant central province, 1st October, 1880.

MCALLUM, MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E.—Entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (July, 1869), from which he took first place of a batch of fifty-two cadets (1871); after two years' practical training at Chatham, proceeded to Portsmouth (1874), and appointed superintendent of telegraphy, Southern District. Transferred to the office of the inspector general of fortifications. In 1875, proceeded to the Straits Settlements as private secretary to governor Sir William Jervois, and attended him on various missions to the native states of the Malay Peninsula; mentioned in despatches for the assistance given by him in preparing a project for the defence of Singapore, and again in December (1876), for the services rendered in connection with the Perak commission inquiry. In April (1877) proceeded to Hong Kong, here he was appointed superintending engineer of the admiralty works; in April (1878) selected to proceed to Singapore to adopt measures for the defence of that port, being engaged at the time in designing and executing an improvised scheme for the defence of Hong Kong. In July (1879), returned to England; attached to the office of the inspector of works, royal arsenal, until July (1880), when appointed deputy colonial engineer, Straits Settlements. Is a Pollock medallist of 1871; the annual Fowke medallist for 1874; is an associate of institution of civil engineers, etc.; colonial engineer and surveyor-general, Straits Settlements, 1884; member of the executive and legislative councils appointed to construct new fortifications of Singapore, March, 1885.

MCCARTHY, JOHN.—Government analyst, Trinidad; professor of chemistry Queen's Royal College, and College of the Immaculate Conception, Aug., 1879; entered the home service by open competition, Feb., 1871; assistant analyst at the government laboratory, Somerset House, London, from 1875 to 1879; is a Fellow of the Chemical Society, London; Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow of the Society of Chemical Industry, &c.; hon. sec. and treasurer Scientific Association of Trinidad.

MCCARTHY, J. DESMOND, M.D., M.Ch F.R.G.S., F.C.S., M.S.I.—Surgeon, royal navy, 1871; served in the Ashantee expedition, had charge of hospital Prahau (medal), specially mentioned in despatches by Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewitt, V.C., K.C.B.; retired 1874; senior resident assistant physician, royal asylum, Cheadle, 1875-7; assistant colonial surgeon, Lagos, July, 1877. Colonial surgeon, Lagos, 7th January, 1880; chief medical officer Gold Coast colony, 1st Jan. 1885.

MCCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, M.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.S.A., London.—Late colonial surgeon, member of legislative council, and J.P. for Labuan; late surgeon, orphan asylum, &c., British Guiana; assistant colonial surgeon, Malacca, 1st August, 1877.

MCCORD, HON. T.—Law clerk, Quebec assembly, 1867, puisne judge superior court, 1872; deputy judge vice admiralty court, 1884.

MCCULLOCH, KNT. BACHEL. (United Kingdom creat. 1870), K.C.M.G. (1874).—**SIR JAMES McCULLOCH.**—Was chief secretary to the executive government of Victoria, and in that capacity was premier of the ministry; resigned, 1872.

MCDONALD, HON. A.A. Postmaster-general, Prince Edward Island, 1878; lieut.-gov., Prince Edward Island, Aug., 1884.

MCDONALD, HON. JAMES, Q.C.—Born 1828; called to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1851; created a Q.C. 1867; was chief railway commissioners of Nova Scotia from June, 1863, to Dec., 1864, when appointed financial secretary, which office he held until the union of 1867; one of the commissioners (representing Nova Scotia) to open trade relations between the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, and the B.N.A. provinces, 1865-66; sworn of the privy council of Canada, 17th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of justice of Canada; sat in Nova Scotia assembly from 1859 until 1867, and from 1871 until July, 1872, when returned to the House of Commons; now chief justice of Nova Scotia.

MCDONALD, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER, P.C. (1879), G.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon); LL.D., Q.C.—Eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, Esq., of Kingston, Ontario, and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, born 11th Jan., 1815; educated at the royal grammar school, Kingston, called to the bar, Upper Canada, Hilary term 1836; created queen's councillor in 1846; was a member of the executive council of Canada from 11th May, 1847, to 10th March, 1848; from 11th Sept., 1854, to 29th July, 1858; from 6th Aug., same year, to 23rd May, 1862; and from 30th March, 1864, until the union; and was during these several periods receiver-general from 21st May to 7th Dec., 1847; commissioner of crown lands from latter date to 10th March, 1848; attorney-general for Upper Canada from 11th Sept., 1854, to 29th July, 1858, when as prime minister he and his cabinet resigned; returned to office 6th Aug. as attorney-general, Upper Canada, which he continued to hold until the defeat of the administration on the militia bill, in May, 1862. On the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government, when the Taché-Macdonald Government was formed, 30th March, 1864, he returned to his old office of attorney-general, and was government leader in the assembly from that time until the union of the British American provinces, 1867; held the office of minister of militia affairs jointly with that of attorney-general from Jan. to May, 1862, and from Aug., 1865, until the union; has been a delegate to England and other countries on public business on many occasions, and was a delegate to the conference in Charlottetown in 1864, convened for the purpose of effecting a union of the maritime provinces; to that which succeeded it in Quebec, same year, to arrange a basis of union of all British American colonies; and was chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1866-7, when the Act of Union known as the "British North American Act" was passed by the imperial parliament; on 1st July, 1867, when the new constitution came into force, was called upon to form the first government for the new dominion, and was sworn of the privy council of Canada, and appointed minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada, an office he continued to fill until he and his ministry resigned, 5th Nov., 1873; on resignation of Mr. Mackenzie in Oct., 1878, formed a new administration, in which he held the office of minister of the interior; in 1871, was appointed one of H.M.'s joint high commissioners and plenipotentiaries, together with Earl de Grey (now Marquis of

Ripon Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, and Right Hon. Montague Bernard, to act in connection with five commissioners named by the president of the United States for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims, and of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the labours of which joint high commission resulted in the Treaty of Washington, signed at Washington, United States, on 8th May, 1871; received degree of D.C.L. (hon.) from Oxford University, 1865; is also an LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and a D.C.L. of the University of Trinity College, Toronto; created K.C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, July, 1867; created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of "Isabel la Catolica" (of Spain), Jan., 1872; has sat in the Canadian parliament since 1844. The following are among the principal measures which he has carried through parliament viz.:—The secularisation of the clergy reserves; the improvement of the criminal laws; the promotion of public instruction; the consolidation of the statutes; the extension of the municipal system; the re-organization of the militia; the settlement of the seat of government question; the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe; the establishment of additional penitentiaries, criminal lunatic asylums, and reformatory prisons, and providing for the inspection thereof; the providing for the internal economy of the House of Commons; the re-organization of the civil service on a permanent basis; the construction of the inter-colonial railway; the enlargement of the canals; the enactment of a stringent election law; the ratification of the Washington Treaty; the confederation of British North America; and the extension and consolidation of the dominion.

MCDONNELL, JOHN.—Entered the civil service as clerk in the immigration office of New South Wales in 1854; promoted in 1856 to be clerk to the registrar-general; promoted to be principal clerk in charge of statistics in 1858; appointed secretary of the police department of Queensland in Feb., 1860, shortly after the separation of that colony from New South Wales; and also acted as colonial storekeeper; promoted to be immigration agent in Jan., 1866; inspector of benevolent asylum and orphanages; also visiting justice to H.M. gaol and lunatic asylum; as well as chief inspector of distilleries; promoted to be under secretary and permanent head of the post and telegraph department in 1870, which office he now holds; in addition he was appointed major-commandant of the Queensland volunteer forces in 1877; lieutenant-col. commandant in 1878; retired in Nov., 1879, and was placed on the staff with his rank as lieutenant-col.; appointed as acting commandant of the defence forces in Feb., 1883.

MACDOUGALL, JOHN LORNE.—Auditor-general of Canada, 1st Aug., 1878.

MACDOUGALL, GENERAL SIR PATRICK, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Entered the army in the 79th Highlanders, in 1836, and served afterwards in the 36th regiment, and royal Canadian rifles; was major and superintendent of studies at the royal military college; was appointed commandant of the staff college at its formation; was adjutant-general of the Canadian militia during the Fenian raids; appointed deputy inspector-general of reserve forces (England), during which period he was president of the committee on the localization of the forces; organized the intelligence branch of the quartermaster-general's department, on its first formation; served on the quartermaster-general's staff in the Crimea, during the siege of Sebastopol

and the capture of Kertch; promoted lieutenant-colonel; medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal; stationed at Halifax since 1878.

MACDOUGALL, HON. WILLIAM, C.B. (1867).—Born 1822; educated at Victoria University, Cobourg; admitted as an attorney, Upper Canada, 1847; called to the bar, Upper Canada, in Hilary term, 1862; founded (1848) the 'Canada Farmer,' an agricultural journal, subsequently merged in the 'Canadian Agriculturist,' which he published and edited until 1858; founded (1850) the 'North American,' a Reform newspaper, of which he was chief editor, until it was merged in the Toronto 'Daily Globe,' in 1857; was the leading political writer on the 'Daily Globe,' from 1857 to 1860; represented Canada at the New York Exhibition, 1853; was secretary of the Constitution Reform Association of Upper Canada, 1859; a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands, Canada, from May, 1862, to March, 1864, when the government resigned; provincial secretary from June, 1864, and acting minister of marine from July, 1866, until the union of the provinces, 1867; sworn of the queen's privy council in Canada, and was minister of public works for the dominion, from 1st July, 1867, until commissioned lieutenant-governor of Rupert's Land and the north-west territories, Oct., 1869; was chairman of the commission appointed to open trade relations with the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, 1865-6; was a delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that at Quebec, in the same year; and to the Colonial Conference in London to complete terms of Union of B.N.A. colonies, 1866-7; delegate to England, with late Sir G. E. Cartier, to confer with imperial authorities on the defences of the dominion, and for the acquisition of the north-west territory, 1868; appointed commissioner for Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1871; sent to England by dominion government, 1873, as special commissioner to confer with imperial government on subject of fisheries, and to make arrangements in Scandinavia and the Baltic provinces for the emigration department; returned to Canadian assembly in 1858, where he sat until the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; elected to Ontario assembly in May, 1875; resigned Sept., 1878, and again returned to house of commons.

MC EWEN, E. JAMES.—Clerk to provost-marshal, Grenada, January, 1868; colonial revenue officer, June, 1871; chief clerk, Treasury, 17th Nov., 1880.

MACHIN, H. T.—Assistant treasurer, Quebec.
MCFARLAND, A.—District court judge, southern district, New South Wales, 7th Nov. 1868.

MACFARLANE, W. H.—Superintendent and medical officer, hospital for insane, New Norfolk, Tasmania, Oct., 1880.

McGEE, JOHN J.—Educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, affiliated with the Catholic University, Dublin, where he was medallist in physical science; employed by the government of Canada on special service in district of Algoma, and on various surveys; subsequently professionally engaged under the Dominion government in the construction of the intercolonial railway, and in connection with the railway commission of the House of Commons; first-class clerk in charge of surveys branch of Dominion lands department of the interior, 1879; assistant clerk of the Queen's privy council for Canada, January, 1880; clerk of the Privy Council, 20th May, 1882.

MAC GEE, W. J.—Extra clerk, colonial office, April, 1863; clerk in the registry department, Mar.

1864; clerk in the general department, July, 1870; assistant clerk, 1st class, 26th Jan., 1877; superintendent of the printing branch, 1st July, 1880.

MACKGLASHAN, JOHN CHARLES.—Auditor-general, Jamaica, April, 1875; appointed clerk in executive committee office, Jamaica, in June, 1858; appointed, provisionally, secretary to executive committee and clerk to privy council, in April, 1866, till Jamaica became a crown colony, then chief clerk in financial secretary's office; subsequently in colonial secretary's office; has acted on several occasions as assistant colonial secretary, and as colonial secretary, prior to April, 1875; and from April to July, 1877; member of legislative council, April, 1878; resigned seat in Council 1882.

McGOWAN, S. W.—In charge of telegraphs, Victoria, 1854; chief inspector of postal and telegraph service, 1st March, 1869; now deputy postmaster-general.

MACGREGOR, A. M.—Protector of immigrants, Penang, 17th Jan., 1880.

McGREGOR, G. A.—Appointed tide-master, Bahamas, 1856; boarding officer, 1864; resident justice, Exuma, 1874; acting resident justice, Inagua, 1875; keeper Nassau prison, 1876; resident justice, St. Salvador, 1878; resident justice, Long Cay, 1880; resident justice, Inagua, 1882.

MACGREGOR, MALCOLM.—Appointed lieutenant Royal Sark Militia, in October, 1859; entered the army as an ensign (2nd West India Regiment), Oct., 1861; served on the West Coast of Africa, at Sierra Leone and Lagos, 1862; private secretary to the governor of British Honduras from May, 1864, to September, 1866; adjutant of the Belize Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps, and sat as a government member for two sessions of the Legislative House of Assembly, Honduras; officer commanding 7th Division of Pioneers; Public Work-Department, Ceylon, 5th Aug., 1869; superintending officer, June, 1875; acted as provincial assistant, North Central Province, from Aug., 1878, to Oct., 1879; acting 2nd financial and office assistant, Aug., 1883.

MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, M.D., C.M.G. (1881.)

—Chief medical officer and receiver-general, Fiji.

McHATTIE, A. G., M.D., M.R.C.S., ENGLAND.

—Medical officer district No. 2, Antigua, June, 1874.

McILWRAITH, Sir THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1882.)

—Colonial Treasurer of Queensland, 21 Jan., 1879, to 1882; has held a prominent position in the Queensland Parliament since 1869; has held the offices of minister of works, treasurer, and colonial secretary.

McKENNA, W.—Police magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony, 10 March, 1879.

MACKENZIE, Hon. ALEXANDER.—Born near Dunkeld, Perthshire, 28th January, 1822. Educated at the public schools of Moulin, Dunkeld, and Perth. For some years edited the 'Lambton Shield,' a reform journal. Was a member of executive council, and treasurer of Ontario (in Mr. Blake's administration), from 21st December, 1871, until Oct., 1872, when he retired. Was leader of Ontario reform opposition in house of commons from the union until 1873, when chosen leader of the whole opposition party, and continued in that position until 5th Nov., 1873, when, owing to the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, he was called upon to form a new administration, on 7th of the same month taking the office of minister of public works. Resigned office, Oct., 1878. Proceeded to England on public business, June, 1875. Sat for Lambton in Canada assembly from 1861 until the union. Returned to house of commons at general elec-

tion, 1867, where he has since continued to sit. Represented West Middlesex in Ontario assembly from general election, 1871, until Oct., 1872, when he resigned. Several important public measures owe their existence to Mr. Mackenzie as a private member, viz.: the act amending the assessment act of Upper Canada (1863); that consolidating and amending the acts relating to the assessment of property, Upper Canada (1866); and the measure for providing means of egress from public buildings (1866). As chairman of committee on municipal and assessment laws (1866), wrote and framed the greater part of the general act on municipal corporations, &c. All the measures of his government, including the enactment of a stringent election law, with the trial of election petitions by judges, and vote by ballot; the abolition of the real estate qualification of members; the establishment of a Dominion military college, and the improvement of the militia system; the establishment of a supreme court for the Dominion; the reduction of postage to and from the United States; the free delivery of postal matter in cities and towns; the construction of a trans-continental telegraph line; a new insolvent law; and the establishment of a territorial government for the great North-West, have all been more or less his work. In addition, two very important questions, which for some time agitated the public mind and threatened the gravest complications—the Manitoba amnesty and the New Brunswick school questions, were satisfactorily adjusted during Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

McKERROW, J.—Surveyor-general, and secretary for crown lands, New Zealand.

McKINNEY, W. J.—Postmaster of British Honduras, 1859; is secretary to the council for education; served as an ensign in the Belize volunteers, under Captain Edmonds, late 4th W.I. regt. on the northern frontier of the colony in 1866-67, against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the legislative assembly for his services; acting police magistrate, 1875; treasurer, Sept., 1880.

McKINSTRY, T. W.—Chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, 1872; served many years in the commissariat department in British North America and in the West Indian islands; retired from the army as assistant commissary-general in 1870; actuary, Savings Bank, Barbados, 1882.

MACLEAN, H.—Controller general of prisons, New South Wales, 1 Jan., 1874.

MACLEAY, Sir GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1869).—Eldest surviving son of the late Alexander Macleay, Esq., for many years secretary to the transport board, and subsequently colonial secretary and first speaker of the legislative assembly of New South Wales; was educated at Westminster; went at an early age to New South Wales; accompanied in 1829-30, Captain Sturt on his expedition down the river Murrumbidgee and Murray, and was for several years a member of the legislature of New South Wales.

McLELAN, Hon. A. W.—President of the privy council for the Dominion of Canada until 1881, when appointed minister of marine and fisheries; represented Canada in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 held in London.

McLEOD, CHARLES J.—Provisional clerk in the government office, Saint Lucia, 20th December, 1874; acting second clerk, 1st December, 1875; second clerk, 1st September, 1877; chief clerk, 1st March, 1878; clerk to the legislative council on 23rd

October, 1878; and clerk to the executive council on 9th April, 1879; acting prothonotary and registrar, April, 1881; acting stipendiary magistrate of the First District, April, 1882; provost-marshal, St. Vincent, July, 1882.

MACLEOD, HECTOR WILLIAM, M.A.—Puisne judge of the supreme court, Gold Coast Colony, February, 1880.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, the "Black Watch," appointed ensign, 20th February, 1855; lieutenant, 1st June, 1856; captain, 24th May, 1861; served in the Crimea, 3rd October, 1855, to 23rd July, 1856; engaged in the suppression of the mutiny in India from 20th November, 1857; was present at the attack on the rebels at Kallee Nuddee Bridge, 2nd January, 1858; Shumshabad, 27th January, 1858; siege and fall of Lucknow, from 2nd to 22nd March, 1858; fort Ruyha, 18th April, 1858; Allygunge, 22nd April, 1858; Bareilly, 5th May, 1858. Has filled the following situations on the staff:—12th Irregular Cavalry, 25th July, 1860, to 6th August, 1862; 18th Bengal Lancers, 16th September, 1865, to 27th February, 1866; 8rd Goorkha regiment, 28th February, 1866, to 20th October, 1867; medal for India—Lucknow clasp; also served with the land transport corps in the Crimea, went through a course of cavalry drill, and passed in equitation with the 8th Royal Irish Hussars in 1861; passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee, as per G.O.C.C., dated 8rd August, 1865; and was appointed interpreter to the 42nd R.H.B.W., 21st October, 1867; and has acted as adjutant, both of cavalry and infantry; protector of immigrants at Natal, 9th Nov., 1875; was *ex-officio* a member of the executive and legislative councils, and a magistrate; justice of the peace for the colony, 14th August, 1876; while at Natal, established estate and central hospitals, and drew up a code of rules for their control; provost-marshal of British Guiana, 18th August, 1878; and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, 18th Dec., 1878.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH, JUNR.—Clerk in the government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1 Aug., 1883; 2nd clerk, registrar-general's office, 24 Aug., 1885.

MACLEOD, NORMAN MAGNUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Late captain 74th Highlanders. Was commandant of Swazi contingent against Sikukuni, 1879.

MACLEOD, P. F., M.D.—Medical officer, parish of St. George, Grenada, 21 July, 1881.

MCLEOD, WILLIAM.—Appointed sub-inspector Jamaica constabulary, 1 Dec., 1866; third class inspector, 1 Jan., 1869; second class inspector, 1 Oct., 1871; first class inspector, 1 Oct., 1873; acting inspector-general, 25 Sept., 1883.

MACLURE, WILLIAM MALCOM GREY, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.—Coroner, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, 1865; physician to prison and police force, and health officer, 1873; medical inspector and chairman board of health, 1880; member of house of assembly from 1866 to 1879, when appointed to legislative council.

MACMAHON, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH, (1875).—Speaker of the legislative assembly, Victoria, 1871-77 and 1880.

MACPHERSON, THE HON. SIR DAVID LEWIS, K.C.M.G. (1884).—A member of the Queen's privy council for Canada, and speaker of the senate till 1883. Educated at the Royal Academy in that town; was elected for the electoral division of Sauguen; to the legislative council of the former province of Canada; and on the confederation of the provinces of British North America, was summoned by royal mandamus to a seat in the senate;

acted as minister of the interior during Sir John A. Macdonald's absence from Canada, 1881, resigned 1885.

MACPHERSON, LIEUT.-COL. J.—Accountant and chief clerk store branch department of militia and defence, Canada, 1st Sept., 1872; director of stores and keeper of militia properties, 25th April, 1881.

McNAIR, J. F. A., MAJOR, Royal (late Madras) Artillery (retired), C.M.G. (1879). Fellow of the Linnean and Geographical Societies, &c., &c. London; Associate Institute Civil Engineers.—Educated at King's College, London, and student at the school of mines, London; entered the Madras artillery in 1845; served in India, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan; staff officer and adjutant of artillery in the Straits Settlements, in 1856; qualified in the Hindustanee and Malay languages, and passed examination for Indian public works department; private secretary to the governor, Straits Settlements, 1857, and subsequently executive engineer and superintendent of convicts, Singapore; thanks of governor-general of India in council, for military works at Singapore; and while on leave, was temporarily employed, in 1865, under surveyor-general of prisons in the erection of the Woking female prison; chief engineer, Straits Settlements, on their transfer to the crown in 1867; assumed the duties of comptroller of Indian convicts; acted as colonial secretary in 1868; accompanied the governor to Siam in August of that year; surveyor-general, Straits Settlements, 1872; employed as officiating chief commissioner of Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, throughout the disturbances in that country, in 1875-6; and engaged in the affair at Kotah Lamah, on the Perak river; special commissioner to Selangore, to inquire into piracy, and to Perak in connection with the Pangkor treaty, 1874; again to Siam, in August of that year, on special mission; and again, early in 1875, with Sir A. Clarke, in connection with unsettled state of affairs there; special mission to the State of Sungei Ujong, 1878; Secretary to Sir W. Robinson's mission to Siam in November, 1878, to present the G.C.M.G. to the king; is a member of executive and legislative councils; author of 'Perak and the Malays,' &c.; officiated as lieutenant-governor of Penang from February, 1881, to August, 1882; retired, 1884.

MCNEIL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CASTAIRA, K.C.M.G. (1880), (K.C.B., 1882), (C.M.G., 1870), V.C.—Served during the campaign of 1857-58 in India as aide-de-camp to Sir E. Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow; in 1861, proceeded with Sir D. Cameron to New Zealand as his aide-de-camp, and served there until 1865; commanded the Tipperary flying column during the Fenian disturbances in the winter of 1866-67; served on the staff of the Red River expedition from Canada under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1870, and again under that officer in the Ashanti war, 1873-74; appointed an equerry in ordinary to Her Majesty, 1st Aug., 1874; served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882, personally attached to the Duke of Connaught; served in the Soudan Expedition, 1885.

MACROSSAN, JOHN M.—Secretary for public works and mines, Queensland, 21 Jan., 1879, to 13th November, 1883.

MADAR, A. R.—Clerk in the treasury, Hong Kong, 1867; 3rd clerk, 1 Jan., 1868.

MADDEN, HON. W.—President of the Board of Land and Works, and commissioner, crown lands and survey, Victoria; 19 Aug., 1881, to 8 Mar., 1888.

MADON, PAUL GABRIEL, C.M.G. (Honorary) (1882).—An officer in French forest department; late principal forest officer in Cyprus.

MAHONY, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Paymaster, army pay department, in the Zulu war; retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Mar., 1884.

MAINWARING, CAPTAIN K. H. A., R.N.—Entered the royal navy 24th Sept., 1850; lieutenant, 15th May, 1858; served in the Mediterranean as flag lieutenant to Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Sir Henry Codrington; served in China from 1863 till 1868, nearly four years of which time commanded gunboats for the suppression of piracy, and several times mentioned in despatches for services performed; commander, Oct., 1867, and as such served on board H.M.S. "Aboukir," guard-ship at Jamaica, from Oct., 1868, till July, 1871, when he was appointed to the "Chameleon," in the Pacific, and continued in her command until he took the retirement as a captain in Oct., 1873; stipendiary magistrate Jamaica, April, 1874; acting inspector-general of police, June, 1875, to June, 1876; harbour-master, Kingston, Jamaica, and assistant police magistrate, Nov., 1876.

MAIS, C. HENRY, J.P.—M. Ins. C.E., engineer-in-chief, South Australia, 1867; general manager of railways, 1867 to 1869; manager 1869 to 1876; engineer harbours, 1880.

MALCOLM, ORMOND DREMMIE.—Called to the bar of the Bahamas, 22nd July, 1861; acting police magistrate in 1864 and 1866; elected member of the house of assembly in 1865, speaker from 1868; acting judge of the court of common pleas, 1875; made Queen's counsel in 1876; acting attorney-general, 1880, and again in 1881; appointed attorney-general, March, 1882.

MALING, CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES.—Late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; deputy magistrate and collector, Nuddes district, Lower Bengal, 1857; served throughout the Indian mutiny campaign, 1857-58-59; present in many engagements (medal), ensign, 1861, 89th Princess Victoria's Regiment; and private secretary to the governor of the West Coast of Africa, 1863; also clerk of council and registrar of court of appeal of governor in council; lieutenant in the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, private secretary to the Marquis of Normanby, governor of Queensland, 1871, and proceeded with him in the same capacity to New Zealand, 1874, and served till 1878; colonial secretary and registrar general of Grenada, 1879; administered the government of Grenada in Feb. and Oct., 1880, also from 28th Sept. to 3rd Jan., 1882, and again from 28th Mar. to Nov., 1882.

MALLET PABET, LOUIS.—Educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire; admitted to practice as an advocate at the St. Lucia bar, 1865; was called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1868; joined the service in 1868, as acting commissioner of the tribunal of appeal, and administrator-general of crown property; confirmed in these appointments in June, 1869. A member of the board of education and an inspector of Catholic schools, 1869; appointed colonial trustee, 1871, on the abolition of the office of commissioner of appeals, when the duties of administrator were transferred to the new office; acted as stipendiary magistrate of the Hirst district in 1873; commissioned a deputy coroner for the first district in 1876; appointed on two occasions to inquire into matters connected with the public institutions of the colony, and received the thanks of the government; acting colonial treasurer, December, 1876; *ex-officio* a member of legislative and executive councils.

MANFORD, W.—Auditor, Gold Coast, 20 April, 1880; Controller of customs, 1885.

MANISTY, J. F.—Traffic superintendent, Natal government railways, 16th March, 1878; now superintendent of Indian and native labour department.

MANN, HON. CHARLES, Q.C.—Entered the parliament of South Australia in the year 1870; has held office in several ministries as attorney-general, from 21st July, 1871, to 22nd January, 1872; from 22nd July, 1873, to 3rd June, 1875; from 25th March to 6th June, 1876; and from 26th Oct., 1877, to 27th Sept., 1878, when he accepted the office of treasurer; resigned office, Mar., 1881; crown solicitor and public prosecutor, 10 Mar., 1881.

MANN, MAJOR-GENERAL J. R., R.E., C.M.G. (1881).—Director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica; entered the corps of royal engineers on the 18th of Dec. 1840; surveyor-general of Mauritius from 23rd Dec., 1856, to 3rd May, 1861; director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica, January, 1867; resigned 1878, and re-appointed in Feb., 1874; official member of the legislative council, Feb., 1874.

MANNING, F. N., M.D.—Inspector-general of the insane, New South Wales, 1st July, 1879.

MANNING, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1858).—SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU MANNING, LL.D.—Educated at Tavistock, at Southampton, and at University College, London; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1832; was chairman of quarter sessions in New South Wales from Oct., 1837, to Oct., 1844; solicitor-general from Oct., 1844, to Jan., 1848; acting judge of the supreme court from Jan. 1848 to Nov. 1849; again solicitor-general from Nov., 1849, to May, 1856; attorney-general from May, 1856, to May, 1858; is a member of the executive council of New South Wales, and one of the queen's counsel there; author of 'Notes of Proceedings in Electoral Revision Courts,' 'Neville and Manning's Reports in Court of King's Bench,' 1832 to 1837; now primary judge in equity.

MANTELL, D. G.—Employed on the unified establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from March, 1850; assistant-surveyor, January, 1871; chief surveyor, 1877.

MANTELL, SIR JOHN L., KNT. (1867).—Queen's advocate, Gambia, 1841 to 1847; chief justice, 1847 to 1867.

MARQUARD, L.—Secretary of lands and mines, Cape of Good Hope, 1st July, 1882.

MARPLES, E. M.—Treasurer, Perak.

MARSH, J. H.—Second Master of Queen's College and Colombo Academy, Ceylon, May, 1857; exchanged duties temporarily with the inspector of schools, 1860; resumed own duty 1862; acted as principal of the Colombo academy in 1870; inspector of schools, Ceylon, 11th Dec., 1879.

MARSH, W. H., C.M.G. (1881).—Clerk to procureur-general, Mauritius, Feb. 1848; crown solicitor, April, 1854; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct. 1859; acting assistant colonial secretary, Sept. 1863; special immigration commissioner to India, May, 1865; junior assistant colonial secretary, April, 1866; senior assistant colonial secretary, 1867; sole assistant, 1870; acting colonial secretary, 1875-6; auditor-general, April, 1876; colonial secretary and auditor-general, Hong Kong, 1879; acting as auditor and accountant-general in Cyprus, 1881; returned to Hong Kong, 1882.

MARSHALL, ARTHUR LACY.—Entered the immigration department of British Guiana in December, 1875, as clerical assistant; promoted supernumerary clerk in 1876; appointed clerical

assistant to colonial secretary, Tobago, in 1879; appointed acting 2nd revenue officer in 1881; confirmed in that appointment 31st May, 1882; appointed provisionally 1st revenue officer, Nov., 1884, and confirmed April, 1885; chief clerk, treasury, 17th July, 1885.

MARSHALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1879).—For services rendered in the African war, 1879.

MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, KNT. (1882).—Called to the bar, 1868; went the northern circuit; chief magistrate of the Gold Coast, 1873; rendered valuable service during the Ashantee war, for which he was granted the medal; appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876; chief justice, 1879; retired, 1882.

MARTIN, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHEL (Creat. 1869), Q.C.—Educated at Sydney College, New South Wales; was called to the bar of New South Wales 1856 (having been for some time previously an attorney of the supreme court); appointed a queen's counsel there in 1857. Was five times attorney-general of New South Wales between 1856 and 1872, during four years of which time he filled the office of premier. Elected a member of the Senate of Sydney University, Aug., 1858. Appointed chief justice of New South Wales, 1873.

MARTIN, LOUIS.—Was volunteer in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Dec. 1859; appointed clerk in the audit office, Jan. 1860; junior examiner, March, 1862; senior examiner, 1869; chief clerk, immigration department, Mar., 1880.

MARTINDALE, FELIX.—Was clerk in the Mauritius currency bank, June, 1848; clerk to marine court, Feb. 1849; clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, March, 1850; district clerk, Moka, May, 1862.

MASKEW, W. W.—Resident magistrate, Middleburg division, Cape Colony, 1st Sept., 1875; civil commissioner and resident magistrate Clan William, Aug. 22, 1884.

MASON, CLAYTON T., M.I.C.E.—Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham; from 1874 to 1877 was engaged in the railway branch of the department of public works, New South Wales; 1877 appointed resident engineer of the Geraldton and Northampton railway, Western Australia; superintended the construction of Point Moore Lighthouse and other public works in the Victoria district; afterwards resident engineer for four years of the Eastern Railway in the same colony; acting commissioner of railways on two occasions during 1882 and 1883; was provisionally appointed in 1884 director of public works and commissioner of railways; also a member of the executive and legislative councils of Western Australia.

MASON, J. D.—Educated at "The College," Llandoverly, and the London University; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1872; acting police magistrate, Panadura, Sep. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Nov. 1872; police magistrate, Balapitmodara, June, 1873, to continue to act at Galle; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1876; landing surveyor, Galle, 1876; acting district judge, Matar, 1876; acting police magistrate, 1877; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, 1877; police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galle, 1879.

MASON, L. H.—Protector of Indian immigrants Natal, 1883.

MASSIAH, J. P.—Police magistrate of Bridge Town and St. Michael, Barbados, Jan., 1882; parochial treasurer of St. John's, 1872 to 1882; acting coroner of St. John's and St. Philip's on

several occasions; acting junior police magistrate of Bridgetown from October, 1878, to December, 1879; acting police magistrate of St. John's and St. Philip's from June, 1880, to Feb., 1881; acting senior police magistrate of Bridgetown from Jan., 1884, to March, 1885.

MASSIE, ROBERT.—Writer, Ceylon civil service 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Jan. 1866; police magistrate, Kalpitiya, Feb., 1867; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, Oct., 1867; has acted as assistant government agent at Kurunegala, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Colombo and Matulé, police magistrate, Galle, Oct., 1872, acting at Matulé also; acting assistant agent, Matar, 1875; acting district judge, Matar, 1876; acting assistant agent, Mannar, 1876; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1877; acting assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1878 to 1882; confirmed as assistant government agent, etc., of Vuvuniyau, Vilakulam and Mullaitivu, 1st April, 1883.

MASSON, HON. LOUIS FRANCOIS RODERIQUE.—Born 1833; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1859; was brigade-major, 8th military district of Lower Canada, from 1863 to 1868, and holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia; entered Canadian parliament, 1867; sworn of the privy council of Canada and appointed minister of militia and defence, 19th Oct., 1878; retired, 1880; called to the senate, 1882; Lieut. Governor of Quebec, 1884.

MATHEWS, THOMAS MARTIN.—Clerk in the police office, Bahamas, and held that appointment for upwards of twelve years; was admitted to the bar in Easter term, 1833; held for many years the appointment of assistant clerk to the house of assembly, and afterwards that of chief clerk, lieutenant of militia, 1834, and in the year 1835 became military secretary to the commander-in-chief; was a member of the house of assembly for many years; judge advocate of militia, 1840; held the appointment of acting attorney-general, 1850; and in the same year was appointed member of the executive council. In 1852 was appointed on two occasions judge of the general court; in 1853, again acted as attorney-general and advocate and procurator-general in admiralty; again held those appointments in the years 1856 and 1860; held the appointment of acting judge of the court of common pleas on three occasions in the years 1874 and 1875; in the latter year was appointed queen's counsel and acting chief justice; legislative councillor, 1876.

MATHEWS, THOMAS VINCENT.—Out-door officer, receiver-general and treasurer's department, Bahamas, 16th October, 1874; third clerk, 1st March, 1875; acting private secretary to administrator, E. B. A. Taylor, from 22nd September to 16th December, 1879; acting second clerk and book-keeper, from 27th March to 28th April, 1879; from 5th to 20th June, 1881; from 12th to 22nd November, 1881; from 30th April to 9th June, 1883; and from 7th January to 17th February, 1884; acting collector of customs from 9th June to 11th December, 1883.

MATHEWS, VEN., A. D., M.A.—Joined the Mauritius service in 1863 as chaplain to the then Bishop, resigned in 1868; volunteered for special service under Bishop Royston during the suspension of the ecclesiastical establishment in 1873; and since that has been senior civil chaplain of Port Louis; acting chaplain to the colonial and catholic church society for seamen; civil chaplain of Vacon and Black River; and bishop's commissary throughout (involving the charge of the department, as now, in the absence of the

bishop); was a wrangler (84th), of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1861; M.A., 1869; has held several curacies and sole charges in England, including the senior curacy of St. George's, Hanover Square, 1868; was acting chaplain to the forces in Mauritius, 1864-5; incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, 1865; incumbent St. John's and St. Peter's, Moka, 1866-7; diocesan inspector of schools for Mauritius, 1867-8; lecturer and senior assistant tutor of St. Andrew's theological college, Birkenhead, 1869-78.

MATHIEU, HON. M.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1881.

MATTEI, MAJOR-GENERAL ANTONIO, C.M.G. (1877).—For many years lieutenant-colonel in command of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

MATTEI, EDWARD, M.D. (Malta Univ.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, Oct., 1884.

MAUNSELL, HORATIO EDMUND.—Graduated A.B., M.B., and M.Ch., Trinity College, Dublin, June, 1867; resident medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, on 24th November, 1876; served on army medical staff from 1st October, 1868, to 19th October, 1872, during three years of which period served in Jamaica; appointed to government medical service, Jamaica, 10th September, 1876; appointed to St. Ann's Bay, 19th Feb., 1881.

MAURICE, MORGAN SYDNEY.—Passed the civil service examination, 2nd grade, in Mauritius, in 1874; was attached as a confidential clerk to the royal commissioners appointed to enquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as senior assistant district clerk in the district and stipendiary magistracy of Black River in 1874; clerk and interpreter to the British consul, Island of Réunion, 1875, resigned; nominated a sworn translator of Tamil to the supreme court, Mauritius, 1878; employed for a short time in the colonial engineer's department, Natal, in 1879; and subsequently served as confidential clerk on the staff of Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.; audit clerk in the office of the general manager of telegraphs, Cape, Oct., 1880; and shortly thereafter transferred to the staff of administrator, Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., as a confidential clerk; third class clerk, placed on the fixed establishment of the civil service, 1st July, 1881; second-class clerk, 1st Oct., 1882; was also employed in the classification of papers and appendices in connection with the report of the royal commissioners appointed for the settlement of Transvaal affairs; acted as despatch clerk to the governor from 12th Feb. to 12th Nov., 1885.

MAURITIUS, 4th BISHOP of, PETER SORNSON, ROYALTON.—Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in classical and mathematical honours, 1853; M.A., 1860; D.D., 1872; resident tutor of Church Missionary College, 1853-55; corresponding secretary of South India mission, 1855-71, except from 1864-66, when incumbent of Plaines Willemas, Mauritius; consecrated 1872.

MAVROGORDATO, ALEXANDER STEPHEN.—Clerk in the Cyprus Civil Service, 4th June, 1881; attached to the office of the principal forest officer; acted as forest officer from 20th May, 1883, to 31st December, 1884; was engaged on the locust destruction during the seasons of 1883, 1884, and 1885.

MAXWELL, J. P.—Public works department, New Zealand, 1875; general manager of railways, 1880.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.O.L.—

Educated at the Sierra Leone grammar school and at Merton College, Oxford; second class honours in school of jurisprudence; honours in examination for B.C.L.; B.A., 1879, M.A., 1880, B.C.L., 1884; was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1880; and practised for three years at the bar of the Gold Coast Colony; appointed queen's advocate of the Gambia, Mar., 1884; also registrar of deeds, and colonial registrar.

MAXWELL, SIR P. B., KNT., 1856—Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island 1856 to 1866; recorder of Singapore, 1866 to 1871; subsequently served in Egypt in 1882.

MAXWELL, ROBERT WALTER.—Educated at Repton. From 1867 to 1871 was clerk to Sir P. Benson Maxwell, then chief justice of the Straits Settlements; acted as private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of Penang, in 1867-8; acting superintendent of police and justice of the peace, Singapore, in 1871; acting sheriff of Singapore in the same year; assistant superintendent of police, Penang, from Nov., 1871 to May, 1872, acting superintendent of police Singapore, from May to Sep., 1872; acting sheriff from Sep., 1872, to April, 1873; superintendent of police, Straits Settlements, in Dec., 1873; acting as inspector-general of police in 1877; superintendent of police, Penang, 1st Jan., 1880, and police magistrate; acting inspector-general, 1st May, 1883.

MAXWELL, THE REV. THOMAS.—Ordained deacon in 1849, by Dr. Bloomfield, late Bishop of London; priest same year; tutor at the Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, 1850; incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Kiskey-road, in 1851; appointed to St. Edward's, Kent, in 1862; to St. Paul's, Wilberforce, in 1867; acting colonial chaplain of the Gold Coast in 1870; and colonial chaplain in 1871.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G. (1885).—Educated at Repton; clerk to recorder of Penang, and senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Penang, 1865 to 1869; qualified as an advocate of the local bar in 1867; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Singapore, Feb., 1869; police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, Sept., 1869; transferred in the same capacities to Malacca, Feb., 1870; transferred to Singapore, Aug., 1871, and acted as senior magistrate there until April, 1872; police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, province Wellesley, April, 1872; resumed charge in province Wellesley, December, 1873; temporary judge of the supreme court, Penang, May, 1874; assistant government agent, province Wellesley, Sept., 1874; deputy commissioner with the Larut field force on the occasion of the expedition to Perak to punish the murderers of the British resident, in Nov., 1875 (medal); acting assistant resident, Larut, August, 1876; acting assistant colonial secretary, Singapore, Jan., 1877; returned to Perak in Feb., 1877, as acting resident; acting senior magistrate, Singapore, June, 1877; assistant resident, Perak, and member of the state council, Feb., 1878; called to the bar (Inner Temple) 1881; commissioned to visit the Australian colonies, to report on the Torrens land registration system; commissioner of lands, titles, S.S. (1882), and member of executive and legislative councils, 1883; employed by the foreign office on a mission to the West Coast of Atchin in 1884, when the release of the 18 survivors of the crew of the "Nisero" was obtained after they had been for 10 months in captivity; for this service received thanks of H.M.'s government, and was made a C.M.G.

MAY, C. E.—Assistant clerk, public works department, Perth, Western Australia, Jan., 1880; entered the service Jan., 1877; surveyor, 1888.

MAY, FRANCIS H.—Appointed, after open competition, a cadet in the Hong Kong service, 23rd Nov., 1882.

MAYER, G. C.—Acting district magistrate, Seychelles, Jan., 1865; district magistrate, Plaines Wilhelms, Mauritius, March, 1881; senior district magistrate, 1883.

MAYNE, ROBERT DAWSON.—Chief magistrate, Lagos, 1872; stipendiary magistrate, Trinidad, 1874; now in western district, county of St. George.

MEADE, JAMES.—Acted as puisne justice, Montserrat, in 1852; a justice of the peace and provost-marshal 1853; member of the executive and legislative councils 1861; colonial secretary and treasurer March, 1865; on the change of the constitution to the crown colony system appointed a member of the legislative council, 1867; administered the government in 1872; is treasurer and registrar of the supreme court; registrar of deeds; comptroller of customs; and registrar of shipping; acting president, Montserrat, 1882.

MEADE, HONORABLE ROBERT HENRY, C.B., (1885).—Is an M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford; passed an examination before the civil service commissioners, May 9th, 1859; junior clerk in the foreign office, June 1st, 1859; was attached to Lord Dufferin's special mission to Syria, from July 31, 1860, till Sept. 1861; accompanied the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's tour in the East, Germany, and Italy, in 1862; accompanied Earl Russell to Germany when his lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty, in the autumn of 1862; and accompanied Earl Granville to Germany on a similar occasion, in 1863, and again in 1865; was appointed groom of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Nov. 27th, 1862; and was private secretary to Earl Granville from June, 1864, till July, 1866; private secretary to Lord Granville when secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th Dec. 1868, till July, 1870, and when secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1870; assistant under secretary, colonial office, May, 1871; appointed registrar of the order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877; British delegate to the West African conference at Berlin, 1884.

MEARES, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1882).—Late mayor of Melbourne and commissioner and member of the executive committee of the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-1.

MEHEUX, J.—Ensign and paymaster of the Sierra Leone Militia in 1840; went same year on an expedition to Cobolo; lieutenant, 1842, and captain 1846; clerk of the crown and recorder, 1847; acting marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, 1848; proctor, 1848; postmaster, 1848; admitted attorney and notary public, 1855; sheriff and provost-marshal, 1855; official assignee and registrar of the Insolvent Court, 1864; marshal Vice-Admiralty Court, 1865.

MEIN, CHARLES STUART.—Postmaster-general, Queensland, July, 1884; minister for public instruction, March, 1885; puisne judge, April, 1885.

MELDRUM, C., F.R.S.—Professor of mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1861; director of the Port Louis Observatory, 1873; director of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Jan., 1875.

MELVILLE, GEORGE W.—Late lieutenant, Kent Artillery Militia; entered the imperial civil service in June, 1862; first clerk and cashier of the

treasury, Sierra Leone, 25th November, 1874; acted as colonial treasurer from the 13th December, 1874, to the 12th February, 1876, during which period also acted as colonial secretary from the 17th July to the 17th September, 1876, and as coroner in April, 1875, and from 7th July to November, of the same year, and acted as collector of customs from the 19th June to the 12th September, 1876, and as colonial surveyor, from the 27th July to the 15th September, 1876; held commissions as deputy coroner and justice of the peace; first clerk in the colonial secretary's office, British Guiana, 1877; acted as assistant government secretary from the end of June to the beginning of December, 1878; assistant government secretary, 1879; acted as government secretary from Dec., 1881, to May, 1882.

MENSAH, ALFRED.—Temporary clerk of customs, Gold Coast, 18 May, 1874; third clerk of customs, Cape Coast, Dec., 1874; second clerk, 1 July, 1875; clerk and warehouseman, 13 Mar., 1878; sub-collector of customs, Winnebuh, 15 Oct., 1880.

MERCER, WILLIAM HEPWORTH.—Open scholar and Hody exhibitioner, Wadham College, Oxford; 2nd class, classical moderations; 2nd class, final classical school; appointed 2nd class clerk in the colonial office after open competition, 30th June, 1879; awarded first prize in common law offered by Council of Legal Education, 1883, and a pupil scholarship of 100 guineas, in real property, by the Society of the Inner Temple, 1885.

MERCIEU, CHARLES EDWARD.—Entered the Imperial customs service, London, after competitive examination, October, 1857; appointed sub-receiver, sub-collector of customs, and harbour master, San Fernando, Trinidad, in March, 1880; acting port magistrate, Aug. to Sept., 1881; and acting collector of customs, Trinidad, May, 1881, to Jan., 1882.

MEREDITH, W. C.—Puisne judge of superior court, 26th Dec. 1849; puisne judge of the court of queen's bench, 12th March, 1859; chief justice of superior court, Lower Canada, 17th Aug., 1866.

MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH.—Educated at Harrow; appointed a cadet of the Straits Settlements, Oct., 1880; passed final examination in Malay, May, 1882; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, and justice of the peace for the Straits Settlements, May, 1882; confirmed 21st Jan. 1883; Malay interpreter with H.M.S. "Pegasus" to Tenom in connection with the "Nisero" case, June, 1884.

MERRIMAN, JOHN XAVIER.—Commissioner of public works and crown lands, Cape of Good Hope, in 1875; has for several years represented the electoral division of Dordrecht in the Cape legislative assembly; ceased to hold office 6th Feb., 1878; again commissioner of crown lands and public works, 1881 to 1884.

MESSERVY, ALFRED M.A. (Oxon).—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1865; Taylorian scholar, 1867; appointed rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, Nov., 1879.

MESSERVY, CHARLES.—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey; appointed assistant colonial engineer, Lagos, November, 1870; assistant to superintendent of public works, Trinidad, Nov. 1871; acting superintendent of public works, Trinidad, November, 1871; acting superintendent of public works, November 1873 to November 1874; acting director of public works May to November, 1879; superintendent of public works, Barba-

dos, September, 1881; director of public works, Grenada, 1885.

METZGER, JOSEPH M.—Educated at the Free-town Grammar School, and the Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; junior clerk in the police office, Freetown, August, 1865; acted as clerk in Feb., 1866; became clerk of police in April, 1866; transferred to the colonial secretary's office in June, 1875; twice appointed to take charge at Waterloo during the Bargo, Bibbea, and Bompeh expeditions of Sir S. Rowe in 1878 and 1880; acting manager, coroner, and commissioner of the court of request of the 2nd Eastern and British Quiah districts, Sept., 1881; sub-collector of customs, Laies de Los, Dec., 1881; acting clerk, legislative council, and clerk to the governor-in-chief, West African Settlements, June to Oct., 1882; manager, western district, 1884.

MICALLEF, SIR ANTONIO, G.C.M.G. (1879), (K.C.M.G. 1860), LL.D.—Crown advocate, Malta, Oct. 1842; one of Her Majesty's judges, Jan. 1854, and president of the court of appeal, July, 1859; retired 1880, and elected a member of the council of government in the same year; now retired from council.

MICALLEF, RICHARD.—Entered the Malta colonial service in Nov. 1863; clerk in office of charitable institutions, Dec. 1864; clerk in sanitary office and secretary to the medical board, January, 1881; deputy receiver-general, also deputy comptroller of charitable institutions, and deputy commissary of the Monte di Pietà, in Gozo, April, 1884; assistant secretary to government for Gozo, September, 1885.

MICHELL, R. L. N.—Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus, 5 Aug., 1879.

MICHEL, KNUTZ NOHREN.—Town clerk, Heligoland, 1864 to 1865; bathing director, 1875; treasurer, 1882; reappointed town clerk and ex officio member of executive council of Heligoland, 1864.

MICHIE, SIR ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly attorney-general and minister of justice, Victoria, and afterwards agent-general in England for that colony.

MIDDLETON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FREDERICK DONSON, K.C.M.G. (1885).—Appointed to the command of the militia of the dominion of Canada, 12th July, 1884; commanded the expedition which defeated the half breeds under Louis Riel in the north-west in 1885.

MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, B.A.—Educated at Uppingham and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1874, Norfolk and South Eastern circuits; acting queen's advocate, Gold Coast Colony, Jan., 1882; president of district court, Limassol, Cyprus, Sept., 1882.

MILES, W., B.A.—Principal of Queen's College, Trinidad, 21 Nov. 1872.

MILLER, A. R., excise surveyor, Natal, 1st October, 1877.

MILLER, G. G.—Master of titles, Queensland. 8th November, 1882; Aug., 1879, district court judge.

MILLER, W.—Speaker of the Senate of Canada, 1883.

MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1885), C.M.G. (1878), served in the 98th foot, and on the staff of Her Majesty's army in China, India and Turkey, from Jan., 1843, to Dec., 1856; received medal for Punjab and Medjidie; served as staff officer, German military settlers, at the Cape of Good Hope, from Jan., 1857; served as sheriff and subsequently as secretary to government and auditor in British Kaffraria until the annexation of that territory to the Cape Colony;

finance clerk, colonial office, Cape of Good Hope, Oct., 1857; chief clerk, Aug., 1871, under colonial secretary in the colonial secretary's office, 1st Dec. 1872; employed on special service in London in connection with the adjustment of the expenditure incurred during the Kafir war of 1878, and with other matters, 1880-82; appointed agent-general for the Cape of Good Hope in London, 1st Oct., 1882.

MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, KNT. BACHEL (1876).—President of the legislative council of South Australia, 1878; was chief secretary from 1870 to 1872.

MILNE, W.—Locomotive superintendent, Natal government railways, 28th June, 1877, having previously served in the locomotive department of the Mauritius government railways from Aug., 1869.

MILTON, W. H.—Joined colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope, April, 1878; 3rd class clerk, 1st Jan., 1879; 2nd class clerk, 20th Jan., 1881; 1st class clerk, April, 1883; secretary to the tender board, August, 1881.

MISSO, W. E., M.R.C.S.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1869.

MITCHELL, CHARLES A. W.—Third clerk in immigration office, Trinidad, in 1859; 2nd clerk, 1863; chief clerk, 1864; acting warden of Diego Martin ward union in 1866; stipendiary magistrate and warden of Toco ward union in 1867; acting agent general of immigrants, Trinidad, in 1869; in 1870 appointed, in conjunction with Sir George Young and Mr. W. E. Frere, commissioner to inquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants in British Guiana; commissioner of lands and agent general of immigration and member of executive and legislative councils, Fiji, in 1875; sent to India in 1878 to arrange terms of emigration from that country into Fiji; protector of immigrants, Trinidad, 1883.

MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COL. SIR, C. B. H., R.M. (seconded), K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G. 1880).—Colonial secretary of British Honduras, July 29, 1868; receiver-general, British Guiana, 1877; colonial secretary of Natal, Nov., 1877; acted as governor of Natal in 1881.

MITCHELL, HENRY STUART, C.M.G. (1882).—Agent-general of immigrants, Trinidad; appointed 1853. Was assistant-superintendent from 1852 to 1853; retired 1883.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH.—Employed in audit office, Western Australia, July, 1880; clerk and examiner, February, 1881.

MITCHELL, HON. P.—Born 1824, called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1848; sat in New Brunswick legislative assembly from 1856 to 1860, when appointed to the legislative council; in 1867, called to the senate of the dominion, where he remained until 1872, when he resigned and was elected to the house of commons; a member of the executive council of New Brunswick from 1858 to 1865, and from April, 1866 to the union in 1867 (in his own administration); was minister of marine and fisheries for the dominion from 1st July, 1867, until 5th November, 1873, when the Macdonald government retired.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W. S.—Assistant clerk, immigration department, Trinidad, 1858; received the government gold medal at an industrial exhibition in that colony; warden of the district of Montserrat, and commissioner of crown lands, 1867; sub-intendant of crown lands, 1869; justice of the peace for the county of Caroni, 1868 and for the counties of St. George and St. Patrick, 1870; member of the central road board and of the

board of health; was assistant protector of immigrants at Mauritius in 1872, and received the thanks of Her Majesty's royal commissioners for special services rendered during their inquiry into the treatment of Indian immigrants in that colony; acted as agent-general of immigration in Trinidad in 1873; government emigration agent in India, Oct., 1873; acting emigration agent for Jamaica, 1876; agent-general for immigration, British Guiana, 1881; emigration agent for British Guiana in Calcutta, 1884.

MITCHELL - INNES, NORMAN G.—Edinburgh academy and Repton; appointed, after a competitive examination, to a Hong Kong Cadetship, 1880; attached to the colonial office for one year, 1881; passed cadet, 1884; acting assistant colonial secretary; assistant-registrar-general, 1884.

MITFORD, CHARLES B.—Storekeeper, public works department, Trinidad, 31st January, 1882.

MOFFAT, REV. JOHN SMITH.—Resident magistrate, Taungas, British Bechuanaland, October, 1885.

MOIR, ALEXANDER WILSON, C.M.G. (1877).—In customs department, Jamaica, February, 1843; presiding magistrate of the (late) colony of Bay Islands in December, 1855; public treasurer of Honduras, July, 1860; acting colonial secretary with a dormant commission as superintendent at the same place in June, 1862; president of the Turks and Caicos Island in August, 1862; president of the Virgin Islands, October, 1869; president of Dominica, June, 1871; president of St. Kitts, February, 1872; a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands (1871), and a nominated member of the general council; retired 1882.

MOIR, R. W. D.—Acting assistant government agent, commissioner of requests, and police magistrate, at Mulativu, Ceylon, 1856; commissioner of requests at Calpentyn, 1861; assistant government agent at Mulativu, 1861; acting landing surveyor, Colombo, April, 1865; appointment confirmed, September, 1865; acting collector of customs, Galle, 1866; assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Trincomalee, 1870; acting government agent, eastern province, 1878; confirmed, 1879; grain commissioner, 1879; government agent and fiscal, N.W. province, 18th April, 1883.

MOLESWORTH, R.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar, 1828; solicitor-general, Victoria, January 4, 1856; puisne judge, 17th June, 1856.

MOLONEY, C. ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the military college, Sandhurst, Feb., 1866; ensign, Feb., 1867; lieutenant, Dec., 1868; captain, Nov., 1874. Acted as civil commandant of the Quiah district, Sierra Leone, 1867-8; aide-de-camp to Sir James Walker, C.B., governor of the Bahamas, Feb., 1871; private secretary to Captain G. C. Strahan, administrator of the government of the Bahamas, from April, 1871, to May, 1873; private secretary and aide-de-camp to Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., from June, 1873, to 10th Nov., 1873, when he embarked for service on the Gold Coast. Served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4 (medal); private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Strahan, C.M.G., July, 1874. Commanded the troops on the Gold Coast on the occasion of the abolition of slavery, 4th Nov., 1874 (mentioned in the governor's despatches). Member of executive and legislative councils of the Gold Coast colony, 8th January, 1875; acting auditor of the Gold Coast colony, 1st February, 1875; acting inspector-general of the constabulary

of the Gold Coast Colony, 29th Mar., 1875; assistant colonial secretary, 1877; colonial secretary, 1879; administered the government of Lagos from 1878 to 1880, and again in 1881; administrator of the government of the colony, 1882; resumed the administration of Lagos, 1882-3; appointed administrator of the Gambia, 1884; administrator of Lagos, 1885.

MOLTENO, SIR JOHN CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1862).—Colonial secretary to the government of the Cape of Good Hope in 1872, under Act No. 1, 1872, of the Cape legislature, commonly called "The Responsible Government Act;" ceased to hold that office 6th Feb., 1878; elected member of the Cape legislative assembly for Beaufort West, in 1854, and returned for the same electoral division in each succeeding election; repaired to England in 1876, to confer with secretary of state on public business. Again took office as colonial secretary 1881 to 1882; retired 1883.

MONCK, 4th VISCOUNT (Creat. 1800); BARON MONCK, 1797 (Ire.); BARON MONCK (United Kingdom), 1866, by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; privy councillor, 1869; G.C.M.G., 1869.—**CHARLES STANLEY MONCK.**—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar in Ireland, 1841; was a lord of the treasury from 1855 to 1858; is a deputy-lieut. of Wicklow; was an unsuccessful candidate at the Wicklow election, May, 1848; was M.P. for Portsmouth from 1862 to 1857; was appointed a commissioner of charitable donations and bequests (Ire.) 1851; governor-general of Canada, Oct. 1861, and reappointed in 1867 governor-general of the dominion of Canada. Resigned 1868; commissioner of national education in Ireland, Dec. 1871; appointed in 1882 a commissioner under the Irish Land Act, 1881.

MONK, HON. S. C.—Puisne judge, Queen's Bench, Quebec, 1868.

MONREAL, G.—Controller of charitable institutions, Malta, 1880.

MOORE, GEORGE.—Surveyor to commission for quieting land titles, Sept., 1875; first government surveyor, colony of Fiji, Oct., 1876; staff surveyor, January, 1880; acting crown surveyor, July, 1884, to Feb., 1886.

MOORE, HON. W.—Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, 4th August, 1873, to 20th July, 1876, and from 9th to 13th August, 1877; colonial secretary, 13th August, 1877, to 20th December, 1878, and again 30th October, 1879.

MORCOM, RICHARD F.—Assistant clerk of peace and prosecutor, native high court, Natal, Jan., 1879; clerk of peace for several counties, Feb., 1880, and attorney for war department.

MOREHEAD, B. D.—Postmaster-general, Queensland, 17th Dec., 1880, to 3rd August, 1883.

MORETON, THE HON. BENJELAY BASIL.—Postmaster-general, Queensland, March, 1885; minister of public instruction, April, 1885.

MORGAN, HENRY JAMES.—Born, 1842; entered Canadian civil service, 1853; called to the bar of the province of Quebec, 1873; to that of Ontario same year; appointed keeper of state records for the dominion, Oct., 1874; chief clerk, Dec., 1875; chief clerk, 1st grade, 1 January, 1879; is a commissioner for taking affidavits in all the courts in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. Author of "The Tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States" (1860); "Sketches of Celebrated Canadians and persons connected with Canada" (1862); "Bibliotheca Canadensis, or a Manual of

"Canadian Literature" (1887); and is editor of the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion," an annual publication, first established in 1862, and of the "Canadian Legal Directory," and the "Canadian Annual Register and Review," established in 1878; is a corresponding member of various historical societies in the United States and Canada; a fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of England.

MORGAN, J. T., M.R.C.S., England.—Medical assistant to government of Ceylon, 1861; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, 1867; surgeon, 1st Feb., 1881.

MORGAN, OWEN W. C.—Sworn in as advocate of the supreme court, 18th December, 1853; appointed acting deputy Queen's advocate, southern advocate, north-western province (Kurunegala) 15th October, 1859; acting deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit (Kandy), 11th February, 1860; deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, Galle, 1st January, 1863; deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit (acting), 1st January, 1863, to 9th November, 1863; deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit, Kandy (acting), 1st November, 1865; confirmed 18th April, 1867; district judge of Kandy (acting), 18th September, 1872 to 23rd December, 1872; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer (acting) 19th October, 1874, to 10th December, 1875; district judge of Kandy (acting) 3rd July, 1877, to 13th November, 1877; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer (acting), 9th July, 1878, to 8th October, 1878; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer (acting), 11th January, 1879; district judge of Colombo (acting), 5th July, 1879; author of "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court;" crown counsel, 1st January, 1884.

MORLING, ARTHUR.—Entered the customs department, Natal, March, 1862; second clerk to R. M. Durban, May, 1868; acting clerk of the court, &c., Klip river division, March, 1881; acting clerk of the court registrar of the circuit court, &c., Durban, March, 1872; acting clerk of the court, &c., city division, P. M. Burg, June, 1874; third landing waiter, customs, January, 1876; second landing waiter, May, 1879; and first landing waiter, January, 1881.

MORRAH, A.—Secretary for lands, Victoria, 1st June, 1878.

MORRIS, D. M. A., F.G.S.—Educated at Cheltenham and Royal School of Mines, London; late senior moderator and gold medallist, natural science honours, Trinity College, Dublin; assistant director, Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, 1877; on special duty "coffee leaf disease inquiry," Ceylon, 1879; director of public gardens and plantations, Jamaica, 1879.

MORRIS, HON. E.—President of the legislative council, Newfoundland; cashier of savings bank, Aug., 1855.

MORRISON, HON. J. C.—Justice of appeal, Ontario 1877.

MORTON, ALBERT.—Clerk in financial secretary's department, War Office, 18th March, 1878; granted special leave for service in Cyprus, and appointed clerk in auditor and accountant general's office, 30th June, 1879; collector of customs, Larnaca, 1882.

MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY.—Appointed temporary assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, West Africa, August, 1881; sub-treasurer and collector, Sherbro, West Africa, July, 1882; justice of the peace for the settlement

of Sierra Leone, West Africa, Aug., 1882; commissioner of the court of requests, Sherbro, Aug. 1882; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1884; civil commandant British Sherbro, 1885.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD.—Is a member of the colonial bar; admitted, Bahamas, 1874; Western Australia, 1881; acting clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Nassau, Bahamas, April, 1872; private secretary to Governor Pope Hennessy, November, 1873 (*ex-officio* clerk of executive council); served in the same capacity under Administrator J. D'A. Dumaresq from June to December, 1874; assistant private secretary to Governor Robinson, 2nd December, 1874 to 18th June, 1879; private secretary to Administrator E. B. A. Taylor, 18th June, 1879; private secretary to Governor Robinson, 17th December, 1879, to 18th June, 1880; also to Mr. Taylor, during his second administration from that date, to 31st Dec., 1880; secretary to the commission appointed to secure a representation of Bahamas' products at Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; justice of the peace for the colony, and acting police magistrate for the island of New Providence, 24th September, 1878; appointed registrar of titles, Western Australia, 21st March, 1881; deputy commissioner of titles, 28 May, 1881, also from 7 Oct., 1882, to 24 June, 1883; justice of the peace, May, 1883.

MOSS, ARTHUR SPENCE, C.E.—Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., F.M.S.; educated at Rugby School, King's College, London, and London University; articulated to the engineer of the Hull Docks, 1870; employed under Sir John Hawkshaw in the construction and subsequently the maintenance of the East London Railway; employed in the construction of the foundations of the Tay Bridge; studied the process of iron and steel manufacture under Messrs. Hopkins and Gilkes, Middlesborough; appointed a superintending officer in the public works department, Ceylon, Aug., 1877; Miller prizeman at the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1875-6-7; temporarily employed under Selangor government, 12th March, 1883.

MOSSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN, C.B. (1874), A.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., L.R. and Q.C., Ph. and L.M., F.R.Z.S., Deputy Surgeon-General, A.M.D.—Served in medical charge of expeditionary force up the river Gambia, West Africa, June, 1866; present at the assault and capture of the stockaded Mandingo town of Tubarcolong (mentioned in despatches); staff surgeon (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst, Gambia; held the acting appointments of Queen's advocate (member of council), chief magistrate, colonial surgeon, and inspector of prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the Gold Coast, West Africa; served throughout the Ashantee war, 1873-74; present at the action of Essamane (mentioned in despatches); also at the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp); superintending medical officer for Jamaica, June, 1876.

MOUSSEAU, HON. J. A., Q.C.—Born 1838, called to the bar of Lower Canada (now province of Quebec), 1860; created a Queen's counsel, 1873; entered Canadian House of Commons, 1874, where he still sits; president of privy council, 8th Nov., 1880; secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, 20th May, 1881, to July, 1882; premier of the province of Quebec, 1882; puisne judge of the Superior Court, Quebec, 26th January, 1884.

MOYLAN, J. G.—Inspector of penitentiaries, Canada, 1st November, 1875.

MOYSEY, H. L.—Educated at Cheltenham school; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Oct. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, April, 1873; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, July, 1873; assistant agent, Kurunégalla, 1876; police magistrate Kandy, 1876; assistant agent, Matale, 1878.

MOYSEY, COLONEL CHARLES JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1884).—Special commissioner in the Keate Aard district, South Africa, 1880-1; assisted in defining the South Western boundary of the Transvaal, under the Pretoria convention of 1881.

MOWAT, HON. OLIVER, LL.D., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier, Ontario, 25 Oct. 1872.

MUELLER, SIR FERDINAND, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1879), (C.M.G. 1869).—Government botanist, Victoria.

MULDER, J. H.—Was clerk to Mr. Rumsey, colonial secretary of St. Christopher, from October, 1865, to March, 1869; appointed registrar of Springfield Cemetery, March, 1869; clerk to colonial secretary, Nevis, from March, 1869, to March, 1872; assistant clerk in the government office, St. Christopher, from April, 1872, to May, 1875; clerk to the registrar, May, 1875; fourth landing waiter, 1881.

MULLEN, V. F.—Government medical officer, Port Maria, Jamaica, 1 April, 1881.

MUNDY, SIR ROBERT MILLER, K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1874).—Cadet Royal military academy, Woolwich, Feb. 1828; lieutenant royal artillery, June, 1833; lieutenant royal horse artillery, March, 1841, to April, 1844; 2nd captain, 1844; brevet major, Oct. 1846; invalided on half-pay, Oct. 1847; magistrate for county of Hants, June, 1851; served as lieutenant-colonel Osmanli horse artillery, in Turkey, March, 1855, to Aug. 1856; is lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish service, and has received 3rd class Medjidie; lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Sept. 1863; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, April to Dec. 1865; administered government of British Guiana, May, 1866, to Sept. 1867; administered general government of Windward Islands, from June, 1868, to April, 1869; and selected to administer the general government of the Leeward Isles during Sir B. Pine's leave of absence, 1871; lieutenant-governor, British Honduras, Feb., 1874; retired on pension, April, 1877.

MUNN, CECIL AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Felstead College, Essex, and afterwards in Switzerland; studied civil engineering and worked as a draughtsman in London; appointed to the survey department, civil service, Trinidad, 7th February, 1882; clerk in the public works department, 29th Jan., 1883; clerk at the education office, 6th June, 1884; clerk in the office of registrar of supreme court, 25th Sept., 1884.

MUNNIK, G. G.—Resident magistrate, Barkly East, Cape Colony, 1st May, 1880.

MUNRO, J. P. G.—Police magistrate, eastern district, Grenada, 4th Sep., 1876.

MURDOCH, SIR T. W. OLINTON, K.C.M.G., (1872).—Junior clerk in the colonial office, Aug. 1826; acting senior clerk, March, 1835; proceeded to Canada as chief secretary, Sept. 1839; acting provincial secretary for Lower Canada, April, 1841; returned to the colonial office, Sept. 1842; granted special allowance for services by order in council of 20th Nov. 1845; supernumerary senior clerk, 19th May, 1846; précis writer, Sept. 1846; chairman of colonial land and emigration Board

Nov. 1847; employed on special mission to Canada and the United States, March, 1870; retired on pension, December, 1876.

MURE, ANDREW, M.A. Edin.; Reid fellow of University of Edinburgh; called to the Scotch bar, July, 1853; honorary advocate depute, 1860; resident sheriff of Shetland, 1865, to 16th February, 1880; 2nd puisne judge, supreme court, Mauritius, 20th May, 1880, to 10th January, 1881; and 24th January to 10th November, 1882, acting 1st puisne judge; 14th December, 1883, 1st puisne judge.

MURPHY, SIR F., KNT. (1860).—Was speaker of the House of Assembly of Victoria.

MURRAIN, URRIL.—Acting clerk to water commissioners, Antigua, May 13, 1867; second clerk, treasury department, Nov. 13, 1867; clerk in the marshal's office, Dec. 1, 1868; acted as first clerk in registrar's office, June, 1870; second revenue officer, Dominica, February, 1871; first revenue officer, November, 1874.

MURRAY, C. A.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting police magistrate, Dumbura, in the same year; commissioner of requests, Balapittimodara, Oct. 1867; assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, and acting landing surveyor, Galle, 1870; acting assistant agent, Jaffna, 1874; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1874; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1875; police magistrate, Kandy, 1876; acting assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1876; confirmed, 1877; acting assistant agent, Ratnapura, 1879; acting assistant agent, Kegalla, 1880.

MURRAY, C. E. R.—District court judge, northern district, New South Wales, 7 Dec., 1880.

MURRAY, FRANCIS PEEL.—Private secretary to the governor of Fiji, 1879-80; deputy high commissioner for the Western Pacific, in Rotumah, June, 1880; acting colonial secretary of Fiji, December, 1880; private secretary to the governor of New Zealand, 1881; private secretary to governor of Ceylon, 1883; secretary to the commission appointed to inquire into the Western Pacific High Commission, 1883.

MURRAY, H. T.—Police magistrate, Selby district, Tasmania; appointed to Launceston, 1 July, 1880.

MURRAY, T. (jun.).—Government medical officer, Tacarigua district, Trinidad, 1 Jan. 1876.

MUSGRAVE, SIR ANTHONY, G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1875), C.M.G. (1871).—Was private secretary to Mr. Mackintosh when governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1850-51; entered as student at the Inner Temple, 1851; treasury accountant at Antigua, 1852; resumed legal studies at the Temple in 1853; colonial secretary of Antigua, Feb. 1854; administrator of the colony of Nevis, Oct. 1860; administrator of government of St. Vincent, April, 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, May, 1862; governor of Newfoundland, April, 1864; governor of British Columbia, June 1869; lieutenant-governor of Natal, May, 1872; governor South Australia, 1873; governor of Jamaica, 1877; governor of Queensland, 1883.

MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY (junr.).—Private secretary to Governor Musgrave, in Newfoundland, from July, 1868, to July, 1869; served in same capacity in British Columbia from August, 1869 to April, 1872; private secretary and clerk of executive council in Natal, July, 1872 to 1873; private secretary and clerk of executive council in South Australia, June, 1873; private secretary to governor of Jamaica, August, 1877, to June, 1883; also acted as secretary to the local committee of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883;

private secretary to Sir A. Musgrave in Queensland, Nov., 1883.

MUSGRAVE, CHRISTOPHER.—Junior clerk in the registrar's office, Antigua, Dec., 1874; clerk to magistrate district A, April, 1877; acted as chief clerk, registrar's office, Jan., 1879; acted as magistrate and coroner for district B, July, 1882; deputy-coroner for district A, August, 1882; clerk colonial secretary's office, March, 1883; private secretary to the officer administering the government of the Leeward Islands, Aug., 1883, to Jan., 1884; acted as magistrate and coroner for district B, Dec., 1884, and for district A, Feb., 1885.

MUSGROVE, W. H. F.—Assistant Inspector Gold Coast constabulary, 1882.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER.—Clerk in the governor's private secretary's office, Jamaica, 1st April, 1866; second-class clerk in the office of the financial secretary, 16th September, 1866; first-class clerk, 1st October, 1872; chief clerk, 1884.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, 1st BARON (Great Britain), created, 1868.—G.C.B., 1868; G.S.C.I., 1867. **ROBERT CORNELIS NAPIER.**—Educated at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal engineers, 1826; was brigade-major in the Sutlej campaigns of 1845-6, where he was severely wounded; was acting chief engineer during part of the siege of Moultan, where he was again wounded; lieutenant-colonel for his services at Goojerat, 1849; commanded the engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow, 1858; commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior same year, and defeated a large body of rebels at the battle of Pawsee; was made K.C.B. for his services in 1858, and received the thanks of Parliament, 1859; major-general in 1861; colonel, royal engineers, 1862; colonel commandant and to the brevet of general, March, 1874; received the thanks of parliament, 1861, for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity," shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Peking; was a member of the supreme council of India from 1861 till 1865, when he was commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, with the local rank of general, 1865; made a lieutenant-general in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers, May, 1867; appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia, October following, on the unsuccessful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he received the thanks of parliament; was created a peer; was granted a provision of 2,000*l.* per annum for himself and his next heir; appointed to the command in chief of the forces in India, with the local rank of general, Jan., 1870; and 5th ordinary member of the council of the governor-general of India, May following; governor of Gibraltar, June, 1876; administered the government, Oct., 1876, to Dec., 1882; appointed a field marshal, 1883.

NAUDI, SIR SALVATORE (Knight Bach., 1878), LL.D.—Judge of the court of appeal, Malta, appointed in 1859.

NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G. (1880), (C.M.G. 1874).—Member of the council of government of Mauritius.

NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, KNT. (created 1873). Member of Hon. Society of Middle Temple, 1837.—Practised as certificated special pleader from 1840 to 1846; called to the bar, Middle Temple, May, 1846; appointed chief justice of Vancouver Island, 1865; and chief justice of Trinidad, 1870; resigned Oct., 1885.

NELL, LOUIS.—Advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon; acting deputy Queen's advocate for the southern circuit at Galle, in January, 1863; then

appointed to the northern circuit in April, 1863; acting again at Galle from Nov., 1865; deputy Queen's advocate for the eastern province, the 16th July, 1867; deputy Queen's advocate, north-western provinces, Jan. 1st, and deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, June, 1868; is author of a treatise on the 'Ceylon Courts of Requests,' and of other publications connected with the legal profession; acting deputy queen's advocate for the midland circuit at Kandy, 16th November, 1873; acting deputy queen's advocate for the island and law officer of the crown, 8th August, 1874, to 19th October, 1874; resumed duties as deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, 10th December, 1875; again appointed acting deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit, at Kandy, on the 11th of January, 1877; and again appointed acting deputy Queen's advocate for the Island of Ceylon and Commissioner of the loan board from the 5th of July 1879; crown counsel, 1874.

NELSON, 2nd BISHOP OF.—**RIGHT REV. ANDREW BURN SUTER, D.D.**—Of Trinity College Cambridge, was curate of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, London, 1856-7; was incumbent of All Saints, Mile End New Town; consecrated 1866.

NEVILL, J. T.—Inspector of lighthouses and superintendent of public buildings, Newfoundland, Jan., 1874.

NEVILLE, HUGH.—Was at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1869; police magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachechi, July, 1871; acting colonial magistrate, Galagedara, Dec., 1871; acting colonial magistrate, Gampola, June, 1872; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1st Sept., 1879; district judge, Matara, 1st Jan., 1885.

NEWBERRY, JAMES COSMO, C.M.G. (1881).—Honorary superintendent of juries and awards at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

NEWCASTLE (Australia), BISHOP OF.—Founded, 1847, **RIGHT REV. JOSIAH B. PEARSON, D.D.**, educated at Chesterfield grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor; took a first class in the moral sciences tripos, 1864; vicar of Newark, 1874-80; consecrated, 1880.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 4th BISHOP OF, and BERMUDA. Founded 1839.—**RIGHT REV. LLEWELYN JONES, D.D.**; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866; rector of Little Hereford, 1874 to 1878; consecrated, 1878.

NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN.—Lieutenant, North Cork Rifle Regiment of Militia, 10th Oct., 1877; appointed inspector in the Straits Settlements police force, 28th Feb., 1878; chief inspector 1st June, 1880; assistant superintendent, 1st Dec., 1882; acting superintendent, Singapore, 1st Aug., 1883; justice of the peace for the Straits Settlements, and a coroner for Singapore.

NEWSAM, ARTHUR.—Stipendiary magistrate, Cedros, Trinidad, Nov., 1880; assistant clerk of the peace, San Fernando, Sept., 1870; acting clerk of the peace, June, 1872, and August, 1873; clerk of the peace, Feb., 1874; and clerk of the peace, Port of Spain, June, 1874; assistant warden, Cedros, 11th Nov., 1880.

NEWSAM, WILLIAM FORBES, M.D.—Superintendent of lunatic asylum and poorhouse, and coroner, St. George's, Grenada, 1868 to 1872; medical officer No. 2 district, St. Vincent, 1872 to 1880; acting colonial surgeon, 1879; appointed to No. 1 district (Kingstown) 1880.

NEWTON, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1875).—Assistant

colonial secretary of Mauritius, May, 1859; acting auditor-general, September, 1863; auditor-general, April, 1866; colonial secretary, 1868; has on several occasions administered the government of Mauritius; lieutenant-governor and colonial secretary, Jamaica, Nov., 1877; retired, 1883.

NEWTON, GEORGE.—Was admitted an attorney-at-law in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as secretary to two committees of attorneys, to report on the tariff of attorneys' fees, and to make observations on a draft ordinance on judicial sales (1880-81); was placed in charge of the arrangements for bringing into operation the Seychelles Mortgage Act, 1882; conservator of mortgages, Seychelles, 1882; legal adviser to the Seychelles Government, 1883; assistant in bankruptcy, Mauritius, 1884.

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland), 2nd BISHOP OF.—RIGHT REVEREND, G. COWIE, D.D. Consecrated June, 1869.

NIBLET, CHARLES HERBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office, 1st Sept., 1879.

NICHOLLS, HENRY ALFRED ALFORD, M.D., C.M., Abdn.—M.R.C.S., England; F.R.S. corresponding member New York Academy of Sciences; appointed medical superintendent Dominica, Yaws Hospitals, 1877; surgeon to the Roseau Infirmary, 1879; medical officer of the public institutions, 1880; chairman of the Poor Law Board, 1885; late crown nominee in the legislative assembly of Dominica.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, 1st BART. (Creat. 1859), KNT. BACHEL. 1852, D.C.L.—Emigrated to Australia in 1834, and practised there as a physician; was elected a member of the first legislative council of New South Wales in 1843, and was three times chosen for the office of speaker (1845 to 1856); is provost of the university of Sydney.

NICOL, REV. GEORGE C.—Mathematical tutor at the Fourah Bay Institution, Sierra Leone, under the C.M.S., 1850 to 1856; appointed to the parish of St Charles's, Regent, in the mountain district, 1856, and St. Patrick, Kiskey, and Wellington, 1857; re-appointed to Regent, 1859; chaplain to the bishop in 1862; preferred to the chaplaincy of the Gambia, 1869; colonial registrar, 1872; acting colonial chaplain of Sierra Leone from July to Dec., 1874.

NICOLLE, H. C.—Assistant auditor, Cyprus, 17th Feb., 1880; auditor-general 1882.

NIGHTINGALE, PERCY.—Served as a volunteer in the Kafir war of 1850-1; clerk in H.M. dockyard, Simon's Town, 1853; appointed in March, 1854, acting clerk in colonial secretary's department, and was employed in the governor's private office; September, 1854, clerk to resident magistrate, Port Elizabeth; June, 1857, clerk to civil commissioner, Bedford district; acted as civil commissioner and resident magistrate from January, 1860, to June, 1861; May, 1863, first clerk to civil commissioner, Swellendam district; July, 1864, civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Bedford district; June, 1867, civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Robertson district; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Victoria east division of the Cape colony, Aug., 1871; C.C. and R.M., Colesberg, Jan., 1881.

NISBETT, W. D.—Engineer of harbours and rivers, Queensland, 12th March, 1875.

NOBLE, JOHN.—Clerk of house of assembly, Cape of Good Hope, 18th May, 1865; is a justice of the peace; author of several handbooks and books upon the Cape colony; and a contributor of articles on South African subjects to the "Encyclo-

pædia Britannica;" was secretary to the Cape Government Commission of 1880-82, appointed to report upon native laws and customs.

NOCK, W. C.—Clerk public works department, Trinidad, 1881; road accountant, Sept., 1883.

NOEL, W. B.—Judge of the court of insolvency, Victoria, 1st Feb., 1871.

NOLAN, J. F.—County court judge, Victoria, 21st March, 1870.

NORMAN, GEORGE W.—Educated at the high school and college of Edinburgh; entered the colonial service in June, 1854, as landing waiter in the treasury department, Antigua; harbour-master, June, 1856; coroner, August, 1865; re-appointed harbour-master, Sept. 1865; acted as provost-marshal from Oct. 1865, to May, 1866; notary public June, 1867; acting auditor and excise officer, Antigua, 1869; harbour master, Trinidad, 2nd Jan., 1878.

NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY WYLIE, C.B. (1859), K.C.B. (1873), C.I.E. (1878).—Joined the Bengal Army in 1844; served as adjutant to the 31st native infantry throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, action of Sordoolapore, battles of Chilianwalla and Goojerat and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans; as brigade major or assistant adjutant-general, engaged in numerous affairs and expeditions on the Peshawur frontier in the years 1853-51-52-53-54; in 1855 in the Sonthal campaign in command of a detachment; in the mutiny campaigns of 1857-58-59, as assistant adjutant-general or deputy adjutant-general, and the greater part of the time as adjutant-general to the army in the field; served throughout the siege of Delhi; in all the actions under Greathed and Grant from Delhi to Lucknow; relief of Lucknow (horse shot under him); operations at Cawnpore; action at Khodagunge, and re-occupation of Futtehghur; siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858; campaign in Rohilcund (wounded at the action of Barilly); campaign in Oude, cold season of 1858-59, including several actions; in 1860 appointed assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards; in 1862, military secretary to the Government of India; in 1870, member of the viceroy's council, and in 1878 member of the Council of India in London; in 1883, appointed governor of Jamaica; was aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1863 to 1869.

NORMANBY, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS), MARQUIS OF, succeeded to the title in 1863.—Privy councillor (1851), G.C.B. (1865), G.C.M.G. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1874), ensign and lieutenant, Scots fusilier guards, 1838; deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire, 1844; major, North York militia, 1841; resigned 1853; was treasurer of the Queen's household from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1858, having been comptroller from July, 1851, to Feb. 1852; was added to the privy council on becoming controller; was M.P. for Scarborough from 1847 to 1851, when he was defeated after accepting office; regained his seat in July, 1852; lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Jan. 1858; and resigned that appointment in Sept. 1863; governor of Queensland, 1871; governor, New Zealand, Oct., 1874; governor, Victoria, 1879; retired, 1884.

NORQUAY, HON. J.—Provincial treasurer and premier, province of Manitoba, Canada, June, 1878.

NORRIS, GEORGE.—Third clerk in the police court, Singapore, 4th Feb., 1850; appointed assistant treasurer, Penang, 26th May, 1880; is an *ex officio* collector of stamps, and deputy accountant general of the supreme court, Penang division.

NORRIS, WILLIAM.—Third clerk to police

magistrate's office, Straits Settlements, Jan 1858; second clerkship, April of the same year, chief clerkship to the court of requests, 22nd Sept 1860; chief clerk, Treasury, Dec., 1876.

NORTHOTE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1873; called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1875, and joined the Oxford circuit and the Worcester and Usk Sessions; appointed stipendiary magistrate of British Guiana, 1882; sheriff of Essequibo, 1884; acting puisne judge, from April, 1884, to Sept., 1885.

NORTON, 1ST BARON (united Kingdom), created 1878, **RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY.** K.C.M.G. (1869).—Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1838; was president of the board of health and vice-president of the board of education from March, 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire North, for which he was first returned 1841; was under-secretary of state for the colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, until 8th December, 1868; pre-ident of the Royal Commission on the sanitary laws of England, 1868; president of the Board of Trade, 1874 to 1878.

NOVA SCOTIA, 4th BISHOP of. Founded 1787. —**RIGHT REV. HIBBERT BINNEY, D.D.**—Educated at King's College, London; was afterwards successively scholar and fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class mathematics, and 2nd class classics, 1842, M.A. 1844; appointed tutor of that college in 1846, and bursar in 1848; ordained a deacon, 1842, a priest, 1843, and consecrated 4th Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1851; is an honorary fellow of King's College, London; patron of the archdeaconries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and visitor of King's College, Nova Scotia. This was the first colonial see founded by Great Britain; the diocese includes Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island.

NUGENT, SIR OLIVER, KNIGHT (1872).—A native of Antigua, and many years speaker of the house of assembly, (1846); President of the legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1872.

O'BRIEN, MAJOR D., R.E.—Deputy-director of public works, Jamaica, 2nd Oct., 1880.

O'BRIEN, G. T. M.—Educated at Westminster, and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; writer Ceylon civil service; attached to colonial secretary's office 1867; additional police magistrate, Kurunegalla, June, 1867; police magistrate, Harrispatu, Jan. 1869; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Feb. 1870; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Oct. 1870; assistant government agent, &c., Nuwara Eliya, April, 1874; acting assistant government agent, Hambantota, June, 1871; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Dec. 1871, confirmed 14 February, 1874; principal assistant, 1 September, 1876.

O'BRIEN, H. ARTHUR.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to a writership in Ceylon, January, 1875; passed his final examination, 2 Nov., 1878; attached to the office of the Lieut.-Governor of Penang, March, 1879; assistant magistrate for Penang and Province Wellesley, 1879; commissioner and magistrate, Malacca, Jan., 1883.

O'BRIEN, H. L.—Educated at the Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Kent, England; entered the service on 1st April, 1881, as third clerk in the registrar-general's office; second clerk to the assistant director of public works, July, 1881; extra clerk, Northern Division, in Aug., 1881, to July, 1882; acting during same period as clerk to the general superintendent of railways; promoted

as first clerk to assistant director of public works in July, 1882; and transferred to the financial branch on 1st Oct., 1883; second clerk in the registrar-general's office, 6th Sept., 1884.

O'BRIEN, LIEUT.-COL. J. T. N., C.M.G. (1879).—Gazetted ensign 67th regiment, 11th Sept. 1847; transferred to 70th foot, March, 1848; lieutenant 70th regiment, 5th May, 1850; captain 5th fusiliers, 2nd Feb. 1858; transferred to 20th regiment, 12th Feb. 1858; brevet-major, 26th April, 1859; major, unattached, 19th May, 1868; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 3rd June, 1870; embarked with his regiment for India in 1849, in which country he passed in the native languages, and also as a surveyor and civil engineer; became assistant in the revenue survey, from which he was transferred to the public works, in which he rose, during his six years' service, to be executive engineer; served during the whole of the Indian mutiny; was, in 1855, at Peshawar, during the Ensofaizer expedition; served throughout the Oude campaign of 1858-59, was deputy-assistant quartermaster-general to a column in the field; present, under the late Sir E. Wetherall, K.S.I. and C.B., at the storm and capture of Rampore Kussia; took part in the operations under Lord Clyde, leading to the surrender of Amethie, evacuation of Shunknapore and flight of Ikin Madhoo; proceeded with the column under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant to Fyzabad; present at the crossing of the Gozra Affairs of Muehlegawn and Kundaotli, and pursuit of the rebels into Nepal (mentioned and thanked in despatches, medal and brevet-major); in 1860 proceeded to Ceylon as assistant military secretary; appointed to the staff of the Bengal army as brigade-major, Gwalior district, 1863; appointed in May, 1867, inspector-general of police, Mauritius; mentioned in despatches from the governor to the secretary of state, especially for his exertions during the dreadful hurricane of March, 1868, &c.; appointed poor-law commissioner and director of the Orphan Asylum, 7th February, 1870; in May, 1870, was selected by Sir Henry Barkly to be his extra A.D.C., and in this capacity was attached to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, during his stay in the Island; governor of Liegeloland, 1881.

O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS COLPOYS.—Ensign, 1st West India regiment, January, 1857; lieutenant, December, 1858; captain, Oct., 1870; served in the West Indies, Bahamas, and West Coast of Africa (Gambia and Sierra Leone); private secretary to governor C. J. Bayley, C.B., Bahamas, 1863-64; aide-de-camp to governor Sir Rawson W. Rawson, C.B., Bahamas, 1865-66; resigned appointment to accompany his regiment to the west coast of Africa, December, 1866; private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., governor-in-chief West Africa Settlements, June, 1869, to January, 1872; Hong Kong, April, 1872, to March, 1877; and Queensland, April, 1877.

O'CARROLL, M.—Colonial surgeon, district 3, St. Vincent, 1st May, 1879.

O'CONNOR, JAMES LYNCH.—Justice of the peace for the county of Caroni, Trinidad, 23rd July, 1863; stipendiary justice of the peace for the county of St. David, and the ward of Blanchissene, in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco ward union, 1st July, 1868; acting magistrate for the western district of the county of St. George, with the town of Port of Spain, Dec., 1870; acted as sub-intendant of crown lands

in 1872, in which post he was confirmed in 1874; now acting warden of Tacarigua.

O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1854; created a Q.C. 1872; entered Canadian parliament 1863; sworn of the privy council, 2nd July, 1872; appointed president of the privy council, 2nd July, 1872; minister of inland revenue, 4th March, 1873; postmaster-general, 1st July, 1873; president of the privy council, 17th Oct., 1878; subsequently postmaster-general till May, 1882; puisne judge, superior court, Ontario, 1884.

O'CONNOR, CAPT. JOHN THOMAS.—Clerk to officer commanding No. 5 Company Frontier Armed Mounted Police, King William's Town, 27th April, 1867; served in British Basutoland, in 1868, under Colonel Bowker, during his administration as high commissioners' agent, acting as postmaster collector of revenue, &c., in addition to his regimental duties; sub-inspector of F.A.M.P. 1st July, 1870; commanded No. 3 Troop F.A.M.P. at the Diamond Fields, November, 1871, to May, 1873; J.P. for that territory 7th September, 1872; commanded No. 3 and subsequently No. 2 Troop F.A.M.P., June, 1873, to August, 1875; acted as magistrate in Tambookieland, August, 1875, to June, 1876; commanded F.A.M.P. in East Griqualand, July, 1876, to March, 1880, and served during the Griqua rebellion in 1878; also at Moirosis mountain in 1879, and commanded the whole field force after the taking of that stronghold, until the disbandment of the auxiliary forces; Kaffir war medal and clasp; promoted inspector F.A.M.P., 1st July, 1877; captain Cape Mounted Riflemen, 5th August, 1878; resident magistrate, Bomvana-land, 24th March, 1880; resident magistrate, Umzimkulu district, 28th November, 1881; dispatched by the Cape government on three special missions to the Pondo chief, Umqikela, between September, 1874, and April, 1875, all of which were successful, and elicited the express thanks of the Cape government.

O'CONNOR, LEON D.—Crown solicitor, Trinidad, 1st May, 1869.

O'CONNOR, OWEN L.—Inspector of Police, Mauritius, 27th October, 1862; poor law guardian, district of Moka, 18th Jan., 1866; ditto and secretary, 14th Jan., 1867; ditto, ditto, 10th Jan., 1868; was hon. secretary of the "Moka special fund committee" for the relief of the sick poor, during the fever epidemic of 1867; presented, on 30th Jan., 1868, with a silver service and an address from the residents of Moka for services rendered during the fever epidemic; and also an address from the residents of the district of Pamplémousses, on the 20th Sept., 1869; poor law guardian, district of Flacq, 5th Jan., 1872; ditto ditto, Grand Port, 3rd Jan., 1874; sanitary guardian, Savanna, 25th June, 1874; poor law guardian Grand Port, 4th Jan., 1875; acting inspector of immigrants, 8th Nov., 1877; inspector of immigrants, Feb., 1883.

O'CONNOR, R. S.—Served as "gentleman cadet" in the Australian (Victoria) mounted police and gold escort, 1853; assistant-superintendent of supplies, commissariat department, Bengal, 1858; commanded detachment of Sikhs to guard and keep the Grand Trunk road open at Nowbutpore; lieutenant in the 2nd and 4th Bengal military police battalions (Rattray's Sikhs); employed on detachment duty marching from district to district during 1860-62 in suppressing the indigo disturbances in Bengal; served in Cassyah and Jentice Hill rebellion, 1862; appointed district superintendent, Bengal police; served, 1865-66, in Bhootan war, and commanded stockades on the

frontier of eastern Dewars; received Mutiny and Bhootan war medal; resigned the service, March, 1870; December, 1877, senior police magistrate and 1st commissioner, court of requests, 10th Jan., 1878; president, marine courts of inquiry, and marriage registrar, Singapore.

O'DONOVAN, DENIS.—Educated partly in Ireland, partly in Paris; for some time on the French press, and professor in one of the colleges of the university of France; in Melbourne devoted himself both in the press and from the platform to spreading among the colonists a knowledge and love of art. Having given much attention to bibliography, he was appointed parliamentary librarian of Queensland in 1874; is author of "Memoirs of Rome," and other literary works, and has produced an analytical and classified index of the library over which he presides, which has attracted much attention in the learned world, not only in England and America, but in Italy, France, and other countries on the continent of Europe; is F.R.G.S. (fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England), F.S.Sc. (fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, of London); a fellow of the Incorporated Society of Authors (England), a member of the Society of Arts (England), and a member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; also a corresponding member (*correspondent honoris*) of the Sociétés de Géographie Commerciale of Paris and Havre.

O'HALLORAN, JOS. SYLVESTER.—Clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1859; clerk of executive council, and clerk to the court of appeals, 1869; acted also as private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt., Governor of South Australia from 23rd February, to 18th May, 1870; assistant secretary, royal colonial institute, June, 1881, and secretary, Jan., 1884.

OKES, H.—C. C. and resident magistrate, Wil- lowmore division, Cape Colony, 1st April, 1880.

OLIVER, A.—Parliamentary draughtsman, New South Wales, 1st June, 1878.

OLIVER, CHARLES.—Under secretary for lands, New South Wales, 7th Nov., 1880.

OLIVIER, SYDNEY, B.A.—Educated at Ton- bridge School; open exhibitor, Corpus Christi College, Oxford; second class classical moderations, 1878; second class in final classical school, 1881; appointed, after competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 17th April, 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883.

O'LOGHLEN, HON. SIR BRYAN.—Attorney-general, treasurer and premier of Victoria, Australia, 9th July, 1881; retired, 1883.

O'MALLEY, EDWARD LOUGHLIN.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated; B.A., 1864; M.A., 1868; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1866; joined the Norfolk circuit; unsuccessfully contested Bedford, 1868; attorney-general of Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Hong Kong, Nov., 1879.

OMMANNEY, G. W.—Locomotive superin- tendent, railway department, Trinidad, 24th May 1875.

OMMANNEY, M. F., C.M.G. (1882).—Captain R.E.; educated at Cheltenham and R.M.A., Wool- wich; entered the royal engineers, Jan., 1864; employed under the War Office and Admiralty, and at the royal military academy, from 1867 to 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the Colonies, 4th March, 1874, to 1st January, 1877, when he was appointed a Crown Agent for the colonies.

ONSLOW, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.—Educated

at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1864; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1868, and joined the Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions; appointed attorney-general of British Honduras in 1878, and attorney-general, Western Australia, in 1880; chief justice, July, 1883; administered the Government from November 13th, 1884, to 15th June, 1885.

ONTARIO, 1st BISHOP of, 1861.—Right Rev. J. T. LEWIS, D.D.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, B.A., 1847. The diocese of Ontario comprises that part of West Canada which is bounded on the north by the Ottawa river, on the south by the Lake of Ontario; eastward from and including Prince Edward Island; on the south-east by the St. Lawrence river and the district of Vaudreuil. It is a subdivision of the old diocese of Toronto. Its population is 370,000.

O'REILLY, HON. C.—Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, Dec., 1878; stipendiary magistrate.

O'REILLY, DR. T.—Inspector of public institutions, Ontario.

ORGLAS, PAULIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.—Medical officer of St. Andrew's parish, Grenada, 1858; surgeon of colonial hospital and medical officer of the town of St. George, 1867; health officer and surgeon of royal gaol, 1870; has been a member of the legislative assemblies since 1868; is a J.P.; member of legislative council, 1881.

ORGILL, BERNARD CHURTON.—Second-class clerk, internal revenue department, Jamaica, October, 1870, retired October, 1871; J.P. for the parish of Portland, June, 1872, and member of the parochial boards of that parish from January, 1873, to November, 1875; first-class clerk, collector-general's office, November, 1875, and chief clerk in the same office, February, 1878; acted as collector-general of excise and internal revenue from 20th May to 15th July, 1885; and as supervisor of revenue officers from the 9th April, 1885.

ORKNEY, EARL OF (VISCOUNT KIRKWALL), K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1864).—Succeeded his father in the earldom, 16th May, 1877.—Entered the army as an ensign in the 92nd Highlanders, Aug. 8, 1845; lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1846; captain, Nov. 1853; exchanged into the 71st Highland light infantry in 1854; served with that regiment in the trenches before Sebastopol; was at the taking of Kertch and Yanakale; received a medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal; was granted, March 2, 1858, Her Majesty's royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia of the 5th class of the imperial order of the Medjidie, which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan was pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of his majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy in the late war. Served as aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Ward, G.C.M.G., then lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from 1851 to 1854, appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1856; sold out of the army in 1857; is a deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and a captain in the royal Bucks yeomanry cavalry; received the grandcross of St. Saviour from the King of the Hellenes, July, 1868.

ORMSBY, R. D.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; acting provincial assistant, north-western province, from July, 1870, to May, 1871; provincial assistant, Ratnapura, 1876; Anance and office assistant to the director, 17th August, 1877.

O'RORKE, SIR GEORGE MAURICE, KNIGHT BACHELOR (1880).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he is a graduate; emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and settled in New Zealand in

1854; elected to the House of Representatives in 1861, for the Town of Onehunga, and has sat uninterruptedly for that borough ever since; elected speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, 11th July, 1879, and a dissolution having taken place next August, was re-elected speaker on the 24th September following; on both occasions was elected unanimously; previous to this he had been thrice elected chairman of committees of the House of Representatives, viz., in 1871, 1875, and 1876; had been also speaker of the Auckland provincial council for twelve years, from 1865 to the abolition of the province of Auckland. Entered the Waterhouse ministry in 1872, as secretary for crown lands, and minister for immigration. On Mr. Waterhouse resigning the premiership in 1873, he continued in the ministry of Sir Julius Vogel until 1874, when he resigned his seat in the ministry. Is a member of the New Zealand bar, and in 1879-80 was chairman of the royal commission to inquire into the operations of the university of New Zealand, and the secondary schools of the colony in their relation to the university; was for the third time unanimously elected speaker of the House of Representatives on the 18th May, 1882; was elected as first chairman of the council of the Auckland University College, founded in 1883, and is chairman of the board of governors of the Auckland grammar school.

ORPEN, A. R.—Was resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Hondeklip Bay, Cape Colony, 1862 to 1870, having served in the customs department since 1858; civil commissioner, resident magistrate, and sub-collector of customs, East London, July 1st, 1870; sub-collector and surveyor of customs, Port Elizabeth; surveyor and registrar of shipping, 19th Aug., 1878; chairman Port Elizabeth Harbour Board, 31 Aug., 1882.

ORPEN, C. E. H.—Temporary clerk to the civil commissioner, Griquatown Division, Cape Colony, 1872; clerk, post office, Barkly, and thence clerk to surveyor-general, 1873; appointed clerk to surveyor-general, on the fixed establishment, Griquatown West, 1874; secretary to commission on Griquatown claims (on special duty), Feb. to June, 1875; clerk to civil commissioner, Barkly, 1876; re-appointed to surveyor-general's office, 1st Sept., 1876; secretary to special commissioner on native claims and locations (special duty), Feb. to June, 1877; served by special permission as a volunteer in the One Star Diamond Contingent, and in the Intelligence Department, Griquatown Field Force, May to Dec., 1878; South African war medal; clerk (special duty) in staff paymaster's office, March, 1879; inspector of native locations, division of Hay, 1882; inspector of natives, Herbert division, 1883.

ORPEN, HENRY MARTYN HERRERT.—Served as captain commanding Colesberg native levies, from January, 1851, to August, 1853, during the Kafir war of those years; also as district adjutant of North Victoria from April, 1852, to March, 1853; held several other military appointments during the same period; received a Kafir war medal for services in the field; appointed to the customs department at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Dec., 1853; measuring surveyor under merchant shipping Act, Jan. 1856; landing surveyor, August, 1857; sub-collector and surveyor and comptroller of H.M. customs and navigation laws, Cape Town, October, 1867; temporary charge of customs department, April, 1868, assistant treasurer Cape of Good Hope, accountant-general and stamping commissioner, 22nd May, 1876; receiver-general

of the colonial revenue and paymaster-general of the colony, 1st July, 1881.

OSBORN, M., C.M.G. (1882).—Clerk and native interpreter to resident magistrate, Inanda, Natal, 1854; clerk to resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, 1855; J.P., clerk, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith, 1860; clerk to attorney-general resident magistrate, and administrator of native law, Newcastle, 1865; captain commanding Newcastle mounted rifles; accompanied Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, as secretary to the mission, Dec., 1876; on the mission to the chief Sikukuni, March, 1877; secretary to government, Transvaal, July, 1877; appointed British resident in Zululand, 1880; commissioner in the Zulu reserve, 1882.

OSLER, B.—Resident magistrate, Cathcart division, Cape Colony, Feb., 1881.

OSLER, HON. FEATHERSTONE.—Puisne judge, Ontario, 1879; promoted to court of appeal, 1884.

OSMENT, DAVID S.—Colonial engineer, St. Vincent, 25 Feb., 1876.

O'SULLIVAN, ARTHUR SWETE.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883.

OUDEKERK, G.—Revenue clerk, audit office, British Guiana, 1866.

OUIMET, HON. G.—Premier of Quebec, 1873; superintendent of department of public instruction 1876.

OWEN, A. DOUGLAS.—Acting clerk, immigration office, Trinidad, 14th May, 1872; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, 11th June, 1872; fourth clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st January, 1873; acting inspector of police, 10th June, 1873; acting private secretary to Governor Longden; C.M.G., from 1st September, 1873, to February, 1874; inspector of police, 24th December, 1873.

OWEN, SIR FRANCIS PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.M.G. (1868), C.B.—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services as secretary to the British commissioners at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1878.

OWEN, JOHN FLETCHER, R.A.—Commandant South Australian Local Military Forces, Feb., 1883.

PACKER, SIR CHARLES (Knight Bach.) (1879).—Graduated B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1839; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1841; solicitor-general, Barbados, Jan. 1847; escheator-general, 1859; elected member of the general assembly for the parish of St. Andrew's, 1846; elected speaker of house of assembly, 1861; member of legislative council, 1868; chief justice Barbados, 1874.

PAGAN, J.—Surveyor-general, Gold Coast, 2 April, 1879.

PAGE, J. C. E.—Chief-assistant engineer, department of railway and canals, Canada, Sep., 1842; chief engineer of canals, 15 Mar., 1864.

PALGRAVE, W. C.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, division of George, Cape, 1881.

PALLISER, JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Commanded an expedition sent by the government of Canada to the Rocky Mountains.

PALMER, SIR ARTHUR H., K.C.M.G. (1881).—Colonial secretary and premier of Queensland, 1870 to 1874; again colonial secretary, Jan., 1879, to Dec., 1881, when he was appointed president of the legislative council.

PALMER, HON. EDWARD.—Member of Parliament, Prince Edward Island, 1835; attorney general, 1842; county court judge, 1873; chief justice, 1874.

PALMER, T. C., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer district St. Kitts, 1857.

PAPINEAU, HON. A. C.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1876.

PANET, Lieutenant-Colonel E.—Deputy minister of militia, Canada, 5 Feb., 1875.

PARDEE, T. B.—Commissioner of crown lands, province of Ontario, Canada, 1872.

PARKER, E. H.—Registrar supreme court, British Honduras, 1885.

PARKER, JAMES SWANZY.—Entered the service of the Gold Coast Colony as an assistant clerk of court in 1853; transferred to imperial service as a clerk in the garrison of the Gold Coast Coast, at Cape Coast Castle, 1855; clerk to civil commandant, Winnebah, 1857; appointed sub-collector of revenue for that station, 1868; acting sub-collector of customs revenue, in charge of Accra district chest, 1869; civil commandant, Secedee, 1875; district commissioner, sub-collector of revenue, and mail packet agent (postmaster) at Addah in May, 1876; appointed officer in charge of the Volta district, conjointly with the district commissionership of Addah, Aug., 1881, to 30th Sept., 1882; and again from 1883 to present date.

PARKE, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Emigrated to New South Wales 1839; was colonial secretary from Jan., 1866, to Sept., 1868, having been previously a member of the legislature from 1854; came to England as commissioner for emigration, 1861-62; president of the council of education in New South Wales, 1867-70; colonial secretary and first minister of New South Wales in 1872, 1875, 1877, and from 1878 to 1882.

PARR, LT.-COL. HENRY HALLAM, C.M.G. (1880).—Late military secretary to the governor and commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope; served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882; deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 17th Nov., 1882.

PARSONS, HON. J. L.—Minister of education, South Australia, 24th June, 1881, to 23rd Mar., 1884.

PASEA, H. A.—Assistant inspector, immigration department, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1882.

PASLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES, C.B., late R.E.—Served in 1850 at Bermuda, where he was employed in deepening and improving the entrance to St. George's Harbour, on behalf of the colonial government; in 1853 appointed as colonial engineer of Victoria, and in 1854 was nominated a member of the legislative council of that colony; was despatched by Governor Sir Charles Hotham on a special mission to Ballarat during the outbreak in the same year; on the proclamation of the new constitution in 1855 he joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as commissioner of public works, and was returned to the assembly for the district of South Bourke; resigned with Mr. Haines in 1857, and on the reconstruction of his cabinet in the same year consented to serve as professional head of the department of public works, which office he continued to hold till 1860, when, on the outbreak of the New Zealand war, he volunteered to serve in that colony, and accompanied Major-General Pratt to Taranaki as a member of his staff; was severely wounded at the capture of the Kaitiaki Pas in October; was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to brevet-major for his services there; returned to England in 1861, and was special agent in that country for the government of Victoria from 1864 to 1868; superintended, on behalf of the colony, the equipment of the "Nelson," and the design, construction, armament, and despatch of the "Cerberus;" was

director of works of the navy, in succession to Sir Andrew Clarke, from 1873 to 1882; was acting agent-general for Victoria between the years 1880 and 1882.

PASLEY, CLAUDE BURGOYNE.—Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, London; Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotundo, Dublin; assistant-surgeon colonial hospital, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1876; resident surgeon in charge, colonial hospital, San Fernando, 1877; resident-surgeon in charge, colonial hospital, Port of Spain, 1879; acting surgeon-general from 28th Dec., 1881, to 2nd Sept., 1882; district medical officer, North Naparitus, and consulting surgeon to the San Fernando Hospital, Sept., 1882.

PATERSON, A. S., M.D.—Colonial surgeon, South Australia, 1 Jan., 1870.

PATERSON, G. W.—Educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. 1857, being first in the order of merit in mathematics and natural philosophy; writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb., 1859, having obtained the writership presented to the Glasgow University by the lord rector, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, then secretary of state for the colonies; acting deputy fiscal, Colombo, April, 1860; acting assistant agent, Colombo, July, 1860; acting assistant agent, Kurunégala, August, 1861; acting police magistrate, Point Pedro, March, 1862, in which appointment he was confirmed, May, 1862; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, May, 1863; acting commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galle, July, 1864; assistant government agent, Colombo (to continue to act at Galle), Jan., 1865; acting district judge, Tangalla, Jan., 1867; acting district judge, Matura, Jan., 1867; district judge, Tangalla, June, 1867; acting assistant government agent and district judge, Nuwara-kalawiya, July, 1867; acting assistant government agent, Kégalla, March, 1869; acting district judge, Kalutara, September, 1869; acting assistant government agent, Badulla, July, 1871; assistant government agent, Puttalam, June, 1873; assistant government agent and district judge, Mannar, April, 1874; district judge, Kalutara, January, 1875; acting deputy collector of customs, Colombo, August, 1876; confirmed 1883; principal collector of customs, 1884.

PATERSON, PETER.—Resident magistrate, Weenen County, Natal, March, 1875; educated as civil engineer; in 1851, was engaged on behalf of the government of Barbados to erect an iron light-house, and remained in the employment of the Barbados government until 1855, when he received the appointment of surveyor of roads, public works, &c., of Grenada, which office he held until 1860, when he was appointed civil engineer of Natal; on the abolition of this office in 1872, he was appointed resident magistrate of the Inanda Division, and in 1874 was removed to his present office; is a member of the institution of civil engineers, London.

PATERSON, THOMAS McDONALD.—Post-master general, Queensland, April, 1885.

PATRICK, ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882).—Lately clerk of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

PATTERSON, ANDREW.—Assistant colonial auditor, Gibraltar, Oct. 15, 1883.

PATTERSON, HON. C. S.—Justice of appeal, Ontario, 1874.

PATTERSON, L. J.—Chief clerk to auditor general, Barbados, 1868; has acted on several occasions as auditor.

PAULIN, H. B.—Appointed assistant privy secretary to the late Major-General Sir John Harvey, in 1836; entered the imperial customs service, Nova Scotia, in 1845, and resigned in order to accept colonial employment as controller of customs and registrar of shipping, Halifax, N.S.

PAUL, G. W.—District court judge, Queensland, 8 Aug., 1874.

PAUL, W. F. B.—Served under the Sarawak government, November, 1860, to November, 1872; civil commandant, Accra, Gold Coast, March, 1873; district commissioner, Elmina, 1874; acting assistant resident, Perak, 1876; superintendent, Lower Perak, 1877; British resident, Sungai Ujong, 1881.

PAUNCEFOTE, SIR JULIAN, G. J. M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1880), (Knight Bach., 1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1852, and joined the Oxford circuit; attorney-general of Hong Kong, May, 1865; was *ex-officio* member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony; acting chief justice of the supreme court in 1869 and again in 1872; prepared "The Hong Kong Code of Civil Procedure," and other important ordinances now in force in the colony relating to law reform and the constitution of the courts, and to emigration, extradition, and other subjects; received the thanks of the legislative council of Hong Kong and the honour of knighthood for his public services to the colony; chief justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, 28 September, 1874, to 29th June, 1876; assistant under-secretary of state, foreign office, 30th June, 1876; appointed permanent under secretary of state, 1882.

PAYNE, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Commissioner of the petty debt court of Lagos, 28th August, 1863; clerk of police court, Jan., 1866; registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, 1st July, 1867; clerk of court, civil and criminal justice, and performing the duties of sheriff, 13th Nov., 1869; clerk of court of requests, 1st Jan., 1871; clerk of courts on the amalgamation of the two offices of the police court and clerk of the superior court, 7th Nov., 1872; author of "Payne's Lagos Almanack;" registrar and taxing master, supreme court, April 4, 1877; registrar of aliens, Feb., 1878; acting district commissioner of Lagos from 23rd Nov., 1881, to 23rd Dec., 1881.

PEACE, W.—London agent for immigration to Natal, 1 Jan., 1881.

PEARCE, G. H.—Clerkin penitentiary, Jamaica, 1860 to 1864; clerk in private secretary's office, 1864-5, when he was appointed to post-office; chief clerk, post-office, 1875.

PEARCE, W. T.—Assistant traffic manager, Ceylon railways, 3 Oct., 1881; general manager, 1885.

PEARSON, ARTHUR A.—Educated at Rugby appointed 1867, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies; second class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 9th March, 1874, to 3rd Feb., 1878; assistant private secretary to Sir M. Hicks Beach, 4th Feb. to 6th Mar., 1878; private secretary to Earl Cadogan, 1st July, 1879, to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, 29th April, 1880, to 31st Dec., 1880; 1st class clerk, 1st Jan., 1881.

PEARSON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR CHARLES K., C.B., K.C.M.G. (1879).—For distinguished service in the Zulu war.

PEARSON, CHARLES W.—Sub-collector of customs at Port Alfred, Cape of Good Hope, April, 1869;

chief clerk in general management department of customs, Cape Town, Sept., 1880.

PEARSON, TURNER.—Chief clerk and purveyor, public hospital, and clerk to the lock hospital, Jamaica, April, 1875; clerk to the government reformatory at Stony Hill, August, 1869; transferred to the Queen's College, Spanish Town, August, 1873.

PEEL, E.—Assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1888; proceeded to Sierra Leone on special service on the staff of Sir S. Rowe, 1885.

PEEL, RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK, Privy Councillor (1875), K.C.M.G. (1869).—2nd son of the late Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Bart.—Educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1843; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1849; was under-secretary for the colonies from Nov. 1851 to March, 1852, and from Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1855; under-secretary for war from 1855 to 1857; is a deputy-lieut. of Warwickshire; was M.P. for Leominster from Feb. 1849 to July, 1852, and for Bury, Lancashire, from July, 1852 to April, 1857; re-elected for Bury, May, 1859, and appointed secretary to the treasury, 1860, railway commissioner, 1878.

PELLEREAU, ETIENNE.—Substitute Procurer and advocate-general, Mauritius, Oct., 1880, procurer and advocate-general, 1881.

PELLETIER, CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALEON, C.M.G. (1878).—Was president of the executive committee for the Dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, and late minister of agriculture and statistics, and commissioner of patents for the Dominion.

PEMBERTON, MORDAUNT.—Acting solicitor-general of Nevis, July, 1870; member of the legislative assembly and executive council of the same island; non-elective member of the general council of the Leeward Islands for Nevis, 1876; deputy judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Leeward Islands, 1880; acting unofficial member of the legislative council of St. Christopher, 1882; acting attorney-general, Leeward Islands, July, 1884.

PEMBERTON, SHOLTO THOS.—Second puisne judge of the colony of the Leeward Islands; was for many years a member of the House of Assembly of Nevis, and is author of several important acts which appear in the island statute book; queen's counsel, 1848, and solicitor general of that island from 1850 to 1860; acted as attorney general of Antigua for some months in 1859 and 1860; chief justice of Dominica from Oct., 1860, to January, 1873, when he received his present appointment; in 1880 he made a compilation of the laws of Dominica from the earliest settlement of the colony to December of that year.

PENDLETON, A. G.—General traffic manager, South Australia, 16 Nov., 1876.

PENFOLD, M. H.—Port captain, Table Bay June, 1879; marshal of vice-admiralty court, 1881.

PENNEL, E. B., C.M.G., 1886.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1859; promoted to the 3rd class, April, 1863; private secretary to Mr. Forster, under-secretary of state for the colonies, until July 6th, 1866; also to Sir C. Adderley, from that date to October 1, and to Lord Balford from 1 Oct., 1866; assistant clerk, 20th May, 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; proceeded to Paris on special service, 1874; principal clerk, 1st May, 1879; appointed a British commissioner on the Anglo-French Commission on

the Newfoundland Fisheries question, which met in Paris in 1884-5, and proceeded to Newfoundland on special service in connection with this question in 1884-5.

PENNEY, F. GORDON.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1876; appointed a cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements in September of the same year; magistrate for Singapore and a J.P. for the Settlements in Sept., 1878; acting coroner, Dec., 1878; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, Jan., 1879; collector of land revenue, Penang, 1880; acting 2nd magistrate, Penang, 1882; acting superintendent of education, Penang, 1882; second magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Singapore, 16 May, 1883.

PENNEY, W.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond; writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; acting police magistrate, Gampola, Aug., 1873; police magistrate, Panadura, Sept., 1873, to continue to act at Gampola; acting police magistrate, Matale, Oct., 1873; confirmed, 1874; assistant agent, Galle, 1876; ditto, Kurunegala (acting), 1877; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1877; district judge, Kegalla, 1878.

PENNYCUICK, C. E. R.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, Nov. 1866; acting landing surveyor, Galle, March, 1867; police magistrate, &c., Panvula, Feb., 1868; assistant government agent, Batticaloa, March, 1871; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, May, 1871; district judge, Tangalle, 1873; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1874; district judge, Badulla, 1874, acting assistant agent, Pattalam, 1876; ditto, Kegalla, 1876; acting district judge, Kurunegala, 1877; assistant government agent, Matara 15th December, 1883.

PERKINS, PATRICK.—Secretary for public lands, Queensland, 21st January, 1879, to 13th November, 1883.

PERLEY, H. F.—Engineer in charge of harbours, maritime provinces, Canada, 1st May, 1872; engineer, public works department, 10th October, 1879; chief engineer, 14th November, 1880.

PERRY, RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D.—Was formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated senior wrangler, Smith's prizeman, and 1st class in classics, 1828; 1st bishop of Melbourne on the sub-division of the see of Australia, 1817 to 1876 (prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1872).

PERTH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP of Founded 1856.—**RIGHT REV. HENRY HUTTON PARRY, D.D.**—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, B.A. 1851; warden of Codrington College, 1854-1864; archdeacon of Barbados, 1861-76; consecrated bishop-coadjutor of Barbados, 1865; transferred to Perth, 1876.

PETHER, CARLTON R.—Probation clerk, printing department, West Australia, April, 1876; third clerk, audit office, 1878; acting second clerk, May, 1880; confirmed 1881.

PETHER, RICHARD.—Held office as clerk to bench of magistrates, Perth, Western Australia, from October, 1832, to August, 1853; appointed temporary clerk in treasury, 1865; clerk in general post office, 1865; promoted to third class clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1865; transferred to general post office, 1867; re-transferred to colonial secretary's office, 1867; government printer, 1 70.

PETERS, HON. JAMES H.—Solicitor general, Prince Edward's Island, 1883; master of the rolls, senior assistant judge of the supreme court, 1848.

PETERSWALD, W. J.—Commissioner of police, South Australia, 20 Aug., 1873.

PETT, F. P.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Prince Albert division, Cape Colony, 1883: was C. C. and R. M. Murraysburg, 1878.

PHEAR, SIR JOHN BUDD, KNT. BACHKL. (creat. 1877).—Chief justice of the island of Ceylon, 1877; resigned 1879.

PHILIP, M. M.—Solicitor-general, Trinidad, March, 1871; acted as attorney-general, June, 1873, to July, 1874; was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple, 1854.

PHILIPS, C. H.—Acting chief clerk, registrar-general's department, Trinidad, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871, and May, 1872; acting superintendent registrar, births and deaths, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871; and May, 1872; was for many years chief clerk in the marshal's department; chief clerk in registrar-general's department, and superintendent registrar of births and deaths, July, 1873; specially appointed to superintend the taking of the census of 1871 and also of 1881. Has acted on several occasions as registrar general and also as marshal of the Island. Is a J. P. for the Port of Spain, and commissioner for taking affidavits.

PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, KNT.—Admitted to the honourable society of the Inner Temple, April, 1859; obtained a certificate of honour of the first class, Jan., 1862; called to the bar, Hilary term, 1862; admitted to the Jamaica bar, June, 1862; practised at the Jamaica bar until Feb., 1868; appointed queen's advocate, Sierra Leone, March, 1868, and acting judge of the court of summary jurisdiction during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Huggins, August, 1868; attorney-general of British Columbia, March, 1870; appointed on a commission to collect, revise, and publish a complete edition of the laws of that colony, 1871; nominated a non-elective member of the legislative council under the new constitution, Dec., 1870; prepared, under the direction of the government, "The Constitution Act, 1871," and the several other measures necessary to enable British Columbia to enter into confederation with Canada, puisne judge of the supreme court of British Guiana, May, 1871; went to Gibraltar on special service, Sept., 1873; acting attorney-general and judge of the court of requests, Gibraltar; on special service in Gibraltar, Dec., 1873, to Feb., 1874; junior puisne judge, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1873; and senior puisne judge, March, 1874; attorney-general, Hong Kong, August, 1876; chief justice and judge of the court of requests, Gibraltar, Aug., 1879; chief justice of Hong Kong, 1881.

PHILLIPS, GEO. B.—Writer in the colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1851; third clerk, 1852; second clerk, 1856, and was also employed in the governor's private office; assistant, district registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, 1856; acting chief clerk, 1865; chief clerk, March, 1866; also held the offices of registrar-general, registrar of titles, and registrar of deeds; acted as colonial secretary from Dec., 1872, to July, 1873; acting colonial treasurer, July, 1875, to Aug., 1877, and Jan., 1878, to Jan., 1880, with a seat in the executive council; created a J. P., 1878; appointed assistant colonial secretary, Jan., 1880; acting colonial secretary, 1st Sept. to 1st Nov., 1880, and again 19th Nov. to 29th Dec., 1883.

PHILLIPS, SIR HENRY LUSHINGTON, Knight Barch. (1880), C.M.G. (1877).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1850; puisne judge of the supreme court, Natal, 1858; acting chief justice, Barbados, 1877; appointed temporarily as a judge

of the supreme court of the Straits Settlements, 1877; senior puisne judge, Natal, 1878; transferred temporarily for service as legal adviser to the high commissioner in Cyprus same year; retired on pension, 1880.

PHILPOTT, EDWARD.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Uitenhage division, Cape of Good Hope, 1867. Was clerk to the magistrate at Port Elizabeth, 1837 to 1842; resigned on account of ill-health; re-appointed clerk to civil commissioner of Port Elizabeth, March, 1848; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Alexandria, Aug., 1857; ditto Cradock, 1866 to 1867; ditto Uitenhage, 1870.

PICKEL, W. A.—2nd clerk in police magistrate's office, British Guiana, 1873; 1st clerk, 1881.

PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1884).—Resided in the island of Formosa from 1863 to Dec., 1870, during which time he received the thanks of the United States government for assisting in the negotiation of a treaty with the savages at the south of that island; was also thanked by the British minister at Peking for securing Spanish subjects from slavery; Chinese interpreter, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1871; during 1874 was engaged in the native states, and twice received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies for conducting the negotiations which terminated successfully in the pacification of Larut, and for services in Sungei Ujong; appointed justice of the peace and police magistrate, Singapore, Mar., 1874; protector of Chinese, April, 1877.

PICKWOOD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Private secretary to Mr. (now Sir) W. W. Cairns, when lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, 28th July, 1870; chief clerk to the colonial secretary and clerk to the legislative council of British Honduras, 28th March, 1872; keeper of cemeteries, 16th November, 1874; acted as colonial secretary, May to October, 1877; acting additional paid magistrate, Northern District, October, 1877; magistrate, Northern District, April, 1878; is a captain in the Corosal Volunteer Rifles; magistrate, Orange Walk, 1885.

PIEREZ, G., M.B., C.M.—Medical officer, Antigua, 8 Feb., 1882.

PIERRE, LOUIS PHILIP.—Clerk of the peace of the county of Caroni, Trinidad, November, 1860; clerk of the peace of the county of Victoria, with the town of San Fernando, in 1869; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain and the western district of the county of St. George in June, 1869; acting stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco Ward Union, in June, 1872; and on the 14th of January, 1874, stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David and ward of Blanchisseuse, warden of the Toco Ward Union, and acting stipendiary magistrate of Arouca and Arima in the eastern district of the county of St. George.

PIERS, W. R.—Resident magistrate, Murraysburg division, Cape Colony, 1883; master and registrar of eastern districts court, Feb., 1880; resident magistrate, Peddie, 14 Aug., 1884.

PIGUMENT, JAMES GEORGE.—Acting assistant master at grammar school, St. Christopher, 1865; clerk to secretary to government, 1866; clerk to board of health, 1867; clerk to the resident as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873.

PIKE, CHARLES.—Acting second clerk in the treasury, Sierra Leone, August, 1869; chief clerk of customs, Lagos, 1870; acting second clerk and cashier, treasury, 1871; acting deputy collector

part of 1872 to 1875; acting assistant collector and treasurer, 1875; confirmed, 5th July, 1876; collector and treasurer of the Gold Coast, 1885.

PILOT, G.—District magistrate, Black River, Mauritius 4th Sept., 1882.

PINE, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1856), K.C.M.G. (1871).—**SIR BENJAMIN CHILLEY CAMPBELL PINE.**—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1834, M.A. 1840; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1841; Queen's advocate at Sierra Leone, 1841; acting governor there, 1848; accompanied Capt. Monypenny, R.N., to the Sherbro river, and destroyed a strong stockaded fort, from which outrages had been committed on British trading vessels. In 1849, again proceeded to the Sherbro, in conjunction with Capt. Dunlop, R.N., and a detachment of troops, and put an end to the civil war, which had ravaged the country for years; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1849; 1851 received the thanks of her majesty's government for the measures he took to preserve peace in the colony during the Kaffir war; in 1856, led a force of mounted volunteers against the Anabaka tribe, numbering 2,000 men, and completely enforced their submission; governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast settlements, 1856; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher's, May, 1859. Is author of some articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* on the 'African Colonies'; acting governor, Antigua, 1866; governor in-chief of the Leeward Islands, Feb. 1869. Created K.C.M.G. for his services in connection with the confederation of the Leeward Islands; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1873, until 1875; when he retired on a governor's pension.

PINKETT, FRANCIS FREDERICK.—Was formerly in the Royal Wiltshire Militia, with which he served in the Ionian Islands in 1855-6; called to the bar in 1863, and joined the western circuit; appointed crown solicitor and master of the supreme court, Sierra Leone, in April, 1880; and registrar-general of the settlement in June of the same year; administered the government of the West Africa settlements from May 3rd to 27th June, 1881; acting chief justice and member of the executive and legislative councils, May, 1881; appointed Queen's advocate for the Gold Coast Colony, but did not take up the appointment; chief justice of the West Africa Settlements, Aug., 1882; administered the government in 1883, and again in 1884.

PINSENT, HON. ROBERT J., D.C.L.—Called to the bar, 1856; appointed to legislative council, Newfoundland, in 1859; created Q.C. in 1865; acting attorney-general in 1869; re-appointed to legislative council in 1869; solicitor-general in 1873; a puisne judge of the supreme court in 1880; received degree of D.C.L. (Lambeth) in 1881.

PISANI, PROFESSOR S. L., M.D.—Graduated University of Malta, 1850, University of Edinburgh, 1853, Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 1853; appointed professor of anatomy and histology, Malta university, 9th March, 1858; professor of anatomy and midwifery, 1st Dec., 1859, of anatomy and surgery, 1st Oct., 1869, of surgery, 1st Oct., 1876; appointed chief government medical officer, 1st July, 1885.

PLAMONDON, HON. M. A.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1874.

PLAYFORD, HON THOMAS.—A member of the house of assembly, South Australia; held office as commissioner of crown lands and immigration at various periods between 2nd February, 1876, and 24th June, 1881; commissioner of public works, 1st June, 1884, to 4th February, 1885; com-

missioner of crown lands and immigration, 4th February, 1885, to 16th June 1885.

PLUNKETT, W. E.—Under secretary, department of justice, New South Wales, 9th Dec., 1873.

POIRIER, FRÉDÉRIC.—13th April, 1870, volunteer, procureur-general's office, Mauritius; 1st Sept. 1870, copying clerk, ditto; 3rd July, 1872, acting clerk, ditto; 24th Nov., 1873, assistant clerk junior district magistracy; 12th July, 1874, second clerk, procureur-general's department; 6th Sept., 1877, to 15th May, 1878, acting chief clerk, and on several subsequent occasions; in 1876, acted as secretary to a committee appointed to inquire as to the working of the central gaol; in 1882, as secretary to a committee of inquiry as to the working of the central civil status departments.

POLKINGHORNE, J. T.—Member of legislative council of Natal, 1868 to 1879; of the executive council from 1872; colonial treasurer, 1879.

POLLARD, W. F. B.—Surgeon to penal settlement, British Guiana, 1873; appointed to Buxton district, May, 1878.

POOLE, GEORGE T.—Assistant-instructor British architects; superintendent public works, Western Australia, 1885.

POPE, HON. JOHN H.—Minister of agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.

PORTELLI, LIEUT.-COL. A. M., of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.—C.M.G. (1882), for services in connection with the Egyptian expedition, 1882.

PORTER, NEALE.—Presiding magistrate of Anguilla from March, 1869, to May, 1871; acting colonial secretary of Antigua, from May, 1871, to Oct., 1871; acting lieutenant-governor of Dominica from Oct., 3, 1871, to March, 31, 1872; acting president of Dominica from April 1 to June 13, 1872; president, Montserrat, June 13, 1872; member of the legislative council of Montserrat; is a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands; colonial secretary, Leeward Islands, 1883; administered the Government of the Leeward Islands 12th June, 1883, to 19th Jan., 1884, and 11th July to 1st Sept., 1884.

PORTER, W. HENRY.—Clerk president's office, Dominica, November, 1874; treasury clerk and excise officer, Nevis, 1878; first landing waiter and quarantine officer, St. Kitts, May, 1881.

PORTLY, WILLIAM.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 23rd Nov., 1881.

PORT OF SPAIN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCH-BISHOP OF, THE MOST REV. H. J. L. GONNIN, D.D.

POTTS, MOSES A.—Educated at the Sierra Leone Grammar School. Served in H.M. commissariat at Sierra Leone from June, 1853, till January, 1860; served also in the barrack department at that station; was acting second clerk in the colonial treasury of that settlement from July, 1865, to January, 1866; extra clerk in the same department in January, 1866; acting house and land-tax clerk from April, 1866, to June, 1868; house and land-tax clerk, Aug. 1869; second clerk in the colonial treasury, after a competitive examination, on the 15th Sept., 1870; census master for the year 1871; was acting first clerk and cashier from January to May, 1873, and again from August of the same year.

POWELL, FRANCIS.—Appointed a cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, Mar., 1878; as assistant protector of Chinese, Dec., 1881.

POWELL, COL. W.—Adjutant-general of militia at headquarters, Canada.

POWELL, LIEUT.-COL. J. W.—Indian commissioner, British Columbia, 1872.

POWELL, JAMES.—Collector of customs, New South Wales, 1st Aug., 1881.

POWELL, WM. R.—Clerk in emigration commissioners' office, London, Dec., 1848, senior clerk, 1873; transferred to colonial office, on the abolition of the emigration board, 1st April, 1878.

PRENDERGAST, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHEL. (1881).—Is a graduate of the University of Cambridge; called to the bar (Middle Temple) in England in 1857; admitted a barrister of the supreme court in New Zealand in December, 1862 attorney-general, 1865, till April, 1875, when he was raised to the bench as chief justice of New Zealand.

PRICE, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Entered Royal Navy as naval cadet, 1846; served in Black Sea fleet till close of Russian war, for which he received English and Turkish medals; appointed to civil service, South Australia, 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 1873; government resident, Northern Territory of South Australia, 1876.

PRICE, FERDINAND HAMLYN.—Educated at Rossall and Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained an open scholarship, 1875; appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, March, 1878; attached to the Colombo Kacheheri, June, 1878, attached to the Kandy Kacheheri, December, 1878; appointed extra office assistant to the government agent for the Central Province, September, 1879; acting office assistant to government agent, Central Province, Oct. 1880; also at Nuwara Eliya Nov., 1880; resumed duties at Trincomalee, Jan., 1881; private secretary to lieutenant-governor 7th Mar., 1881; acting office assistant to government agent, Central Province, 14th June, 1881; assistant government agent, Negombo, Dec. 12, 1883.

PRICE, JOHN M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—Chief engineer Sierra Leone harbour works, March, 1871; surveyor-general of Hong Kong, January, 1873; member of the legislative council.

PRICE, WILLIAM.—Entered the prison branch of the Imperial civil service as schoolmaster at the military prison, Malta, Aug., 1857; which office he held in conjunction with that of clerk, to which he was appointed in 1864; promoted by the secretary of state for war to be warden in charge of the military prison, Barbados, West Indies, June, 1870; appointed Jan., 1875, governor of Glendair Convict Prison, Barbados, with which office was combined, June, 1878, that of keeper of District "A" Female Prison.

PRIME, CHARLES.—Member Institute C.E.; draughtsman and framer of estimates and superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, March, 1866; acting provincial assistant, North-western Province, Sept. 1, 1874; acting provincial assistant, Northern Province, Feb. 26 1875; confirmed, July 1, 1876; provincial assistant, Uva July 1st, 1878.

PROCTER, S. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.—Educated University Edinburgh and St. Thomas' Hospital, London; appointed assistant medical officer, Grenada, June, 1878; house surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Grenada, Nov., 1879; resigned Sept., 1879; acting medical officer, Trinidad, June, 1881, to May, 1882; during Yellow Fever Epidemic appointed colonial assistant surgeon and immigration medical officer, St. Lucia, Oct., 1882.

PROWSE, D. W.—Central district court judge, Newfoundland, 1869.

PUGH, H.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Fraserburg division, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 1881; transferred to Victoria East, 1 Sep., 1884.

PULLICINO, FILIPPO, LL.D.—One of H.M.'s judges, Malta, 1873.

PYEMONT, LOUIS OXLEY PYEMONT.—Educated at Bromsgrove School; Scholar and Exhibitioner of Worcester College, Oxford; 2nd class Classical Mod., 1875; B.A., Dec. 1876; appointed writer to the government of Ceylon, August 31st, 1876; attached to the Colombo Kacheherie; March 2, 1877; attached to the secretariat, Aug. 14, 1877; extra office assistant at Kurunegala, Jan. 8, 1878; attached to police court, Colombo, May 31, 1878; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galagedera, October 21, 1878; acting office assistant at Jaffna, October 21, 1878; extra office assistant at Colombo, 4 Nov., 1879; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Jaffna and Mallakam, Sep. 1, 1883.

PYNE, LIONEL G. F.—Appointed 4th clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department, Trinidad, 4th October, 1880; 4th clerk, receiver-general's department, 1 Jan., 1883; 3rd clerk, 1884.

QUEBEC, 4th Bishop of.—Dr. J. W. WILLIAMS, 1863.—Educated at Crewkerne school, and Pembroke College, Oxford; graduate B.A., 1851, 3rd class classics; curate of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1851; proceeded to Canada to open grammar school in connection with Bishop College, Lennoxville; is a professor in that college; consecrated 4th Bishop of Quebec, 1863; the diocese includes the district of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspé, and contains 43 parishes.

QUINLAN, F.—County court judge, Victoria, 1st April, 1882.

RAE, J. H. M.—Colonial surveyor, Bermudas, 1881.

RAE, JAMES MACLURE.—Admitted to the Bahamas Bar, August, 1877; notary public same year; justice of the peace, 1878; resident justice and *ex officio* collector of revenue of the Crooked Island district, October, 1878; assistant commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, Turks, and Caicos Islands, July, 1880; acting judge of the supreme court, and *ex officio* auditor of the Turks and Caicos Islands, from 12th Aug., 1882, to 21st May, 1883.

RAE, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at University of Aberdeen, where he passed as master of arts, 1832, law student, from 1831 to 1839; arrived in New South Wales, 1842, town clerk of Sydney, 1843; a commissioner for the City of Sydney, 1854; secretary to the railway department, New South Wales, 1857; under secretary for public works, 1861.

RAINIER, E. G.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Tulbagh division, Cape, 1 July, 1883.

RAINIER, W. D.—Resident magistrate, Ladismith division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880.

RAKE, BEAVER NEAVE.—M.D., Lond. (first class honours), M.R.C.S., Esq., L.R.C.P., Lond., medical superintendent, Leper Asylum, and medical officer, Diego Martin district, Trinidad, Feb. 2, 1884.

RAMA-NATHAN, HON. P.—Educated at the Academy, Colombo, and Presidency College, Malras; was enrolled an advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, 1873, and practises in Colombo; edited several volumes of law reports, and received the thanks of the judges; was appointed member of the legislative council of Ceylon, 1879; member of the law commission appointed to consider and report upon certain codes dealing with the laws of Ceylon, 1879; served also on the commission appointed at his instance to report upon the Thoroughfares Ordinance, under which the

public roads of the colony are maintained by a system of compulsory labour, exacted (in kind or in money) from every male adult inhabitant of the island, 1881; agitated for, and obtained the introduction of Post Office Savings Bank in Ceylon, 1881-83; framed and carried through Ordinance No. 11 of 1882, to provide for the more speedy and effectual recovery of the possession of "small tenements" unlawfully held over; was one of the select committee of the legislative council appointed to report upon the means of retrenching the public expenditure of the island, 1882-83; a member of the commission appointed to report upon the abuses alleged to exist in the working of the minor courts of the island, 1884; a member of the council of legal education, and lecturer on jurisprudence, 1884.

RAMSAY, HON. J. G.—Commissioner of public works, railways, &c., South Australia, 24th June, 1881, to 23rd April, 1884.

RAPINET, CHARLES.—Entered the colonial service, October, 1833; was a clerk in the office of the controller of charitable institutions; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1869; chief clerk in audit office in October, 1877; acted as auditor-general, Malta, from May to November, 1878; and from 15 to 28 May, 1879; acted as auditor-general and director of contracts from 12 June to 31 Oct., 1880, from 29 Oct. to 29 Nov., 1881, and from 27 May to 12 Nov., 1882; commissioner of the Monte di Pietà, 1885.

RAVENSCROFT, W. H.—Joined Her Majesty's Commissariat in April, 1861; served in England and Ireland, the West Indies, and Canada; accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley, to the Gold Coast in September, 1873, and served throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-4, including the battles of Amoaful, and capture of Coomassie; mentioned in despatches, promoted, medal and clasp; in May, 1876, obtained leave without pay for two years to proceed to Griqualand West, on special service under the Colonial Office; served as auditor-general, Griqualand West, from 6 June, 1876, and also as acting colonial secretary, from 20 Nov., 1876, to 22 May, 1877; appointed on 23 May, 1877, auditor-general, accountant-general, and controller of revenue of Ceylon; acted as colonial secretary in conjunction with his own duties, from 1 Feb. to 25 Aug., 1878, and again from 7 March to 20 July, 1879; and as colonial secretary alone, from 28 Feb. to 9 Sept., 1881; and from 10 July to 2 Dec., 1883; and in conjunction with his own duties from 27 Dec., 1881, to 20 May, 1882, and from June, 1885.

RAWSON, SIR RAWSON WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., (1875) C.B. (1858).—Clerk in the board of trade, Jan. 1829; served as private secretary to the vice-president, Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, 1830-34; to the president, Mr. Alex. Baring, 1834; and to the vice-president, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 1841-42; acted as secretary to the pilotage commission, 1834-36; civil secretary to the governor-general of Canada, Aug. 1842; transferred, upon the abolition of that office, to the treasurership of Mauritius, Jan. 1844; colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, May, 1854; governor of the Bahamas, Nov. 1864; received, Nov., 1865, a dormant commission as lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, governor-in-chief of Windward Islands, from 1868 till 1875. Retired on pension.

RAWSTORNE, L. G.—Resident magistrate, Wodehouse division, Cape Colony, May, 1880.

RAYNER, WILLIAM ALFONÇO.—16th June, 1872, acting tide waiter, Mauritius; 23rd Sept., 1874, acting clerk, customs; 5th Mar., 1875, first clerk

and cashier, Seychelles; April, 1876, shipping master; 24th April to 19th Sept., 1877, acting collector of dues and taxes, and secretary to board of civil commissioners; Oct., 1877, was appointed clerk in charge of accounts, political department; Nov., 1877, secretary to board of civil commissioners, board of health, and board of education; Dec., 1877, audit examiner; 21st June, 1880, district cashier, Mauritius.

READ, HORATIO.—Ensign H.M. 40th regiment, Mar., 1867; lieutenant, 40th regiment, 1870; exchanged to 2nd West India regiment, 1871; retired from the army 1873; private secretary to Sir James Longdon, K.C.M.G., governor of British Jamaica, Feb., 1875; appointed sub-agent of immigration, West Coast District, British Guiana, 1st Mar., 1877; acting stipendiary magistrate, Corentyne District, from 1st June, 1880, to 24th Jan., 1881; acting stipendiary magistrate and sheriff of Essequibo, 1st Dec, 1881, to 30th Oct., 1883; acting stipendiary magistrate, Plaisance District, 1st May, 1884; confirmed, June, 1884; is a J.P. and commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits.

READ, THE VEN. ARCH. J. H., D.D.—1st ARCHDEACON OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1869.—Ecclesiastical commissary, 1858; formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and B.D., 1852; D.D., 1857, of King's College, Frederickton, New Brunswick.

READER, LIUT.-COL.—Under secretary, Defence Office, and commissioner of armed constabulary, New Zealand.

RECANO, JOHN B.—Entered the registry office of the supreme court of Gibraltar as a probationary clerk, Oct., 1862; appointed clerk, May, 1864; marshal and sergeant-at-mace, vice-admiralty court, Nov., 1865, to April, 1866; acting clerk of arraigns, May, 1877, Nov., 1878, Mar., May, and Aug., 1879, and June, 1881; acting clerk of court of requests, April to May, 1879; acting registrar, supreme court and vice-admiralty court, May, 1879, June, 1881; promoted to a second class clerk, Aug., 1877; appointed assistant registrar, supreme court, 17th Feb., 1883; deputy registrar, vice-admiralty court, 13th June, 1883; deputy clerk of arraigns, Dec., 1883.

REDE, R.—Sheriff, Melbourne, 2nd Feb., 1877.

REECE, REV. J. E.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1868; M.A. in 1874; acting curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, and private secretary to Bishop Parry, 1872; assistant master of Harrison College, and curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, 1877; curate of St. Bartholomew's, 1878; curate of St. Luke's, 1882; Bishop's chaplain, 1884; inspector of schools, 1885.

REECE, J. RICHARD.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1870; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1871; justice of the peace, Barbados, 1873; coroner for the parishes of Christ Church and St. George, and acting senior police magistrate of Bridgetown in the same year; acting provost-marshal and sergeant-at-arms in 1874; acting police magistrate of St. Michael's parish in 1875; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in the same year; appointed by special commission to investigate the preliminary charges preferred against the rioters in 1876; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1877, 1878, and 1879; appointed a commissioner of probates in 1877; acting solicitor-general in 1880; registrar of friendly and benevolent societies in the same year; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1880-82; appointed a commissioner to report on the several police magistrates' courts and petty debt courts (Barbados) in Oct., 1882; acting

attorney-general of Grenada from Dec., 1882, to Feb., 1883; appointed sole commissioner to report on a complaint made by the vestry of St. Michael's parish against the Bridgetown Water Works Company in Oct., 1883; confirmed as a judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1883; acting chief justice of St. Vincent from 1st Jan. to 31st Mar., 1884, and from 1st May, 1884, to 9th January, 1885; appointed local commissioner of the Incumbent Estates Court (St. Vincent) in October, 1884; appointed in conjunction with his Lordship the Bishop of the Windward Islands to report on the grammar school (St. Vincent) in November, 1884.

REES, JOSIAH, F.R.A.S.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 21st November, 1851; went the South Wales and Chester Circuit, was a revising barrister on that circuit from 1865 to 1877; chief justice, Bermuda, 1878; and president of the council.

REEVE, HENRY.—Matriculated Melbourne University, 1871; cadet, Victorian, Surrey department, 1873; cadet, N.S.W., Surrey department, 1874; surveyor, N.S.W., Surrey department, 1878; surveyor, Fiji, Surrey department, May, 1880; staff surveyor, Fiji, Surrey department, January, 1881; acting commissioner for works, July, 1884, to February, 1885.

REEVES, HON. WILLIAM CONRAD, Q.C.—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 6th June, 1863; acted as attorney-general of Saint Vincent from May to December, 1867; elected member of the House of Assembly, Barbados, to represent the parish of Saint Joseph, in 1874; solicitor-general and also escheator-general of Barbados, 1st August, 1874; acted as attorney-general from 1st August, 1874, to 19th February, 1875; resigned office in April, 1876; nominated member of the executive committee on passing of "The Executive Committee Act, 1881"; appointed attorney-general, 8th February, 1882; *ex officio* member of the executive council from February, 1882; Queen's counsel, July, 1883.

REGNE, LE COMTE DE VASSELLOT.—Superintendent of woods and forests, Cape of Good Hope, 1881.

REID, HON. G. H.—Minister of public instruction, New South Wales, 5th Jan., 1883, to 1st Mar., 1884.

REID, ROBERT.—Graduated B.A. at Queen's University, Ireland, with first class honours in science, 1862; M.A. with first class honours in science, 1863; writer in Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting police magistrate, Galagedern, 1867; justice of the peace and deputy coroner, Colombo; commissioner of requests, &c., Kalpitaya, 1868; assistant government agent, Jaffna, June, 1869; second assistant colonial secretary; continuing to act as district judge, Ratnapura, April 1872; landing surveyor, Colombo, 1874; acting collector of customs, Galle, 1877; confirmed, 1878; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, 1883.

REID, WALTER SCOTT.—Is a barrister of the supreme court of New Zealand, admitted in 1865; appointed assistant law officer to government in May, 1871; and solicitor-general (non-political) in March, 1875.

REITH, WILLIAM.—Late fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Hilary Term, 1875; practised in the Midland and subsequently the north-eastern circuit; district judge, Papho, Cyprus, March, 1883.

RENNER, WILLIAM, M.D. (BRUX.), M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M. (IRELAND).—Educated at the Liverpool College, and at the

Medical Schools and Hospitals of University College, London and Liverpool, Rotunda, Dublin, and St. Jean Hospital, Brussels; a member of the Pathological Society of London; late ophthalmic assistant to Prof. Streetfield, University College Hospital, London; acting surgeon medical department of Sierra Leone, 1882 and 1883; assistant colonial surgeon, 1884; medical officer in charge of the lunatic asylum, male and female incurable and small-pox hospital, Kissy.

RENNIE, E. A.—Auditor-general, New South Wales, 1883; inspector of accounts, Jan., 1856.

REVELL, THOMAS, F.—4th clerk customs department, Natal, May to July, 1881; clerk to sub-auditor railway department, Jan. 1883.

REYNOLDS, T. J.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from 1st May, 1856, till 28th February, 1866; assistant-surveyor on 1st March, 1866; district surveyor, 1867; third chief surveyor, Survey Department, Nov., 1884.

RICCARD, HERBERT HARMAR.—Inspector of police, Mauritius, mounted consabulary, 6th May, 1869; assistant superintendent of police, Penang, Straits Settlements, June, 1878; justice of the peace for Straits Settlements, 12th September, 1879; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, 17th July, 1879, to April, 1881; superintendent of police, 9th Sept., 1882; acting superintendent of police, Penang, Dec., 1883.

RICHARDS, T. H. H.—Associate to chief justice of Western Australia, 1881; appointed clerk to the chief judicial commissioner, Western Pacific, Sept., 1883; associate to the chief justice, and clerk to the supreme court, Fiji, Nov., 1883; marshal, vice admiralty court, 1884.

RICHARDS, HON. SIR WILLIAM BUELL, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1877).—Born 2nd May, 1815, educated at the Johnstown district grammar school; called to the bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837; elected a bencher of the Law Society, 1849; created a Q.C., with special precedence, 1850; sat for Leeds, in Canadian parliament, from 1848 to 1853; was a member of executive council, Canada, and attorney-general for Upper Canada, from 28th October, 1851, to 21st June, 1853, when appointed a puisne judge of the court of common pleas, where he remained until 22nd July, 1873, when promoted to be chief justice of that court; appointed chief justice of Ontario, 16th November, 1868; chief justice of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875; retired, 1879; and deputy-governor of the dominion, 29th July, 1876; was arbitrator on behalf of Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1874.

RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the New Zealand parliament in 1871 as representative for the city of Christchurch; minister for public works, 1872; held that office through various changes of ministries till January, 1877, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health.

RICHARDSON, LT.-COL. HON. HUGH.—Stipendiary magistrate of North West Territories, Canada, 1876; presided at trial of Louis Riel, 1885.

RICHARDSON, JAMES A.—Copyist in the registrar's office of British Guiana, 1st December, 1878; appointed to act as 3rd assistant sworn clerk in same office, 26th May, 1880; appointed 1st assistant sworn clerk, 1st July, 1883.

RICHARDSON, COL. J. N., C.B. (1885).—Commandant colonial forces, New South Wales, 26th Aug., 1876.

RICHMOND, C. W.—Puisne judge, New Zealand, 20th Oct., 1862.

RICHMOND, CAPTAIN H. F.—Assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, Dec., 1875; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, Feb., 1879; sent on a mission to the Niger in 1882, to arrest certain British subjects accused of murdering a girl at Onitsha.

RICHMOND, JAMES—Engineer of Central district, Jamaica; engineer irrigation works, 1874.

RICHMOND, MATHEW, C.B. (1860)—Resident of Paxo, Ionian Islands, 1836; deputy judge advocate at St. John's, New Brunswick, 1838; commissioner for examining and reporting on claims to grants of land in New Zealand, 1840; while engaged on this duty, the "Weirau massacre" occurred; was despatched to establish order and confidence; chief police magistrate of the southern division of New Ulster (now called North Island) and Cook Straits, 1843; superintendent of the southern division of New Zealand, 1844; superintendent and resident magistrate at Nelson, 1846; member of the legislative council by governor Sir George Grey, 23rd June, 1853, &c.; "received the honour of Companion of the Bath, with an expression of Her Majesty's approbation of the services rendered by him under the crown, May, 1860; elected chairman of committees of the legislative council, 28th July, 1865.

RICKWOOD, A. G.—Employed in the surveyor general's department, Mauritius, from 1846 to 1850; quitted the public service, and accepted private employment, from 1851, to 1855, when he rejoined the public service; tax clerk, internal revenue, November, 1856; second clerk despatch branch, colonial secretary's office, February, 1857; superintendent of distilleries, September, 1862; acted as inspector of immigrants, 21st September, 1878, to 31st May, 1879.

RIDGWAY, H. V.—Acting clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate Alexandra county, Natal, 1874 to 1876; interpreter to resident magistrate, Durban, Nov., 1879.

RIGBY, WILLIAM NAPIER—Clerk in colonial secretary's office, Turks Islands, 1st October, 1870; clerk to the commissioner, 1st January, 1874; boarding officer and locker, 1st July, 1879.

RIPOLL, CHARLES LEWIS—Entered the colonial service as clerk in the constabulary department, Jamaica, in August, 1869; transferred to the immigration department in May, 1872; appointed a sub-agent of third class in August, 1872; second class sub-agent, Aug., 1872; first class sub-agent, Oct., 1875; is a justice of the peace.

RITCHIE, HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTON, KNT. BACHEL. (1881).—Born 1813; called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1838; created a Q.C., 1854; a member of the executive council, N.B., from October, 1851, until appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of that province, 17th August, 1855; chief justice of New Brunswick, 6th December, 1865; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875; and chief justice, 1879.

RITTER, GUSTAVE A.—Clerk to the judge of the supreme court of Mauritius, 1864; registrar vice-admiralty court, 1873; marshal of vice-admiralty court, 1882.

ROBERTS, MAJOR-GENERAL C. F., C.M.G. (1845)—Late R.A., commanding artillery forces, New South Wales, Aug., 1876.

ROBERTS, SIR ALFRED, KNT., 1883—Honorary secretary and consulting surgeon to Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales; president of board of visitors to lunatic asylums; trustee of the

Australian museum; and president of the managers of the technological museum.

ROBERTS, CHARLES JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Late mayor of Sydney and commissioner at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879-80.

ROBERTSON, ABRAHAM FAURE, C.C. and R.M., Vrijburg, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885.

ROBERTSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Colonial secretary and premier, New South Wales, August to December, 1877; Minister of public instruction, 1st May, 1880; secretary for lands, December, 1881; resigned, 1883; again colonial secretary and premier, 1885.

ROBERTSON, J.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, July, 1878.

ROBINSON, SIR BRYAN, KNT. BACHEL. (created 1877).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; barrister at colonial bar of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 1829, at the latter of which he practised for upwards of twenty-nine years; judge of the supreme court of Newfoundland, 1858. Retired, 1877.

ROBINSON, COMMANDER GEORGE, R.N.—Harbour master, Newfoundland, January, 1885.

ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.R.—G.C.M.G. (1875), (KNIGHT BACHEL., 1859), (P.C., 1883).—Served for some time in the 87th Fusiliers; on his retirement from the army was actively engaged during the Irish famine, 1846-9, under the commissioners of public works and poor law board in Ireland; chief commissioner to inquire into the fairs and markets of Ireland, 1852; president of Montserrat, 1854; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher, 1854; with which he held the dormant commission of governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands; governor of Hong Kong, June, 1859. Was a member of the commission appointed in the autumn of 1863, to inquire into the financial condition of the Straits Settlements; governor of Ceylon, 16th May, 1865; governor of New South Wales, 1872; Employed on special service in 1874-5 in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain; governor, New Zealand, 1879; governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West, and H.M.'s high commissioner in South Africa, 1880; president of the Royal Commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881; governor of British Bechuanaland in conjunction with governorship of the Cape Colony, 1885.

ROBINSON, HON. JOHN B.—Lieut.-governor of Ontario, 12th July, 1880.

ROBINSON, T. M.—Postmaster, telegraphist, gaoler, and officer for the sale of ammunition, Ikopo, Natal, 21st Nov., 1883.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM—Resident surgeon superintendent of New Providence asylum, Bahamas, 1883.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1885), (C.M.G. 1877), F.R.G.S.—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 1 Jan., 1854; assistant junior, 3rd Nov., 1854; promoted to 3rd class, June, 1858; was private secretary to Mr. Herman Merivale, from June, 1858, to May, 1860; to Lord Blackford, from May, 1860, to March, 1862; when he was promoted to be an assistant senior. Private secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, from April 4 to June 17, 1864; appointed, Nov. 1869, to represent the Colonial Office on the East African Slave Trade Commission; senior clerk, 1st July, 1870; and a principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; one of the colonial committee for the Vienna universal exhibition of 1873, and special commissioner for the Crown colonies, and superintendent of the colonial

court at that exhibition; is editor of the report upon the British colonies represented there; was one of the committee for securing a permanent colonial museum in London; lieutenant-governor of the Bahama Islands, Oct. 1874, and governor, 1875; lieutenant-governor, Windward Islands, 1880; governor, 1881; governor of Trinidad, 1885.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C. F., K.C.M.G. (1877). (C.M.G. 1873).—Was private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson in the government of St. Kitts and Hong Kong, from 1855 to 1860; president of Montserrat, 1862; administered the government of Dominica from the 5th Jan. to the 18th Oct. 1865; governor and commander-in-chief of the Falkland Islands, 23rd May, 1866; governor of Prince Edward Island, 5th July, 1870, to Nov. 1873; nominated governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1874; governor of Western Australia, 7th October, 1874; governor of the Straits Settlements, Aug., 1877; proceeded to Bangkok in 1878, on a special mission to invest the King of Siam with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, on which occasion his majesty conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Siam; governor of Western Australia, Jan., 1880; appointed governor of South Australia, Nov., 1882.

ROBITAILLE, HON. THEODORE.—Lieutenant-governor of province of Quebec, Canada, July, 1879, to 1884; senator, 1885.

ROBSON, HON. JOHN.—Provincial secretary and minister of mines and minister of finance and Agriculture, British Columbia, 1873.

ROCHA, J. G. DA.—Entered the post office, Hong Kong, February, 1865; accountant, July, 1872.

ROCHE, S. E.—Colonial revenue officer, Carriacou, Grenada, 1864; district registrar of births and deaths, 1866; police magistrate and coronor, 1876.

ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.—Late 3rd (Prince of Wales') Dragoon Guards; educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served twice in India, and throughout the Abyssinian campaign under Lord Napier of Magdala (medal). Appointed first writer and superintendent of police, the Gambia, May, 1879; clerk of the legislative council; is a justice of the peace; acting collector and treasurer from 1st July, 1880, till 14th Jan., 1881, and again from 22nd Jan. till 7th May, 1881; government secretary, July, 1883.

ROCKETT, E. D.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 9th November, 1880.

ROCKWOOD, W. G., M.D.—Medical assistant, civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

RODYK, WILLIAM.—Registrar supreme court, Malacca, 8th June, 1868; entered the service of the Straits Settlements as registrar's clerk in the court of judicature at Penang on the 1st January, 1831; was transferred to Singapore, in the same department, on the 1st August, 1838, and promoted to the office of senior sworn clerk of the same court at Malacca on the 1st of May, 1848.

ROE, J. B.—Junior clerk, survey department, Western Australia, 1851; senior clerk, July, 1851; registrar of brands, 1865; 1st class clerk and keeper of records, land office, 1876; sheriff, 1877.

ROGER, CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD.—Ensign 2nd royal Lanark militia, Aug. 1859; gazetted to the 2nd West India regiment, Nov. 1860; lieutenant, Aug. 1861, captain, Oct. 1866; exchanged to the 1st battalion 17th regiment, Feb. 1867; sold out of the service, Jan. 1870; was private secretary to

Mr. Bayley, governor of the Bahamas, Dec. 1860, to July, 1863, and fort adjutant, Jamaica, Dec. 1863, to Sept. 1864; acting police magistrate of the rural districts, St. Christopher, Dec. 1872; confirmed, June, 1873; district magistrate, May, 1874.

ROLLAND, EMILE.—Assistant resident magistrate of district of Thaba Bosigo, Basutoland, Sept., 1871, acting magistrate, Berea, July, 1882; provisionally appointed resident magistrate, Matatiele, 11th July, 1883.

ROLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the public service in New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1843, as commissioner of crown lands for the district of Darling Downs; obtained leave of absence to visit England in Jan. 1853; returned to the colony at the end of 1854; private secretary to Sir William Thomas Denison, governor-general, in Jan. 1855; and registrar-general of the colony, Jan. 1, 1856; auditor-general, 1864; retired 1883.

ROLLESTON, LOFTUS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Late Commandant of the Diamond Fields Horse, Griqualand West.

ROLLESTON, WILLIAM.—Was educated at Rossall; graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was placed in the 2nd class of the classical tripos in 1855; was appointed a member of an education commission which framed the educational system adopted in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, 1863; provincial secretary of that province and member of the board of education, 1864; under-secretary of the native department under the colonial government and inspector of native schools, 1865; elected superintendent of the province of Canterbury, 1868; was again elected superintendent at two consecutive elections, and held the office at the time of the abolition of the provinces, 1876; has sat in the colonial parliament for the Avon district from the year 1868 to the present date; is a member of the senate of the university of New Zealand; minister for education, lands, and immigration, 1880; also temporarily minister for native affairs, 1881; minister for lands, mines, and immigration, 1882 and 1883.

ROOSMALEGOCQ, G. C.—Educated at University College School, London; writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, Sept., 1872; police magistrate, Panadure, 1875; acting assistant agent, Aunradhapura, 1875; ditto, 1878; Mullaitott, 1876; ditto, Kurunegala, 1877; confirmed, 1877; acting district judge, Matale, 1878; district judge, Chilaw, 1883.

ROPER, H. B.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate for Herbert, Cape Colony, Nov., 1878.

ROSE, HON. SIR JOHN, BART. (1872). G.C.M.G. (1878). (K.C.M.G., 1870).—Was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1842, and obtained a patent as Queen's counsel in 1847. In the year 1857 he accepted the position of solicitor-general of Canada, and was elected to parliament for the city of Montreal. Among the measures introduced by him as solicitor-general was that for the abolition of the Usury Laws. He became receiver-general of Canada in August, 1858, and afterwards minister of public works in 1859. In that capacity he had the control of the arrangements during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada, and in the following year, until his resignation, those for His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. In 1867 elected member for the county of Huntingdon; accepted the office of finance minister, with a seat in the privy council, in Nov., 1867. He was requested by the governor-general, on behalf of Her Majesty's government, to make a coun-

filent examination into the alleged grievances of the province of Nova Scotia with regard to the financial terms conceded to that province in entering the union, and for a redress of which they had appealed to the Imperial Parliament. He gave it as his opinion that there were grounds for the complaints of Nova Scotia, and he recommended the extending of large financial concessions to them. He was selected in 1869 to proceed to Washington to confer with the government of the United States on the subject of reciprocal trade, the question of the fisheries, copyright, patent laws, &c., &c.; the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and extradition of criminals. In 1864 he was named by Her Majesty commissioner on the part of Great Britain, under the convention with the United States of America, of July, 1863, for the settlement of claims arising out of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, the duties of which were brought to a close in Sept., 1869. Resigned the office of minister of finance of Canada in Oct. 1869; ex-commissioner for Canada at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

ROSE, JOHN E. B.—Temporary clerk in Her Majesty's Customs at Cape Town, 27th June, 1845, and was subsequently transferred to the fixed establishment; 2nd clerk (second class), 11th October, 1853, until 24th April, 1860, when he was transferred to the auditor-general's department, as 2nd clerk (first class); 1st clerk, 1st Oct., 1867; chief clerk, 1st August, 1875; and on the 1st January, 1876, on the introduction of the new audit system, under local Act No. 30 of 1875, was appointed assistant controller and auditor, 1875.

ROSS, A. C.—Clerk of the legislative council, and confidential clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, June, 1868; secretary to the Board of Education and to the Council for the Management of the Queen's Royal College, Jan., 1880.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S. Eng.—Member Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and fellow of Obstetrical Society of London; senior medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, April, 1879; a member central board of health, April, 1871; quarantine board, September, 1873; medical examiner, Civil Service Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Association, July, 1875; and a justice of the peace for the city and parish of Kingston; served formerly on the army medical staff; parochial medical attendant, Spanish Town, July, 1866; medical superintendent, coolie dépôt, 1867; medical attendant, lazaretto, Apostle's Battery, 1867; a government medical officer, December, 1868; a member of the late board of medical examiners, and late member medical council of Jamaica under Law No. 47 of 1872; has acted on several occasions as medical officer and director, public hospital, &c.; colonial surgeon, Sierra Leone, 1885.

ROSS, HON. R. D.—Speaker of the house of assembly, South Australia, 2 June, 1881.

ROSS, HON. W.—Collector of customs, Halifax, 1844.

ROSSELLOTTY, J. C.—Medical officer of the Sussex district, Western Australia, June, 1864; resident magistrate and medical officer of Williams and Kaimup districts, 1876.

ROUILLARD, JOHN.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1858; graduate of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1860; edited a complete edition of the laws of Mauritius; district magistrate, Mauritius, Feb., 1865; senior district magistrate, Port Louis, Mar., 1881; chairman, Forest Lands Purchase Commission, 1881; master, supreme court, 1884.

ROUND, FRANCIS R., M.A.—Educated at Marl-

borough, and Balliol College Oxford, where he obtained a double second class in moderations, and a second in classics in the final examination 1865; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, February, 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; accompanied Sir P. J. Julian, K.C.M.G., C.B., to Mauritius in 1873 as secretary on the occasion of that gentleman's special mission of inquiry into the civil establishment and general expenditure of that colony; assistant private secretary to The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, 7th March, 1878; and private secretary, 1st April to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 8th January, 1881; first class clerk, and financial clerk, 1st Dec., 1881.

ROUTHIER, HON. A. B.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1873.

ROWE, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., 1880 (C.M.G., 1874), Surgeon-Major.—Engaged on the West Coast of Africa since 1862, and as medical officer and chief of the staff with Sir J. H. Glover during the Ashantee war, 1873-4, in which capacity he accompanied Sir J. H. Glover's force into Ashanti and through Coomassie; despatched on special service to the Gold Coast, November, 1874; lieutenant-governor, West Africa Settlements, 1875; administrator of the Gambia, 1875; conducted two expeditions into the Sherbro country in 1876; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1876; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Jan., 1881; again governor of the West Africa Settlements, Dec., 1884.

ROWELL, THOMAS IRVINE, M.D., C.M., Aberdeen.—Principal civil medical officer, Straits Settlements, 1st July, 1877; and health officer for the port of Singapore; justice of the peace for the settlements; had acted as colonial surgeon on several occasions from May, 1868, to March, 1876.

ROWLAND, J. W.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 15 May, 1880.

RUDOLPH, GERHARDUS M., C.M.G. (1882).—Clerk, and Dutch and Zulu interpreter, Weenen, Natal, 1855; Landdrost, Utrecht, and commissioner of Swazi and Zulu borders, Dec., 1873; was employed in the service of the Transvaal, and rendered valuable services in connection with native affairs; resident magistrate Klip River division, 11th June, 1881.

RUMSEY, ROBERT MURRAY.—Entered the Royal Navy Sept., 1862; lieutenant, April, 1873; served on North American, West Indian, East Indian, Pacific, and Home stations; accepted appointment of commissioner of Voltadistrict on Gold Coast, May, 1880; retired commander, R.N., Jan., 1882; acting assistant colonial secretary, Lagos, and district commissioner, Jan. to July, 1883; acting assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast, Jan., Feb., 1884; deputy governor, Lagos, Mar. to Aug., 1884; assistant harbour-master, Hong Kong, 1884.

RUSSELL, COLONEL SIR BAKER CREECH, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.B., 13th Hussars.—Was in command of the troops employed against Sikukuru; in South Africa; aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, and assistant Adjutant-General for cavalry in the expedition to Egypt, 1882, where he also commanded the 1st Cavalry brigade.

RUSSELL, H. C.—Government assessor, New South Wales, July, 1870.

RUSSELL, JAMES.—Graduated B.A. from the University, Ireland, 1863; M.A., 1872; a Slave Training university gold medal, 1874, 1870; and bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1874; appointed one of the Kong cadetship, August, 1865; a universal explorer, 1st December, 1867; commissioner for governor MacDonnell, February, 1867, of the color

strate, 1870; coroner, 1874 (resigned 1879); acting registrar-general, Oct., 1874; acting puisne judge, March, 1878, to January, 1879; has acted as attorney-general on several occasions; treasurer, in addition to office of police magistrate, Oct., 1879; treasurer and registrar-general till 1883; appointed puisne judge, 1883.

RUSSELL, J. G.—Master of the supreme court, South Australia, 1 Dec., 1878.

RUSSELL, JAMES JOHN.—Entered colonial office, March, 1867. Appointed a clerk of the division, 28th Nov., 1879.

RUSSELL, LINDSAY.—Surveyor-general for Canada, 1882; deputy minister of the interior, 1878.

RUSSELL, ROBERT.—Educated at Edinburgh Univ. and Church of Scotland training college; appointed headmaster government high school, Durban, Natal, May, 1866; inspector of schools, Jan., 1875; superintending inspector, Jan., 1878.

RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1877).—Formerly defence minister, New Zealand; also controller of customs and navigation laws.

RUSSEUW, J. W. H.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Piquetberg division, Cape of Good Hope, 1882.

RUTHERFORD, G.—Landing waiter, Grenada, 1841; landing surveyor, St. George's, 1845 to 1847; sub-collector of customs, Falmouth, Jamaica, 1850; collector of customs, Natal, 1853; controller of customs and navigation laws, 1854.

RUTHERFORD, H.—Excise Department, England, from Mar., 1864, till Jan., 1882; inspector of distilleries, Natal, Jan., 1882; acting controller of excise, May, 1882, confirmed 1885.

RYAN, THOMAS.—Was elected for the Victoria division, in which the city of Montreal is situate, to the legislative council of Canada, which division he continued to represent until the confederation of the British North American colonies took place in 1867, when, under the terms of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, he was summoned by royal mandamus to be a member of the senate of Canada, in which body he still continues to sit; is one of the Catholic commissioners of education for the province of Quebec, and was for many years vice-president, and still is a director, of the bank of Montreal; sat, in 1865, on a trade commission appointed by the government of Canada to visit the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, with a view to open, or to expand, trade relations between those countries and Canada.

ST. GEORGE, THEOPHILUS JOHN.—Clerk in the audit office, Natal, 8th Aug., 1876.

ST. HELENA. 2nd Bishop of (founded 1859)—**RIGHT REV. THOMAS EARLE WELBY, D.D.**—Appointed rector of Newton, Lincolnshire, in 1847, but resigned that living on becoming a colonial chaplain at the Cape; was archdeacon of George Town, from 1856 till May, 1862, when he was consecrated bishop of St. Helena.

SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1874). Late postmaster-general of New South Wales; vice-president of the executive council and representative of the government in the legislative council of that colony; has also held office in four previous administrations as minister for finance and trade; was first elected in October, 1854, to represent the united counties of Roxburgh and Wellington in the old legislative council, before the introduction of responsible government in the colony; he afterwards represented various constituencies in the legislative assembly, his last election being for the metropolitan electorate of East Sydney, and continued in that branch of the legislature until May, 1872,

when he resigned to accept a seat in the legislative council to represent the government in that house. In 1873, Mr. Samuel was appointed special commissioner by the government of the colony to visit New Zealand, England, and America, to make arrangements for the establishment of a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States; he resigned, 1875, with the rest of the Parkes ministry; agent general in London for New South Wales, 1880.

SAMUELSON, S. O.—Acting registrar native high court, Natal, Feb., 1881, to April, 1882; acting Zulu interpreter, supreme court, May to June, 1882; clerk and Zulu interpreter to R.M. Mulaz division, Oct. 28, 1882.

SANDELSON, FREDERICK JAMES.—Clerk in treasury, South Australia, 26th June, 1854; secretary to Lands Titles Commissioners, 1st Dec., 1862; and secretary to attorney-general, 1st Dec., 1870; collector of customs and chief inspector of distilleries, 9th July, 1879.

SANFORD, SIR FRANCIS RICHARD, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1863) K.C.B.—Educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford; was 1st class in classics, 1846, and graduated M.A. Oxon and LL.D. Glasgow; entered civil service as examiner privy council office, 1848, assistant secretary, 1854; knighted by patent for his services as secretary to the commissioners for the exhibition of 1862; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, December, 1868, to 30th January, 1870; secretary to committee of council on education, 1870; one of the charity commissioners, 1884; and also boundary commissioner under the Red-distribution Bill of that year; appointed under secretary for Scotland, 1885.

SANFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D.—A bishop exercising episcopal functions over the same region as the former bishop of Gibraltar; appointed 1874; educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was tutor and senior censor; M.A., 1851; hon. canon of Canterbury, 1871; rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, 1870 to 1873.

SANFORD, PHILIP G., B.A.—Senior moderator and gold medalist, Dublin Univ., 1877; appointed headmaster government high school, Durban, 1880.

SANGSTER, C. F. A.—Clerk and accountant to the police department, Hong Kong, 1860; 2nd clerk in registrar-general's office, 1864; clerk of the supreme court, April, 1874; appointed sheriff, 1876; acting deputy registrar, 1877; official trustee, 1880; deputy registrar of the Admiralty Court, 1880; acting registrar, official assignee in bankruptcy, and official administrator, 1881 to 1882; appointed deputy registrar, Feb., 1883.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK S.—First-class clerk in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, Aug., 1878; clerk in office of main road commissioners, Sept., 1863; clerk in office of executive committee, Feb., 1864; on change of constitution, appointed second-class clerk in financial secretary's office, and subsequently in colonial secretary's office; secretary to a commission appointed "to inquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica," 1877; one of the compilers of the "Handbook of Jamaica, 1881;" acting commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands, July to Dec., 1883; and again Sept. 4, 1885.

SARGEANT, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G. (1882) C.M.G. (1875).—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1848; was permitted whilst on the establishment of that office to hold the appointment of colonial secre-

tary of Natal from 1853 to 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony, a justice of the peace for the same, and lieutenant-colonel of the Natal carbiniers, a corps of cavalry yeomanry; returned to the colonial office in 1858, acting lieutenant-governor, St. Vincent, 1859; returned to the colonial office, and was promoted an assistant clerk, 1860; crown agent for the colonies, 1862; selected in Sept., 1877, by Lord Carnarvon, to proceed on a special mission to the Transvaal, in order to inquire into and report upon the liabilities and financial condition of the province, and to assist in organizing the civil establishments.

SARGENT, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1861).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1843; 5th wrangler; called to the bar, Lincoln's-inn, 1848; formerly chief justice of the Ionian Islands; now one of the puisne judges, Bombay.

SARGOOD, LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. FREDERICK THOS., C.M.G. (1885).—Minister of defence, Victoria, Nov. 13, 1883.

SARTORIUS, LIEUT.-COL. REGINALD WILLIAM, C.M.G., V.C. (1874).—6th regiment of Bengal Cavalry, appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in the Ashantee war, 1873-4, under Sir J. H. Glover, and received the Victoria Cross for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving a wounded sergeant-major of Housas.

SAUER, J. W.—Secretary for native affairs, Cape Colony, 9th May, 1881; retired 1884.

SAUNDERS, C. J. R.—Clerk of the court and Zulu interpreter to the R.M. Alexandra county, Natal, N. v. 1876; to the R.M. Durban, Oct., 1878; to the R.M. Alexandra county, November, 1879; acting chief clerk office of secretary for native affairs, April, 1883; Zulu interpreter to the supreme and circuit courts, December 1, 1883; acting registrar to the native high court, April, 1884.

SAUNDERS, F. R.—Appointed assistant surveyor, Ceylon, 1857; acting assistant agent, Trincomalee, July, 1860, in which appointment he was confirmed, 1862; promoted to be assistant to government agent at Kandy, August, 1865; district judge, &c., Ratnapura, Nov. 1865; assistant to the government agent, Western Province, at Ratnapura, October 1867; acting inspector-general of police, March, 1872; acting inspector-general of prisons, Dec. 1872; confirmed, 1874; acting agent North Western Province, 1876; acting agent Western Province, 1877; agent Eastern Province, 1878; confirmed as agent Western Province, 1879.

SAVAGE, LIEUT. W. M., R.N.—Inspector of lighthouses, Bahamas, 1883.

SAVERIMOUTOU, M.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1857; assistant registrar, colonial secretary's office, June, 1863; registrar, 22nd June, 1882.

SAVONA, SIGISMONDO.—Elected member of the council of Government (Malta), Dec., 1875; appointed director of education, June, 1880, and *ex officio* member of council; member of executive council, 1883.

SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS C., K.C.M.G. (1884).—Colonial secretary and premier, Cape of Good Hope, 9th May, 1881; retired 1884.

SCARISBRICK, RIGHT REV. W. B.—Roman Catholic bishop, Mauritius, Dec., 1871.

SCHMIDT, LOUIS EDWARD.—Appointed in Aug. 1861, clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Moka, Mauritius; Sept. 13, 1861, clerk in the colonial secretary's office; July, 1863, corresponding clerk; registrar, April, 1866; chief clerk and secretary to council, Nov. 1877; now storekeeper-general.

SCHOLTZ, CLERKE BURTON.—Chief clerk and assistant resident magistrate, Vrijburg, British Bechuanaland, October, 1885.

SCHOOLES, HENRY RAWLINS PIPON.—Educated at Marlborough; called to the bar Middle Temple, Hilary Term, 1873; admitted to practice at the bar of the Leeward Islands, May, 1873; member for Sandy Point in the legislative assembly of St. Kitts, Mar., 1874, to April, 1876; appointed acting attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, April to Sept., 1876; *ex-officio* member of the federal and executive councils of the Leeward Islands; re-elected member for Sandy Point to St. Kitts assembly, Jan., 1877; appointed in 1879 a member of the new legislative council of St. Kitts; and elected by the legislative council as senior elected member for St. Kitts of the federal council of the Leeward Islands; June, 1880, appointed attorney-general of British Honduras; June, 1881, appointed provisionally as chief justice of British Honduras; attorney-general, Grenada, April, 1883.

SCHURER, GEO. H.—Appointed clerk in the Treasury of British Honduras, July, 1869; keeper of the public cemeteries, September, 1871; private secretary to lieutenant-governor Cairns, July, 1872; performed duty as clerk to the colonial secretary of that colony for a short time, in conjunction with duties in the colonial treasury; justice of the peace, September, 1874; assistant collector of customs of the Gold Coast, November, 1874, to May, 1875; sent on special mission to Quittah, May, 1875; assistant-collector and acting treasurer of Lagos, June, 1875, to January, 1876, also *ex-officio* registrar of shipping and shipping master; commissary of taxation, British Guiana, Feb., 1876; accountant, registrar's office, May 7, 1877; acting administrator-general from Mar., 1883, to Jan., 1884.

SCIORTINO, ADOLFO.—Entered the Malta colonial service in 1852; was a clerk in the land revenue office; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1865; chief clerk and assistant clerk of the council in 1871; acted as secretary to Mr. F. W. Rowsell when commissioner in Malta on the Fiscal system; appointed receiver-general in 1880; is *ex-officio* member of the council of government.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was employed in the foreign office on the affairs of the North American boundary commission, from 1849 to 1843; was appointed, in 1843, secretary to the boundary commission, established in conformity with the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, to define and mark out on the spot the boundary agreed upon in that treaty, in which operations he voluntarily undertook an active share in the explorations, surveys, and other field duties of the commission, and for which he received the special approbation of the secretary of state; at the termination of this commission, in 1848, was appointed surveyor-general to the new settlement of Labuan; became acting lieutenant-governor and treasurer in 1849, and was lieutenant-governor of the colony by commission dated Nov. 1850; in March, 1856, was transferred from the government of Labuan to that of Natal, which government he held to the end of Dec. 1865; governor of British Guiana, 1868-1873, when he retired on pension.

SCOTT, J. H.—Special commissioner and magistrate of Northern Border, Cape, 10th July, 1879.

SCOTT, HON. RICHARD WILLIAM, Q.C.—Born, 1825; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1848; created a Q.C., 1867; sat in the legislative assembly of Canada from 1867 to 1873, and while there car-

ried the separate school act of Upper Canada; returned to the Ontario Assembly at Confederation, 1867; retired on his entrance into the Dominion Government, November, 1873; called to the senate, 13th March, 1874; was speaker of the Ontario assembly from 7th to 21st December, 1871; a member of executive council and commissioner of crown lands for same province, from latter date until 7th November, 1878, when sworn of the Queen's privy council; appointed secretary of state of Canada, 9 January, 1874; retired on resignation of Mackenzie government, Oct., 1878.

SCOTT, W.—Appointed, after competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the Civil Service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 22nd Jan., 1883.

SEALY, A.—Police magistrate of district B, Barbados, Sept., 1873.

SEALY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), (C.M.G. 1869).—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1829; graduated M.A., 1833; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in Nov. 1833. was solicitor-general of Barbados from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed attorney-general of that colony. Is also chancellor of the diocese; was for many years a member of the house of assembly; resigned his seat, and was appointed a member of council in 1858. Retired on a pension 1874. Resigned seat in council, 1876; reappointed member of executive council, 1882; resigned, 1884.

SEALY, GORDON COURLAND MILLER.—Clerk to the attorney-general, Tobago, 16 Jan., 1882, to 5 Feb., 1883; acting confidential clerk to the administrator, and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, 29 June, 1883; supernumerary clerk in the administrator and colonial secretary's office, 4 Oct., and was again appointed to act as confidential clerk, and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, on 15 Oct., 1883.

SEALY, HERBERT HAMILTON.—Appointed confidential clerk to the governor, and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, Tobago, 16th Jan., 1878; was acting auditor and registrar of deeds and of the supreme courts from 19th April to 15th May, 1882, and again from 6th June, 1882, to 1st Feb., 1883.

SECCOMBE, G. S.—Medical officer, lunatic asylum and gaol, Trinidad, 21 Sept., 1882.

SEED, WILLIAM.—Educated in Prussia; entered the Royal Military College in 1864, and in competitive examination obtained a commission without purchase; served as ensign and lieutenant in the 86th royal regiment; inspector of police of Mauritius; was adjutant of that force, and, in 1872, assistant protector of immigrants, and was attached to the royal commission of inquiry sent to Mauritius; transferred to the government of Fiji in 1876; and was superintendent of police of that colony; was acting agent-general of immigration from July, 1877, to April, 1878; superintendent of prisons, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, and a J. P. for the colony; gazetted lieutenant in the reserve of officers, 12th April, 1881; retired July 28, 1885; appointed acting agent general of immigration for the third time, 14th April, 1881, to 31st Dec., 1881; chief of police, Gibraltar, 1882.

SELWYN, A. R. C., F.G.S.—Director of the geological survey of Canada.

SEMPER, JOHN.—Assistant clerk, government office, St. Lucia, Mar., 1878; acting auditor, Mar., 1881; confirmed July, 1881; acting auditor Grenada, April, 1883.

SEMPER, JOHN RAWLINS.—Queen's counsel, Montserrat, 1844. Is a member of the executive

council, solicitor-general, Antigua; chief justice of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 1867; and judge of the court of appeal; 1st puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873.

SEMPER, R.E., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer, district 6, Dec., 1883; acting president of legislative assembly, St. Kitts, and member of executive council.

SENDALL, WALTER JOSEPH.—Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; graduated in 1858 in double honours, first class in classics, and third class in mathematics; entered the educational branch of the Ceylon civil service in November, 1859; appointed inspector of schools for the colony in 1860, and in 1870 became director of public instruction, a post which he resigned in 1873, and entered the department of the local government board as temporary general inspector; was appointed a permanent general inspector in 1876, and an assistant secretary in 1878; in April, 1885, was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Windward Islands, Barbados having been constituted a separate government.

SENNANAYAKA, REV. C.—Colonial chaplain of Morotto, Corolawella, Ceylon, Sept., 1852; colonial chaplain, Galkisse and Millagraya, 1861; colonial chaplain, Galkisse 1861.

SEON, HENRY SHARPE.—Colonial revenue officer, Barbados, December, 1871; acting inspector inland revenue officers, 1874; senior landing waiter customs, 1879, and acting colonial postmaster in same year; justice of the peace, 1876; acting police magistrate district "D," and visiting justice district "D" prison, 1876 to 1880; junior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1881; senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1882; acting judge assistant court of appeal and coroner district "B," January to March, 1883, and judge, petty debt court, Bridgetown, July, 1883; acted again as judge of petty debt court, Bridgetown, and registrar of friendly and benevolent societies, January to March, 1884; acting judge of petty debt court, Bridgetown, from June, 1885.

SERKURIER, SAN CHRISTOFFEL BERRANGE.—Registrar and keeper of records of the supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, September, 1872.

SERVICE, JAMES, Hon.—Premier, treasurer, and minister of public instruction, Victoria, 8th March, 1883.

SETH, ARATHOON.—Clerk of councils and chief clerk, Hongkong; entered the service; Hindustani interpreter, magistracy, February, 1868; third clerk, September, 1872; second clerk, September, 1873; first clerk, February, 1875; clerk of councils and chief clerk, February, 1881; justice of the peace, January, 1882; superintendent of the opium revenue, August, 1883, to February, 1885.

SEWELL, A. CLARE.—Extra clerk, native high court, Natal, March, 1880; acting prosecutor, January, 1882; acting second clerk, attorney general's office, April, 1882; acting first clerk, August, 1882; acting sub-auditor, railway department, December, 1882.

SEYMOUR, JOHN FERRIS.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, at Mauritius, Feb. 1853; senior clerk in the customs department, Aug. 1860; chief clerk, Sept., 1865; deputy collector of customs, 1883.

SHAND, SIR CHAS. FARQUHAR, KNT. (creat 1869.)—Advocate, LL.D., Edinburgh, author of "The Practice of the Court of Session." &c.; was an advocate depute, and counsel for the lords of the treasury, and the hon. commissioners

of woods and forests in Scotland; chairman of the united industrial or ragged schools; director of the philosophical institution; and captain in the volunteer rifles, Edinburgh; appointed chief-justice of Mauritius in May, 1860; was also judge of the vice-admiralty Court; retired, 1879.

SHARPE, W. E. T.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. 1857; writer to the government of Ceylon, 1857; assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, 1860; and assistant agent, Kandy, 1861; promoted to district judgeship of Batticaloa, Aug. 1865; assistant Government agent, Badulla, 1868; acting government agent, north-western province, June, 1873; confirmed 1878; government agent, Southern Province, 15th December, 1883.

SHAW, BERNARD.—Secretary of mines, Tasmania; appointed commissioner of mines, Launceston, Sept., 1876.

SHAW, HENRY BRIDGWATER.—Inspector of prisons, Jamaica, April 1, 1863; has acted as agent-general of immigration.

SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G. (1883).—For many years member, and sometime speaker, of the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland.

SHEA, E. D.—Colonial secretary and clerk of council, Newfoundland, Jan., 1874; now colonial secretary.

SHEPSTONE, H. C.—Private secretary to the lieutenant-governor, Natal, 1857; clerk to executive council, 1863; Indian immigration agent and justice of the peace, 1864; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Alfred county, 1870; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Durban county, 1878; acted as secretary to Mr. Justice Phillips, C.M.G., on special service to Barbados, 1876; served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, 1877; appointed secretary for native affairs, Transvaal, July, 1877; attended Cetywayo on his visit to England, 1882, secretary for native affairs, Natal, 1884.

SHEPSTONE, J. W.—Secretary for native affairs, Natal (acting), from 1877 to 1884, when appointed judge of native high court.

SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1869).—Head-quarter interpreter of the Kafir language at the Cape, Jan. 8, 1835, and served on the staff of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, governor and commander-in-chief during the Kafir war of 1835; clerk to the agent-general for native tribes on the frontiers of the Cape Colony, 1836; sent to accompany the first military expedition from the Cape to Natal, 1838; created justice of the peace; returned to the Cape Colony in 1839; resident diplomatic agent to the Hlambé tribes, and superintendent of Fingoes at Fort Peddie, in the frontiers of Cape Colony, 1839; diplomatic agent to and over the tribes inhabiting the colony of Natal, 1845; appointed to direct the administration of justice among the natives in that colony, according to native law, 1849; carried out a scheme for the taxation of the native population in the colony; appointed judicial assessor, Natal, under ordinance No. 1, 1855; was captain-in-chief of the native police corps, from its appointment in 1848, to 1854, when it was disbanded; secretary for native affairs, 1856; and member of the executive and legislative councils in that colony in the same year; proceeded on a special mission in 1873 to crown the king of Zululand; repaired to England, August, 1874, to confer with the secretary of state on the native policy of the Natal government; returned in December, 1874, selected by the secretary of state to attend the conference of delegates from

South Africa held in Downing-street, 1876; appointed Her Majesty's special commissioner for certain purposes in South Africa; annexed the Transvaal to Her Majesty's dominions, and assumed the administration of the government thereof, 12th April, 1877; retired, 1879; superintended the installation of Cetywayo, the Zulu king, on his return to Zululand, Jan., 1883.

SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Was in command of a Basuto regiment in the Zulu war.

SHERIFF, ROBERT FRENCH.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, in November, 1862; admitted to practice at the Antigua bar in 1863; crown member of the legislative council there, 1867; and one of H.M.'s counsel, 1869; administered the government of Montserrat from May, 1869, to July, 1870; elected a representative of the presidency of Antigua in general council, Leeward Islands, May, 1872; acting chief justice, St. Christopher and Nevis, October, 1873, to July, 1874; acting puisne judge, supreme court of the Leeward Islands, July, 1874, to April, 1875; attorney-general, Leeward Islands, 1874; attorney-general, Gibraltar, October, 1877; advocate and proctor in Admiralty to Her Majesty, 1878; commissioner in Bankruptcy, 1878; acting chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court, Gibraltar, Aug., 1878, to June, 1879, also from Nov., 1881, to Mar., 1882, and again from June to Oct., 1882.

SHERIFF, WILLIAM ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.—Entered the Middle Temple, 1864; called to the bar, 1867; admitted to the bar at Antigua, 1868; at St. Vincent, 1870; attorney-general and member of the legislative council, Grenada, 1872; one of the commissioners for the consolidation of the laws, upon which he was complimented by the then Secretary of State; attorney-general, Bahamas, 1879; acting chief justice, 1880; completed and edited "A Manual for the Guidance of Justices of the Peace," April, 1882; received the unanimous thanks of the legislative council for his able report on the laws of the colony, Aug., 1883; appointed sole commissioner to consolidate and amend the laws of the colony, April, 1884; and commissioner-general and chairman of the local committee for the industrial exposition, New Orleans, 1885; puisne judge, Straits Settlements, 1886.

SHIPPARD, SIDNEY GODOLPHIN ALEXANDER M.A., D.C.L., Hertford College, Oxford; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 26th Jan., 1867; advocate of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, 1870; member of the executive and legislative councils, Griqualand West, 1873 to 1877; acting attorney-general, 1873 to 1875; attorney-general of Griqualand West, 1875 to 1877; acting recorder of the high court of Griqualand, 1877; appointed one of the judges of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, 20th April, 1880; English representative on the Anglo-German Commission for the settlement of claims arising out of the German annexations to the north of the Cape Colony in 1885; administrator, British Bechuanaland, and president of the land commission, September, 1885.

SHOLL, L. H.—Under treasurer, South Australia, 1st July, 1883.

SICOTTE, HON. L. V.—Commissioner of crown lands, Aug. 17, 1853, and subsequently Nov. 25, 1857; commissioner of public works, Aug. 6, 1858; attorney-general for Lower Canada, May, 24, 1862; judge of the superior court, Quebec, Sept. 5, 1863.

SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS, Knight Bach. (1873), B.A., of the London University.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1857; member of the

northern circuit; appointed chief justice of the Straits Settlements in September, 1871.

SIERRA LEONE, 6th Bishop of, Rt. Rev. E. G. INGHAM.

SILVA, J., M.A.—1st clerk to the auditor-general, Hong Kong, 1859; entered the colonial service, Hong Kong, 1856; clerk in registrar-general's office, 1858; also inspector of telegraphs since 1873.

SIMMONS, GENERAL SIR JOHN LINTON ARAHIN, G.C.B. (1878), (K.C.B. 1869), (C.B. 1855); entered the corps of Royal Engineers as Lieutenant, 1837; inspector of railways, secretary to the railway commissioners, and secretary to the railway department, board of trade, 1846 to 1853; proceeded to Turkey in 1855; was employed by Her Majesty's Ambassador on several special missions; Her Majesty's commissioner with the Turkish army under Omar Pasha; served on the Danube in the defence of Silistria, at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in Asia Minor; British member of the international commission for marking the boundary of Russia and Turkey in Asia, 1856; consul-general at Warsaw, 1857; commanding royal engineer, Aldershot, 1860; director of the royal engineer establishment at Chatham, 1865; lieutenant-governor, royal military academy, Woolwich, 1868; governor, 1870; inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, 1875 to 1880; attached to the special embassy during the Congress of Berlin, 1878; member of the Royal Commission on colonial defence, 1879; appointed to assist Lord Odo Russell at the conference at Berlin on the Greek frontier question, 1880; governor of Malta, 1884. Military promotions: lieutenant 1839; captain, 1846; major, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1854; colonel, 1857; major-general, 1868; lieutenant-general and colonel-commandant of royal engineers, 1872; general, 1877; has received a sword of honour and gold medal from the Sultan.

SIMON, MAXIMILIAN F., L.R.C.P. Lond., 1870, and M.R.C.S. Eng., 1869, of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he held appointments of resident accoucheur and house surgeon; government medical officer, Jamaica, 1871; assistant colonial surgeon, Straits Settlements, 1875; colonial surgeon, Singapore, 1878.

SIMONS, JACOB.—Entered the secretary's office at Elmina, under the Dutch government, as junior clerk, 4th April, 1861, to 1st August, 1863; chief clerk in that department 2nd Aug., 1863, to 6th April, 1872; transferred to the British government, on the 8th August, 1872, and appointed third clerk of customs; transferred to the colonial secretariat on the 1st December, 1874, as second clerk on the separation of the office of customs and treasury from the colonial secretariat; acted as chief clerk in the secretariat in 1877-78 and 9; promoted to the chief clerkship in the secretariat, Gold Coast, on the 22nd Feb., 1879; commissioner, Secondoe, July, 1880.

SIMPSON, GEORGE.—Inspector of schools, Bermuda, 1880.

SIMPSON, J. S.—Resident magistrate, Walwich Bay, Cape Colony, 3rd May, 1883.

SINCKLER, E. G.—Entered colonial secretary's office (record branch), Barbados, Nov., 1874; acted as clerk in the office of the lieutenant-governor of the Windward Islands, Sept. to Dec., 1878; 2nd clerk, correspondence branch, colonial secretary's office, 1879; acted as assistant clerk, Governor Robinson's office, Sept. to Oct., 1880; 1st clerk, record branch, colonial secretary's office, and clerk of the courts of ordinary and error, Jan., 1883.

SINCLAIR, AUGUSTUS O.—Superintendent of

government printing establishment, 1st Oct., 1879; chief and pay clerk, Jamaica consular, 1866.

SINGLETON, FRANCIS CORBET.—Clerk of the legislative council, government resident of the Murray district in Western Australia from 1840 to 1847; member of the legislative council of the colony of Western Australia, nominated by the crown from 1844 to 1847; auditor general of South Australia from May 8, 1847 to Jan. 1851; clerk of the executive council, South Australia, from Dec. 1850 to Dec. 1851; clerk of the legislative council, South Australia, as a nominated council, from Dec. 1850 to Aug. 1851; clerk of the legislative council, under partly elected council, from Aug. 1851 to Feb. 1857; clerk of legislative council under Constitution Act, from Feb. 1857.

SIVEWRIGHT, JAMES, C.M.G. (1880).—General manager of telegraphy, Cape of Good Hope, April, 1878; retired 1886.

SKEEN, G. J. A.—Extra assistant government printer, Ceylon, 1869; acting government printer, 22nd June, 1875; government printer, 1880.

SKENE, A. J.—Surveyor-general, Victoria, 14th Sept., 1869.

SKINNER, ALLAN MACLEAN.—Called to the bar, June, 1867; appointed, after competitive examination, to the civil service of the Straits Settlements Nov., 1868; acting sheriff of Singapore, after qualifying in Malay, Jan., 1871; confirmed, April, 1871; acting magistrate of province Wellesley, Penang, April, 1871; accompanied, July, 1871, the expedition to Selangore; inspector of schools, January, 1873, to report on the state of education; is also rotector of prisons, hospitals, and asylums; attended he governor in the Island of Pangkor during the negotiations with the headmen of Perak in January, 1874; acting assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the councils in Aug. 1874, 1877, 1878, and 1879; acting postmaster-general, Feb., 1876; auditor general, treasurer, and commissioner of stamps, May, 1881; acting colonial secretary, Mar., 1884.

SKINNER, CHARLES JAMES.—Appointed cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, on 31st Aug., 1876; secretary assistant to lieutenant-governor, Penang, May, 1877; acting secretary to British resident, Perak, Oct., 1877; passed final examination in Malay, June, 1878; acting collector of land revenue, Penang, June, 1879; secretary to British resident, Perak, 11th May, 1882; superintendent of education, Penang, Jan., 1883; collector of land revenue, Penang, 16th May, 1883; is a justice of the peace; resigned appointment on account of ill-health, 26th May, 1880; reinstated by permission of the secretary of state, 24th Dec., 1881.

SKINNER, T. E. B.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Oct. 1860; acting assistant agent, Kurunegalla, March, 1862, confirmed in the following May; assistant agent at Nuwara Eliya, 1863; acting district judge, Batticaloa, January, 1866; fiscal central province, 1867; postmaster-general, 1872, also director general telegraphs, 1880.

SLADE, J. G.—Colonial secretary, Labuan, September, 1867; resident magistrate, Fremantle, W. Australia, Sept. 1868.

SMART, J. E.—Educated at Tiverton; writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1869; acting police magistrate, Panvalla, June, 1872; acting police magistrate, Kalpitiya, June, 1873; acting assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1874; police magistrate, Kays, 1878; acting assistant land agent, Jaffna, 1876; confirmed, 1877; acting district judge, Ratnapura, 1878; acting commissioner of court of requests, Colombo, 1 Aug.,

1881; district judge and police magistrate, Tangulla, 1st January, 1885.

SMEETON, S. P.—Extra clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1862; first class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, June, 1870; registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, 8th Feb., 1878; superintended the taking of the census of Jamaica, 1881.

SMITH, HON. SIR ALBERT JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1878), Q.C.—Born, 1822; called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1847; sat in New Brunswick assembly from 1852 until 1867, when returned to house of commons; was a member of the executive council, New Brunswick, from 1856 to 1863, and also for a short period in 1866; attorney-general from 1862 to 1863, when he retired from the Government; held same office in his own administration, 1865; was a delegate to England with the present Judge Fisher, 1858, on the subject of the intercolonial railway; to the same country, with the present Chief Justice Allan, on public business, 1865; and to Washington, with Hon. Messrs. Galt (now Sir A. T.), Howland and Henry, on the subject of reciprocal trade, Jan., 1866; sworn of the privy council, 7th Nov., 1873; and was minister of marine and fisheries from that date until the resignation of the Mackenzie government, Oct., 1878.

SMITH, C. ABERCROMBY, M.A.—Comptroller and auditor-general, Cape of Good Hope, July; 1875.

SMITH, CECIL CLEMENTI, C.M.G. (1880).—Educated at St. Paul's School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; graduated as B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, March, 1862; appointed registrar general 13th March, 1865; acting police magistrate, June, 1865; acting colonial secretary, 1867; member of executive council, 1869; acting colonial secretary, February, 1872, to December, 1873; appointed treasurer, 1871; acted as colonial secretary in Oct. 1874, and also from 11th March, 1875; colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, July, 1878; appointed under the Foreign Office to be British commissioner to settle certain marine claims at Manila, September, 1878; and received the thanks of Her Majesty's government; also thanked by Her Majesty's government for services in connection with the "Nisero" case, 1884; administered the government of the Straits Settlements from 29th March, 1884; lieutenant-governor and colonial secretary of Ceylon, August, 1885.

SMITH, C. H.—Assistant receiver-general, St. George's, Bermuda, 1871.

SMITH, C. T.—One of the puisne judges of the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony, Feb. 1869.

SMITH, E. A. M.—Manager of British Combo, Gambia, 4 June, 1866; manager of McCarthy's Island, 1876.

SMITH, FRANCIS.—Chief magistrate, Gambia, 7th April, 1879.

SMITH, SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (creat. 1862).—Graduated B.A. at London University, 1840; called to the bar at the Middle Temple in May, 1842; appointed solicitor-general for the colony of Tasmania, 1840; attorney-general, 1854; was a member of the legislative assembly, 1849-60, and of the executive council, 1855-60; became a minister of the crown as attorney-general, upon the introduction of responsible government in 1856; was prime minister from May, 1857, until he accepted the office of a judge in November, 1860; as prime minister, proposed and carried the measures by which the system of law was in great part remodelled including laws for the establishment of

municipalities throughout the colony; introduced and passed, among other important measures, an Act instituting a council of education and founding scholarships tenable by Tasmanian youths at British universities; raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the supreme court, 1860; appointed chief justice, May, 1870; was administrator of the government, June and July, 1874; and Nov., 1874, to Jan., 1875; again, April to Oct., 1880; retired 1885.

SMITH, FREDERICK BONHAM.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, 1859; was in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from 1860 to 1866; police magistrate of Christ Church, Barbados, in 1866; senior police magistrate of Bridgetown and St. Michael, 1873; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal, 1878 to 1880; inspector of prisons, 1878, held with office of provost-marshal from January, 1882.

SMITH, JOHN, M.D., C.M.G. (1877).—Member of the board of technical education, New South Wales, 1st May, 1883.

SMITH, CAPTAIN M. S.—Superintendent of police, Western Australia, 1871; served in the 44th Foot from 6th June, 1854, till 22nd June, 1857; served in the Crimes from Christmas Day, 1854, till the withdrawal of the troops in 1856 (medal and clasp and Turkish medal); served also in the China war, 1860.

SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G. (1884).—Agent-general for Victoria in the United Kingdom.

SMITH, JOHN SMALMAN.—M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, 1872; special pleader Oxford circuit; puisne judge, Gold Coast Colony, 1883.

SMITH, T.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1871; provincial assistant, north central province, 1877; ditto, north-western province, 1878; eastern province, 6th December, 1882.

SMITH, WILLIAM.—Entered the service of customs in the United Kingdom in 1840; second clerk, imperial customs, St. John, New Brunswick, in 1842; surveyor of shipping in 1850; controller of customs and navigation, and registrar of shipping, 1855; receiver-general of admiralty droits, 1858; commissioner to investigate complaints against the police department of St. John, New Brunswick, in 1862; member of the West Indian trade commission for British North America in 1865, representing New Brunswick in the commission; secretary of the department of marine and fisheries of the dominion of Canada, in 1867; deputy of the minister of marine and fisheries of Canada, also a member of the audit board and civil service board of Canada on the 29th Mar., 1868; member of the civil service commission for the purpose of reorganizing the civil service of Canada on the 22nd June, 1868; in 1875, while in England on public business for the government of Canada, he was directed by that government to confer with Her Majesty's secretary of state for the colonies, and the officers of the Board of Trade, on the subject of imperial merchant shipping legislation, with the view of protecting the interests of Canadian shipowners. Mr. Smith was appointed for the same purpose again in 1876 by the dominion government. When on this mission he succeeded in procuring a number of alterations in the bill, which rendered it much more acceptable to the marine interests of Canada than it formerly was.

SMITH, WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 6 June, 1863; solicitor-

General, British Guiana, Oct. 1865; attorney-general, Oct., 1874.

SMYTH, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD SELBY, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Served as brigade-major to the forces in the Southern Coucan and Sawant Wancee country during the campaign of 1844-45, and was present at the attack and capture of several strong stockades, as well as in the operations before the mountain forts of Monohur, and at their final assault; also at the forcing of the Kirwattee Pass, and subsequent occupation of the country below the Ghats; served also in the Kaffir war of 1851-52 (medal), and mentioned in general orders for coolness and intrepidity in command of a column in action in the Fish River Bush—brevet major; with the expedition north of the Orange River in 1852-53, afterwards as deputy-assistant quarter-master-general of the 2nd division; and subsequently as D.-Adj.-Gen. and D.-Q.-M.-Gen. to the forces in South Africa from January, 1854, to July, 1860; commanding the troops, Mauritius, from 13th April, 1870; assumed the administration of the government, 3rd June, 1870; and from 19 August till 29 September, 1871, was acting secretary to the government in the eastern provinces, Cape of Good Hope, in 1859, whilst employed there as Quarter-master-general of the army, and was inspector-general of Irish militia from 1861 till October, 1867; a special magistrate for the county and city of Dublin, 1867; appointed to command the Canadian militia, 1874; retired, 1880.

SMYTH, GEN. HON. LEICESTER, K.C.M.G., C.B., of Drumcree, county Westmeath.—Youngest son of Richard, first Earl Howe, born in 1829; educated at Eton, and was formerly in the rifle brigade, and served in the Crimean campaign; in 1877 he was appointed to command the western district of England; and in 1880 he was nominated commander of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope; he is a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for county Westmeath, and also a magistrate for county Tyrone; and served as high sheriff of the former county in 1872; administered the government of the Cape, 1882-83.

SNELL, JAMES.—Temporary clerk, chief secretary's office, South Australia, 11th January, 1866; clerk in audit office, 1st May, 1866; accountant engineer-in-chief's office, 1st May, 1873; chief clerk, 20th March, 1874; chief clerk, audit office, 11th July, 1874; chief clerk and accountant, office of agent-general, 12th August, 1874.

SOLLY, B. T.—Under colonial secretary, Tasmania, 1st Oct., 1857.

SOLOMON, JOHN.—Entered the English excise service as second-class assistant of excise, April, 1868; first-class assistant, June, 1870; ride officer, June, 1871; resigned, Jan., 1876; entered colonial service of British Guiana as acting third clerk in the immigration department, July, 1877; acting commissary of taxation, Oct., 1877; acting cashier in receiver-general's office, June, 1878; appointed commissary of taxation, March, 1879.

SOLOMON, JULIUS STAFFORD.—Educated at Stowe's Normal Seminary, a high class school of Glasgow; appointed in 1845 a lieutenant in the New Providence artillery; entered the colonial service (Bahamas) in 1865; appointed that year acting collector of revenue for district of Exuma; in 1866, collector of revenue for district of Harbour Island; in 1861, also acting police magistrate for same district; in 1869, appointed police magistrate (now termed resident justice) for Harbour Island.

SOUTHEY, R., C.M.G. (1872).—Colonial secre-

tary, Cape of Good Hope, 22nd July, 1864; was captain of corps of guides during the Kaffir war of 1834-1846; resident agent and magistrate to the Kaffir tribes of Umkai, Novubi, and Seyulo, at fort Murray, province of Queen Adelaide, 1836; secretary to high commissioner, Dec. 1847 to 1850. During this period was present at the battle of Boomplaats, and subsequently acted as president of war tribute commission in the Orange River Sovereignty; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, Feb. 1850, to May, 1852; acting secretary to government, Cape Town, May, 1852, to May, 1854; civil commissioner and resident magistrate at Swellendam, May, 1854, to Feb. 1855; secretary to lieutenant-governor of Graham's Town, March, 1855, to Jan. 1859; auditor-general, Jan. 1859, to April, 1859; secretary to lieutenant-governor, Graham's Town, April, 1859, to Aug. 1860; acting colonial secretary, Cape Town, Aug. 1860, to Jan. 1862; treasurer-general, Jan. 1862, to July, 1864; lieutenant-govr. of Griqualand, Dec., 1872, till 1875, when he retired.

SORZANO, TILDEBER.—Draughtsman in the secretary to the intendants department of the crown lands office, Trinidad, 1874; first draughtsman, survey department, Aug., 1861.

SPALDING, LIEUT.-COL. WARNER WRIGHT, C.M.G. (1885).—New South Wales Artillery, 1876; in command of the detachment which served in the Soudan, 1885.

SPENCE, HON. J. B.—Commissioner of public works, South Australia, Oct. 1885.

SPENCER, FREDERICK.—Second clerk (on probation) treasury, Western Australia, November 1861, confirmed January, 1863; transferred to the public works department, 1863; retransferred to the treasury in 1865; second class clerk, audit department, January, 1871; chief clerk and examiner, 1879; and inspector of accounts, 1880.

SPENCER, REV. JOSIAH.—Inspector of schools, Cyprus, 1881.

SPICER, QUINTEN HERBERT.—Entered the auditor and registrar's department, Tobago, as supernumerary clerk without salary 20th July, 1881; appointed junior clerk 3rd Jan., 1882; supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's department, 16th Sept., 1883; second clerk in the same office, 1st Jan., 1884; acting chief clerk, auditor's and registrar's department, 1st June, 1884; acting second revenue officer and keeper of the spirit warehouse, 1st April, 1885.

SPILSBURY, THOMAS H.—Colonial surgeon, Gambia, 2nd Nov., 1869.

SPRENT, C. P.—Deputy surveyor-general, Tasmania, 1883.

SQUIRE, E.—Deputy postmaster-general, and assistant superintendent of telegraphs, South Australia, 1st September, 1875.

STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Formerly prime minister of New Zealand, 1856-61; 1865-69; and 1872.

STAINES, S.—Master mariner, August, 1862; inspector of marine police, Malta, January, 1871; member of the Navigation Board, January, 1876; surveyor of shipping under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, January, 1878; superintendent of Corradino prison, November, 1884.

STANLEY, RIGHT HON. FREDERICK AUTHUR, M.P.—Younger son of the 14th Earl of Derby, born 1841; was educated at Eton, entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862; retired from the army, and entered Parliament as member for Preston in 1865; was a Lord of the Admiralty from August to December, 1868; elected member for North Lan-

cashire at the general election of 1868, and again in 1874 and 1880; was financial secretary for war from Feb. 1874 to Aug. 1877, when he was appointed financial secretary to the treasury; in March, 1878, he was appointed secretary of state for war, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's administration in 1880; on the formation of Lord Salisbury's administration, June 1885, Colonel Stanley accepted office as secretary of state for the colonies.

STANLEY, H. C.—Chief engineer of southern railways, Queensland, 20 Sept., 1872.

STAPLES, H. T.—Assistant colonial surgeon, medical department, Ceylon, 1869.

STAWELL, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1857).—SIR WILLIAM FOSTER STAWELL.—Chief justice of Victoria, 1857; called to the Irish bar, 1839.

ST. BERNARD, J. J.—Is a colonial revenue officer, Grenada; assistant clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1867; colonial revenue officer, 1871; acting chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1872; acted as postmaster during 1876; acted as chief clerk in the treasury, 1877; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1878 to April, 1880; colonial revenue officer and registrar of births and deaths, Carriacou, April, 1880.

STEEL, W. H.—Inspector-general of public works, &c., Victoria, 1 July, 1878.

STEPHEN, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1846). C.B. (civil), 1862; K.C.M.G. (1874); G.C.M.G. (1884).—SIR ALFRED STEPHEN.—Was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1828; solicitor-general of Van Diemen's Land in 1825; attorney-general of that colony in 1832; one of the judges of New South Wales in 1839; and chief justice therein 1854, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood; president of the First Legislative Council of New South Wales, 1856-7; retired 1873; lieutenant-governor, New South Wales, Nov., 1875; administered the government from Feb. to June, 1872, and again from Mar. to Aug., 1879.

STEPHEN, CHELLVYM.—Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Durban, Natal, 11th January, 1875; clerk and Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Umlazi division, county of Durban, 5th March, 1875.

STEPHEN, D.—In Transvaal Civil Service from Mar., 1879 to 1881, as clerk in the Colonial Office; appointed third class clerk, Civil Service, Natal, 9th Aug., 1881; second class clerk, 14th Aug., 1881.

STEPHENS, THOMAS.—Chief inspector of the Board of Education, Tasmania, 22 Feb., 1869.

STEVENS, T. H.—Second clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; clerk in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, 1880; in charge of special expenditure in connection with Ashantee difficulty, from May to Aug., 1881; acted as paymaster and quartermaster, Gold Coast constabulary, from Nov., 1881, to June, 1882; acted as commissioner of Elmina district, from Feb. to July, 1882; in charge of district chest, Accra, from Nov., 1883, to July, 1884; paymaster of constabulary, 1885.

STEVENSON, JOHN DECIMUS.—Acting commissioner of taxation, British Guiana, 1st July, 1875; clerk in police office, May, 1876; inspector of police, Jan., 1878; is *ex-officio* justice of the peace for the colony.

STEWART, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD HARDING.—Entered army, Royal Engineers, 20th Oct., 1854; employed from 1865 to 1879 in the fortification branch of the War Office; part services lent in 1866 to 1869 and in 1877 to the S. Australian government, and in 1877 till 1879 to the government of Victoria, in charge of the defence of the

Natal frontier in 1879, and commandant of Natal and member of the executive council of the colony in 1880; part services lent to governments of Victoria and New South Wales in 1883; and in 1884, on retirement from the army, became military adviser to the agents-general of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand; is also employed in connection with the defences of these colonies and for the inspection of their warlike stores, and performs the same duties under the crown agents for the colonies, for Tasmania.

STEWART, A.—Resident magistrate, Victoria East, Cape Colony, Jan., 1882; transferred to Albert, 1884.

STEWART, ALLEN CAMPBELL.—Educated at the Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and the Royal College of Chemistry, London; appointed sub-agent of immigration, British Guiana, 29th Nov., 1881; acting senior sub-agent from 21st June, 1883, to 24th May, 1884; acting immigration agent-general from 25th Dec., 1883, to 23rd Mar., 1884; emigration agent at Calcutta for Jamaica, Fiji, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, 25th May, 1884.

STEWART, C. H., C.M.G. (1877).—Admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1846; called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863; deputy Queen's advocate, Jaffna, 1845, and deputy Queen's advocate, Kandy, in 1848; deputy Queen's advocate and one of the law officers of the crown for the island, 1852; puisne justice, 1867; senior puisne justice of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1873; retired, 1879.

STEWART, C.M.D.—Assistant inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, 1883.

STEWART, FREDERICK.—Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School, and at King's College, Aberdeen University; graduated M.A. with first class honours in intellectual and moral sciences, in 1859; inspector of schools, and head-master of the central school, Hong Kong, in Dec., 1861; coroner from July, 1867, to June, 1871; acting police magistrate and coroner from Aug., 1876, to Jan., 1877; registrar general, 1883.

STEWART, JAMES.—Appointed to the Civil Service of Fiji, 6th January, 1880; 4th September, 1880, boarding officer, H.M. customs; 1st January, 1881, third clerk of customs; August, 1882, first clerk of customs, Levuka; April, 1883, postmaster, Levuka, and deputy commissioner of stamps; 18th January, 1884, accountant to the immigration department; held in conjunction with other appointments that of secretary to the Fiji Marine Board from 1st July, 1882, to 7th July, 1884; 7th July, 1884, chief clerk colonial secretary's office and clerk of the legislative council.

STEWART, J. T.—Superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, March, 1866.

STEWART, RAMSAY.—Resident magistrate, division of Barkly West, Cape Colony, Nov. 13, 1882.

STIRLING, RIGHT REV. W. H., D.D.—Bishop of the Falklands.

STOKES, E. L.—Clerk in secretary's office, Barbados, 1866; chief clerk, 1868; clerk to board of lighthouse commissioners, 1868; resigned the service, 1871; inland revenue officer, 1872; acted as inspector of inland revenue officers from July, 1873, to March, 1874; chief clerk of petty debt court, 1874; J.P., 1876; acted as judge of the Bridgetown petty debt court from 1877 to 1881; acting police magistrate in addition, 1877 to 1880;

clerk of executive committee, 1881; police magistrate, district D, 1881; compiler of census, 1881.

STONE, HERBERT C.—Inspector of immigrants, Trinidad; assistant clerk of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the peace, western district of the county of St. Patrick, July, 1865; 3rd clerk, immigrant office, March, 1866; 2nd clerk, June, 1867; acting chief clerk, 1868-9; acting stipendiary magistrate, county of St. David's, and ward of Blanchisseuse, and warden of the Toco ward union, Feb., 1872; inspector of immigrants, Nov., 1872; acting warden and supervisor of the Caroni ward union, Feb., 1876; justice of the peace for the town of Port of Spain and counties of St. George and Caroni, May, 1876; inspector and sub-protector of immigrants, 1st Jan., 1882; acting protector of immigrants from 15th June, 1882 to 21st June, 1883.

STONE, J. F.—Superintendent of water police, Western Australia, 1866; was immigration agent, Perth, for several years previously; comptroller of convicts, Fremantle, 1878.

STONE, ROBERT S., M.D., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S.—Formerly house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's hospital, London; assistant surgeon and resident surgeon, civil hospital, Mauritius, Dec. 1864; government medical officer, vaccinator, and commissioner in lunacy for the district of Flacq, 1870 to 1879; was chairman of the local board of health of Flacq until its abolition in 1874; appointed medical officer of the immigration department, March, 1879; member of the commission appointed to frame regulations under the labour ordinance of 1878; was acting chief medical officer; president of the general board of health; member of the central board of commissioners in lunacy, and member of the Port Louis prison committee, from 17th May, 1881, to 30th March, 1882; member of sanitary commission, 11th Feb., 1882; member of board of examiners for the colonial diploma in pharmacy, 15th May, 1882; member of central prison site committee, 20th May, 1882; member of committee for dividing Mauritius into registration areas, 30th May, 1882.

STOPPS, FREDERICK.—Clerk to attorney-general, Tasmania, 23rd November, 1860; secretary to law department, 1884.

STOUT, ROBERT.—Entered the provincial council of Otago, New Zealand, 1872; provincial solicitor, 1874; elected to the general assembly, 1875; attorney-general, 1877; and minister for immigration, 1878; president of the Dunedin Secular Society; has carried several acts for the amendment of the law in New Zealand, notably one by which real and personal property are treated for succession purposes as personality, and one to extend certain beneficial provisions of the English Judicature Acts to the colony; prime minister, 1884.

STRAHAN, MAJOR SIR GEO. C., R.A., K.C.M.G. (1880.) (C.M.G. 1875).—Entered the royal artillery, Oct., 1857; was appointed, Jan., 1859, aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and 17th Feb. was appointed in the same capacity by the late Sir Henry Storks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; acted as chief secretary to the government of Malta during a portion of the year 1868-9; colonial secretary, Bahamas, 1868; acting governor, Bahamas, from April, 1871, to May, 1873; appointed administrator of the government, Lagos, 1873; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, July, 1874; governor of the Windward Islands, 1876; governor, Tasmania, 1880; appointed to administer the government of the Cape of Good Hope, and to

be H.M.'s high commissioner for South Africa, in 1880, pending the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson in the colony.

STREETEN, WILLIAM WARREN, C.M.G. (1881.)—Educated at Tunbridge School; called to the bar, Lincoln's-inn, 6th June, 1857; Queen's advocate, West Africa Settlements, Oct., 1874; is *ex-officio* member of the executive and legislative councils of Sierra Leone; acted as chief justice from the 7th October, 1878, to the 22nd September, 1879; chief justice, March, 1880; 21st January, 1879, appointed one of the British commissioners to determine the north-western boundary of Liberia; was in May of the same year sent as special commissioner to Sulymah to assist native chiefs assembled there in making peace; also in the same year administered the government of Sierra Leone; appointed chief justice of the West Africa Settlements, Mar. 9, 1880; acting administrator in chief of the same settlements, May 3, 1880; retired on pension, 1882.

STRONG, HON SAMUEL HENRY.—Born in Dorsetshire, England, 1825; called to the bar of Ontario, 1849; created a Q.C., 1863; elected a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, 1860; a commissioner for consolidating the statutes of Upper Canada and Canada respectively, 20th Dec., 1856; a member of the law reform commission, 1871; vice-chancellor Ontario, 27th Dec., 1869; a puisne judge of the court of error and appeal, same province, 27th May, 1874; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion, 8th Oct., 1875.

STUART, HON. SIR ALEXANDER K., C.M.G. (1885).—Colonial secretary, New South Wales, 1882; resigned Oct., 1885.

STUART, JOHN.—Clerk of the house of assembly, Newfoundland, 1855. Also secretary to the board of works, 1858.

STUART, J. M.—Stipendiary magistrate, Adelaide, South Australia, 27th July, 1881.

STUART, MELVIN VICTOR DERMONT.—Temporary clerk in treasury department, Bahamas, May, 1864; junior clerk, July, 1865; 2nd clerk, or book-keeper, March, 1875; measuring surveyor of shipping from Nov., 1864, to Oct., 1875; chief examining officer of customs, at Gold Coast, 1875; collector of customs, Sierra Leone, May, 1878; is a justice of the peace.

SULLIVAN, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.N., K.C.B. (1879), (C.B., 1878), C.M.G. (1878).—Entered the royal navy, 1848; rear-admiral, 1881; Commodore on the Cape and African station, 1877 to 1879; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in connection with the Egyptian expedition, 1882.

SULLIVAN, FRED.—Appointed to governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, Christmas, 1852; employed therein as clerk from Feb., 1853; in 1859, being then chief clerk, acted as private secretary to Governor Darling, from May to Nov.; in May, 1860, confirmed; held that office until March, 1861, when he was transferred to present office of chief clerk in the post office department; appointed postmaster, 1 May, 1870.

SULLIVAN, HON. W. W., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier of Prince Edward Island, Canada, March, 1879.

SUNTER, REV. METCALFE, M.A.—Inspector of schools for the West Africa Settlements and the Gold Coast Colony, 1882.

SURMON, JAMES, E.—Resident magistrate, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland, Oct. 1885.

SUTHERLAND, P. C., M.D., L.R.C.S.E.—Served in the Franklin Search Expedition unde

Penny and Inglefield, 1850, 1851, and 1852; wrote an account of the Penny Expedition (Longmans, 1852, 2 vols.); paper on "Physical Geography of Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay" (Transactions of Geographical Society of London, 1852); entered the civil service of Natal, as Government Geologist, 1854; appointed surveyor-general, May, 1856.

SUTHERLAND, R. A.—Crown solicitor, Victoria, 25th Oct., 1880.

SUTTON, CHARLES.—Joined the 31st regiment in June, 1846; promoted to cornet and adjutant, 2nd battalion Land Transport Corps, on its formation in the Crimea, on the 21st January, 1856; gazetted ensign and adjutant of the 2nd battalion, 5th Fusiliers, 23rd October, 1857; lieutenant, 2nd October, 1858; resigned the adjutancy on the 16th of the same month; acting barrack-master, Mauritius, from the 1st September, 1860, to 23rd June, 1862; inspector of prisons, Mauritius, August, 1862, to March, 1863; inspector of police, Bahamas, 1864; J.P. for the colony, and member of the board of health; served in the Crimea from May, 1855, till August, 1856; was present on the assaults on the Redan, on the 18th June and 8th September, 1855; is in possession of a medal and clasp for the Crimea and a Turkish medal.

SUTTON, FRANCIS B.—Postmaster-general, New South Wales, 11 Aug., 1880, to 13 Nov., 1881; minister of public instruction, 14th Nov., 1881, to 4 Jan., 1883.

SWAN, JOHN.—Inspector of police and sheriff, Tasmania, 1st Jan., 1875.

SWAN, ROBERT A.—Matriculated at the Madras University, Dec., 1868; passed the special law test prescribed for unconvicted superintendents and assistant-superintendents of police; second class inspector of police in the Cuddapah district of the Madras presidency, May, 1870; in August, 1871, was promoted to first class; in May, 1874, passed in Telugu; in October, 1876, appointed special assistant to the sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah for famine relief duty, and in the same month was appointed a magistrate, and placed in charge of the Khadri and Madnapally Taluqs of the Cuddapah district; in February, 1877, selected as one of the stipendiary magistrates, Mauritius; in January, 1878, appointed stipendiary magistrate of Flacq, and in August gazetted as stipendiary magistrate of the districts of Grand Port and Savanne, 1879; appointed to be a member of the commission to frame regulations under the "labour ordinance of 1878;" admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas Term, 1882; appointed stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Nov., 1883; in July, 1884, sent on special duty to Madras to organise an emigration agency for British Guiana.

SWEET-ESCOTT, E. B.—Educated at the Somersetshire College, Bath, and at Balliol College, Oxford; exhibitor at Worcester College, Oxford, June, 1876; obtained a second class in honours in classical moderations, June, 1878; and a third class in the honour school of modern history, June, 1880; B.A., July, 1880; appointed classical professor at the Royal College, Mauritius, June, 1881; precis writer, colonial secretary's office, 1886.

SWETTENHAM, F. A.—Passed by competitive examination into the civil service of the Straits Settlements, 21st July, 1870; passed final examination in Malay, 9th July, 1872; assistant collector of land revenue for Penang and Province Wellesley, 13th Aug., 1872; collector of land revenue, 10th July, 1873; justice of the peace, and magistrate and commissioner of the court of re-

quests for the settlement of Penang, 29th May, 1874; sent on special missions to Perak in January, June, and July, 1874; sent to reside with his Highness the Sultan of Salangor, Aug., 1874; assistant resident, Salangor, 11th Dec., 1874; gazetted to act temporarily as resident of Salangor, 22nd Oct., 1875; took charge of the residency in Perak on the murder of the resident, Nov., 1875; deputy commissioner, Perak, 9th Nov., 1875; mentioned in despatches by the governor (Major-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G.), the general (Major-General Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B.), and the senior naval officer (Captain Buller, R.N., C.B.); appointed assistant-colonial secretary for native states, 30th March, 1876; appointed assistant-colonial secretary, 1st July, 1881; British resident, Selangor, Sept., 1882; commissioner for Straits Settlements and Malay States at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; acting British resident, Perak, March, 1884, to January, 1884.

SWETTENHAM, J. A.—Educated at Clare Coll., Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in May, 1867; writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting police magistrate, Harrisputtu, Feb. 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Sept. 1870, continuing to act at Harrisputtu; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Dec. 1871; acting landing and tide surveyor, Galle, June, 1872; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, Oct. 1872, to continue to act at Galle; acting district judge, Matara, April, 1873; second assistant colonial secretary, 1876, and clerk of the legislative council; receiver general, Cyprus, 1883.

SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA), BISHOP of, and METROPOLITAN.—Bishopric founded 1847.—Right Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., D.C.L.; educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. (4th wrangler, 2nd Smith's prizeman, 7th in 1st class classical tripos, 1880); fellow of Trinity, 1849; head master of Leeds Grammar School, 1854-62; principal of Cheltenham College, 1862-68; principal of King's College, London, 1868-83; when he was consecrated to this see; was canon residentiary of Worcester, 1871 to 1881; canon of Westminster, 1881-83; hon. chaplain to the Queen, 1879-83.

SYMONDS C. H.—Commissioner of audit, Victoria, 13th Oct. 1857.

SYMONDS, E. S.—Under treasurer, Victoria, 16th Oct., 1857.

SYMONDS, G. H.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from Nov., 1857; assistant-surveyor, Jan., 1871; office assistant, June 5, 1880.

SYRETT, ROBERT H.—Dispenser in the Colonial Hospital, Gambia, June, 1871; confidential clerk in the administrator's office, Jan., 1872; acting clerk of legislative council, May, 1872 to 1873, and acting first writer, Oct., 1872; again acted as first writer, 1877 to 1879; acted as government secretary on several occasions (in 1881, 1883, and 1885); deputy coroner for the district of the Island of St. Mary, 1885.

TACHE, J. C.—Chairman of the board of inspectors of asylums and prisons, Canada; secretary of board of registration and statistics in 1861; deputy to the minister of agriculture, 11th Aug., 1864; appointed to same office under dominion government, July, 1867.

TAIT, HENRY C.—British vice-consul at Ambriz, S. W. Africa, 20th Feb., 1876; acting consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, 11th July, 1877; accompanied the Niger expedition with

H.M.S. "Pioneer," "Avon," and "Boxer," in Aug., 1877, to punish the perpetrators of outrages on the S.S. "Sultan of Sockatoo;" negotiated treaties with the king and chiefs of Osumari and Onitsha, Upper Niger; was sent on a special mission with presents from Her Majesty's government to the Emir of Nupe, and King of Bida, and Sultan of Sockatoo; made various treaties with the kings and chiefs of Old Calabar, Cameroons, &c.; is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London; left the West Coast of Africa, owing to ill health, in 1878; entered the civil service of Natal in April, 1881; third clerk customs department, 24th March, 1883.

TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILIP.—Educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge; cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, 13th April, 1874; acted as assistant superintendent of police, Penang, from Feb. to April, and again in June and July, 1877; deputy coroner, Singapore, May, 1877; passed final examination in Malay, June, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, Aug., 1877; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1877; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, June, 1878; acting assistant colonial secretary for native states in 1879-80; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, May, 1880; acting resident of Sungei Ujong, April to June, 1881; second assistant colonial secretary, June, 1881; assistant colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, 18th Nov., 1882.

TANNER, J. E., M.I.C.E.—Director of public works and surveys, Trinidad, Feb., 1875; superintendent, railway department.

TARLETON, WILLIAM.—Police magistrate, Hobart, Tasmania, May, 1871; entered the service 1st March, 1842.

TASCHEREAU, HON. H. T.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1878.

TASMANIA, 3rd BISHOP OF. Founded 1812.—RIGHT REV. DANIEL FOX SANDFORD, D.D.; educated at Glasgow University; ordained, 1833; canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, 1878-83; when he was consecrated to this bishopric.

TAYLOR, A. W. FORBES.—4th clerk treasury, Natal, June, 1878; 3rd clerk, April, 1879; 2nd clerk, July, 1881; first clerk, audit office, March, 1884.

TAYLOR, EDWARD BARNETT ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1884).—Is a member of the Bahamas bar; entered civil service in 1847; was private secretary and colonial aide-de-camp to Mr. Mathew, when governor of the Bahamas, also to Mr. Gregory, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and Mr. Bayley; secretary to the board of education from 1851 to 1861; captain-commandant of the New Providence volunteer rifle corps, 1853; clerk, police court, 1851; provisionally police magistrate, 1861, and confirmed in 1862; acting receiver-general and treasurer from 14th Oct., 1862, to 24th July, 1863; acting colonial secretary from 5th April to 19th July, 1867; acting assistant justice in Sept., 1869; acting chief justice from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870, and again from 21st July, 1873, to 19th Jan., 1874; acting colonial secretary from 22nd June, to 1st Dec., 1874, and confirmed 5th Dec., 1874; is *ex-officio* senior member of the executive council; is one of the trustees of the public bank, chairman of board of public works, and one of the appointed trustees of the Nassau public library, reading-rooms, and museum; administered the government in 1879; also in 1880 and 1881.

TAYLOR, GEORGE EDWARD.—Assistant pri-

vate secretary to administrator, Bahamas, E. B. A. Taylor, from the 4th July, 1881, to the 30th Jan., 1882; cadet, colonial secretary's office, 1st Feb., 1882; acting clerk in registrar's office, 4th Aug., to 24th Dec., 1883; acting 2nd clerk, colonial secretary's department, 7th Jan. to 18th Feb., 1884; acting clerk to police court, 14th Aug. to 24th Sept., 1884; clerk in the registrar of records department, 22nd Oct., 1884.

TAYLOR, SIR HENRY, D.C.L., K.C.M.G. (1869).—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1824; senior clerk, 1825; author of 'Philip van Artevelde,' 'Edwin the Fair,' 'The Statesman,' 'Notes on Life,' 'St. Clement's Eve,' &c. Retired 29th Sept. 1872.

TAYLOR, W. F.—Chief collector of customs, Cyprus, 1882.

TEMPLER, F. G.—Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Nov., 1872; went the western circuit; appointed a district judge, Cyprus, 1882.

TEMPLER, GEORGE.—Writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 4th June, 1863; extra assistant government agent, Kandy, 1866; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kays, Feb. 1867; tide surveyor, Galle, Sept. 1867; assistant government agent, Jaffna, Feb. 1868; district judge, Matura, June, 1869; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, April, 1873; ditto, Matale, 1874; ditto, Pullatam, 1875; itinerating district judge, 1877; acting assistant land agent, Ratnapura, 1878; acting agent, North Central Province, 1879; assistant agent, Ratnapura, 6th Nov., 1881.

TEMPLER, P. A.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Sept. 1863; deputy fiscal, Kandy, 1864; police magistrate at Panadura, Oct. 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Nov. 1865; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, January, 1866; acting police magistrate, Gampola, April, 1866; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, April, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, July, 1866; acting district judge, Ratnapura, Sept. 1866, confirmed Oct., 1867; acting assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Mannar, May, 1870; fiscal, central province, Sept. 1872; assistant agent, Puttalam, to act as registrar-general, 1875; resumed duty at Puttalam, 1876.

TENNANT, SIR DAVID, KT., BACH. (1877).—Elected speaker of the house of assembly, Cape of Good Hope, in 1874; has for several years represented the electoral division of Piquetberg in the Cape legislative assembly; member of the council of the university of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; was knighted, in recognition of his position as speaker of the house of assembly.

THIBOU, JOSEPH THEODORE.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Antigua, on March 5, 1863; second clerk, July 29, 1864; second clerk registrar's office, April 12, 1867; acted as clerk in marshal's office from June, 1870, to February, 1871; registrar and provost marshal, July, 1877, and member of legislative council, Nevis.

THOM, ALEXANDER.—Joined Bengal Horse Artillery, 1853; served with 2nd troop, 3rd brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, during the Indian Mutiny, at siege and capture of Delhi, relief of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and various other actions in 1857 and 1858; medal and three clasps "Delhi," "Relief of Lucknow," "Lucknow;" appointed inspector in the Leeward Islands police force (Antigua), July, 1878; transferred to St. Kitts, September, 1878.

THOMAS, F. R. H.—Upper division clerk, chief secretary's office, Cyprus, Jan., 1880.

THOMPSON, ALEX. J.—Entered the colonial

secretary's offices, Bahamas, as a junior clerk, Jan. 1847; secretary to board of health during the prevalence of cholera, 1852; deputy colonial secretary, 1854 captain; in the militia 1853; a master in chancery 1859; a justice of the peace and coroner 1860; acted as colonial secretary and registrar of records in 1860 and 1862; and in the latter year was returned as a member of the legislature; provost-marshal, October, 1862; is *ex-officio* marshal of the courts of chancery, divorce, bankruptcy, ordinary and admiralty sessions.

THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM.—Born 1847; served as a non-commissioned officer in frontier mounted police (Cape Mounted Riflemen) from Oct., 1876, till Sept., 1878; was engaged in the Gaika campaign, 1877, 1878; appointed lieutenant in the Griqualand West field force, 10th Sept., 1878; served through the Griqualand West campaign; appointed captain and staff officer of the Transvaal police, 17th May, 1880; on outbreak of Boer insurrection, proceeded, in command of the mounted police in Zoutpansberg district, to Marabastadt, to assist Her Majesty's troops in defending the fort, which sustained a siege of three months; assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1882; local commandant, Cyprus police, 1884.

THOMPSON, H. A., B.A., Dublin University—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 4th Nov., 1881; acting police magistrate, Penang, 26th May, 1884.

THOMPSON, H. L.—Treasurer, Cyprus, 31st Aug., 1878; assistant commissioner, 1st Sept., 1879; commissioner of Papho district, 1883.

THOMPSON, HON. J. S. D., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier, Nova Scotia, Canada, 1882; appointed to the Bench of Nova Scotia, 1882.

THOMPSON, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Called to the bar in October, 1872; in Easter term, 1874, received a commission to act as public prosecutor in the criminal court of the Bahamas from the attorney-general of the colony, during his temporary illness acted as the judge of the court of common pleas from June to December, 1875; was appointed police magistrate, Bahamas (being still allowed private practice) in January, 1876; is chairman of managing committee of prisons, and presides over investigations into cases of wreck and other marine casualty; elected a member of the Bahamas legislature, 1881; appointed a trustee of the Nassau Museum and Library, 1881.

THOMPSON, CAPTAIN W. A. R.—Superintendent of Colombo convict establishment, 7th Jan., 1874.

THOMSETT, HENRY G.—Entered the royal navy, 1840, and served actively for twenty-one years; was engaged in a combined attack of British and French naval and land force under Commodore Fanshawe on a horde of pirates at Basia, Jeba River, West Africa, 12th December, 1849; during two periods of service on the African station, assisted in the capture of twenty-seven slave vessels in the bight of Benin and coast of Loando; commanded H.M.'s ship 'Princess Charlotte' at Hong Kong, from February, 1858, to Sept. 1861; acting harbour master, 17th March to 26th Nov. 1860, and again 1st March to the 31st Aug. 1861, when he was appointed harbour master, marine magistrate, and emigration and customs officer, at Hong Kong, July, 1861, and was placed on the retired list of the royal navy in 1870.

THOMSON, SIR RONALD FERGUSON, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Teheran.

THORNE, J. T.—Appointed inspector of police, British Guiana, 24th April, 1871; during 1872 and 1873 successfully carried out, on the east coast of

Demerara, extensive works for stopping the encroachments of the sea, putting in sluices for draining the locality, and opening up a new line of public road, rendered necessary by such encroachments; acted as sub-immigration agent from 9th Aug., 1873, to 17th July, 1874, at which latter date resumed duty as inspector of police; acted as senior inspector in 1876 and 1878; appointed senior inspector of police, 17th Mar., 1881; acted as inspector-general of police from 28th July to 4th Nov., 1881; appointed justice of the peace in and for the colony of British Guiana, 8th Feb., 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 4th April, 1883.

THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., 1st BISHOP OF BALLARAT, VICTORIA, consecrated 1875; educated at Queen's College, Oxford; B.A., 1856; rector of St. George's, Birmingham, 1864.

THURSTON, JOHN BATES, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the British consulate of Fiji and Tonga, January, 1866; acting consul, July, 1867, until December, 1869; upon the resignation of the first Fijian ministry, was called to office by the united voices of settlers and natives; became chief secretary and minister for foreign relations, May, 1872; March, 1874, was appointed "chosen and special adviser" of the native king and chiefs, to confer with Her Majesty's commissioners as to the annexation of the islands to Great Britain; upon the offer of cession became chief secretary under the "*ad interim* government;" was again nominated as special adviser to the king and chiefs in September, 1874, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson as to the act of cession; was appointed colonial secretary and auditor-general of the colony, 10th October, 1874; and secretary to her majesty's high commissioner for the Western Pacific, in conjunction with his other appointments, September, 1879; administered the government of Fiji from the 16th Nov. to 20th Dec., 1880; in 1880 and 1881 sent upon special duty connected with treaty negotiations to the Friendly Islands; deputy governor of Fiji, 17th Oct., 1882, during absence of the governor on duty as high commissioner for Western Pacific; administered the government of the colony from the 10th Nov., 1883, to the 23rd July, 1884; appointed assistant high commissioner for the Western Pacific, Nov., 1883; acted as consul-general for the Western Pacific, April to June, 1884; summoned to England in connection with the joint commission appointed to inquire into the claims of German subjects to lands in Fiji, March 21, 1885; appointed British commissioner on the Anglo-German commission for the discussion of the interests of German and British subjects respectively in the South Seas, and for the more precise definition of British and German territorial interests in those regions, August 3, 1885; administrator of the Government of the colony of Fiji; acting high commissioner and consul-general for the Western Pacific.

THWAITES, H.—Deputy Queen's advocate, northern circuit, Ceylon, 16th Sept., 1867; registrar of supreme court, 1st Jan., 1878.

TIBBITS, ARTHUR S.—Clerk, audit office, Antigua, January, 1871; cashier, St. John's savings bank, August, 1871.

TILLEY, HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867).—Born 1818; sat in legislative assembly of New Brunswick almost uninterruptedly from 1854 to the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; was a member of the executive council, N.B. from November, 1854, to May, 1856; from July, 1857, to March, 1865; and again from April, 1866, until the union;

during which several periods he held the office of provincial secretary of that province; and from March, 1861, to March, 1865, was leader of the government; was leader of the liberal party in New Brunswick for a lengthened period, and was a delegate to England on several occasions to confer with the imperial government on important public business, notably regarding the union of the British North American colonies and the construction of an intercolonial railway; has also repeatedly served on like missions to the sister provinces; was a delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that in Quebec, same year; and to the London colonial conference, to complete terms of union of the British North American provinces, 1866-7. Holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an ex-councillor, New Brunswick; sworn of the privy council, 1st July, 1867, and held the office of minister of customs from that date until 22nd February, 1873, when appointed minister of finance, in which office he remained until appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 5th November, same year; re-entered political life, May, 1878, when he resigned the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick; was elected one of the members for St. John in house of commons; and on the formation of the new administration of Sir John A. Macdonald in October, 1878, accepted office as minister of finance; lieutenant-governor, New Brunswick, 1885.

TILTON, JOHN.—Entered the Canadian civil service, 1857; civil service commissioner, 1880; deputy minister of fisheries, 30th June, 1884.

TIMPERLEY, FRANK.—Educated at Berne; 1st class inspector of police, Mauritius, April, 1869; appointed to the police of Mauritius, 29th February, 1860.

TIMPERLEY, WILLIAM HENRY.—Was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, and the University of Berne; entered the West Australian Police Force in 1856, of which department he is at present inspector, appointed Jan., 1871, and has charge of the northern district.

TITREN, A. E.—Acting second clerk, Colonial Office, Natal, July, 1858; clerk to attorney-general, Oct., 1858; clerk to registrar of deeds, March, 1858; second clerk to resident magistrate, Durban, July, 1860; second clerk, audit office, March, 1868; clerk to resident magistrate, Klip River, clerk of the peace, Klip River; sub-distributor of stamps, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith; registrar of the circuit, Klip River, July, 1871; acting magistrate, Umlazi Division, county Durban, Feb., 1876, resident magistrate, Umlazi, 18th March, 1880; now of Inanda Division, 1883.

TITZCK, SAMUEL FERDINAND.—Marshal and postmaster, Tobago, appointed July, 1880; is also exchequer-general and casual receiver, visiting justice to the gaol, and a notary public; was acting provost marshal-general from Aug., 1857, to Sept., 1858; placed on the commission of the peace in 1859; clerk of legislative assembly 1860; and clerk of legislative council 1861; was stipendiary magistrate from April, 1862, to July, 1880; pro-chief justice and local commissioner of incumbered estates court, 1884.

TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G. (1872.)—Member, British Meteorological Society; fellow of Royal Astronomical Society; assistant astronomer, Cambridge, 1848; assistant astronomer, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1854; observer and superintendent of telegraphs, South Australia, 1855; postmaster-general and government astronomer, 1871.

TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G. (1878),

—Junior clerk in the colonial secretary's office Cape Colony, 1st Aug., 1860; second clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, 17th Dec., 1862; second class clerk to the civil commissioner of Robertson, 16th Nov., 1864; first clerk to the civil commissioner of Swellendam, 2nd May, 1867, to 15th Aug., 1874, but was acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam from 20th June, 1870, to 31st Jan., 1872, and again during Sept. and Oct., 1872; first corresponding clerk to the railway engineer of the colony, 16th Aug., 1874, to 31st March, 1875; clerk in charge of money orders and stamps, general post-office, Cape Town, 1st April, 1875; employed on special service as secretary to a government commission investigating the accounts and balances of the colonial treasury chest, Cape Town, from 19th May to 31st Dec., 1875; was executive commissioner for the colony at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and accountant, colonial secretary's department, from 1st Jan., 1876, to June, 1881, when he proceeded on special service to Kimberley (Diamond Fields), with a view to adjusting the accounts of the province of Griqualand West; acted as civil commissioner and registrar of deeds at Kimberley from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec., 1881; and as assistant commissioner of crown lands and public works in Cape Town from Jan. to April, 1882; appointed secretary and accountant to the agent-general for the colony in London, 1st Oct., 1882.

TORRANCE, HON. F. W.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1868.

TOUSSAINT, A. H.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1862; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

TRAFFORD, G.—Educated at Rugby and in France; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1856; practised on the North Wales and Chester circuit, and at the Cheshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire sessions; chief justice of St. Vincent, Nov., 1866.

TRANCHELL, Major E. F.—Royal Cadet Military College, Sandhurst entered the army in 1843; served 28 years in the Ceylon rifle regiment, during which time he served with a detachment of his regiment in China, 1859-61; held the appointment of staff officer of the Kandian district, 1859-61; commandant of Jaffna, 1864-66; commandant of Kandy, 1866-68; commanded the troops at Labuan 1868-69; commandant of Tricomalee, 1870-71; was selected by Major-General Lockyer for special service connected with recruiting for the Ceylon rifle regiment, 1858-59, and visited the Straits Settlements, Siam, Brunei, Sarawak, and other parts of Borneo; superintendent of police, Ceylon, March, 1871; acting inspector-general, 12th July, 1882.

TRAPANI, Gro. B., LL.D., C.M.G. (1874.)—Clerk to the council and assistant in secretary's office, Malta, 1859; was in the service from 1838; retired on pension, 1878.

TRAVERS, A. K.—Third clerk colonial secretary's office, Hong Kong, 24th Oct., 1874; private secretary to Administrator Austin, 2nd March to 22nd April, 1877, and to Governor Hennessey, from 23rd April to 9th July, 1877; acting second clerk colonial secretary's office, 10th July to 9th Nov., 1877; second clerk, Dec., 1881, to 25th May, 1883; private secretary to Administrator Marsh, 19th April, 1882, to 3rd April, 1883; assistant postmaster-general, 26th May, 1883; justice of the peace, 22nd Dec., 1883.

TRAVERS, B.—District magistrate, Western District, British Honduras, 27th June, 1882; district magistrate, Corosol, 1885.

TREACHER, W. H., M.A. OXFORD.—Acting police magistrate, Labuan, Nov., 1871, to June, 1872; acting colonial secretary and auditor, 21st Oct., 1873; colonial secretary, auditor, and police magistrate, 1st April, 1877; administered the government from 3rd Dec., 1876, to 6th Feb., 1877; and again, from 20th Oct., 1877, to 30th April, 1880; member of the legislative council, 26th Dec., 1874.

TRENCH, HON. R. LE POER.—County court judge, Victoria, 1st April, 1880.

TRICKETT, HON. W. G.—Postmaster-general, New South Wales, 28th May, 1883; minister of instruction, 2nd May, 1884.

TRIMEN, HENRY, M.B. (Lond.), F.L.S.—Formerly lecturer on botany at St. Mary's Hospital, London, 1867 to 1875, was senior assistant to department of botany, British Museum, 1869 to 1879; director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Feb., 1880; author of several works and papers.

TRIMEN, BOLAND, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.S., curator of South African Museum, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope; clerk of third class in auditor-general's office, Cape Town, July, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, March, 1862; second-class clerkship, July, 1865; acting curator of museum, March, 1866; accompanied governor Sir H. Barkly to Griqualand West, as acting private secretary, August, 1872; promoted to first class clerkship, November, 1872; curator of museum, in conjunction with duties in colonial secretary's office, January, 1873; acting despatch and confidential clerk to governor Sir H. Barkly, August, 1873; acting chief clerk in office of commissioner of crown lands and public works, January, 1875; secretary to local committee for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, July, 1875; re-appointed acting chief clerk in department of lands and works, January, 1876; secretary to the colonial secretary and premier, the Hon. J. C. Molteno, on his special mission to England in connection with South African affairs, July, 1876; curator of South African Museum, on the appointment being made a public one, Aug., 1876; delegate for the government of the Cape of Good Hope at the International Phylloxera Congress at Bordeaux, Oct., 1881. Is author of "*Rhopalocera Africæ Australis*: a descriptive catalogue of South African butterflies, &c." and of various papers on entomology and botany in the transactions of the Linnean and Entomological Societies, the Quarterly Journal of Science, and other periodicals.

TRIMINGHAM, W. P.—Colonial postmaster, Barbados, Sept., 1882; was official assignee Barbados from 1862 to 1882; acted as deputy postmaster-general in Barbados in 1850 and 1863-4; accountant in the department when taken over by the colony in 1859; acted as postmaster in 1859 and 1864-5; private secretary to Governor Walker in 1867-8, as also to President Goding and Lieutenant-governor Mundy, up to April, 1869.

TRINIDAD, 1st BISHOP of, 1872.—**RIGHT REV. RICHARD RAWLE, D.D.**—Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; B.A. as 3rd wrangler, 1885, and became fellow of his college; principal of Codrington College, Barbados, 1847; vicar of Tamworth, 1869-72.

TROTT, JOHN HENRY.—Provost-marshal, general of Bermuda, 16 Jan., 1839. Is also receiver of crown quit-rents of the colony, and marshal of the instance court, vice-admiralty.

TROTTER, HENRY.—Was private secretary to governor of Dominica, April, 1852, to November, 1857, and up to February, 1859, also held an appointment in the treasury department of that

colony; clerk in the commander-in-chief's office, Horse Guards, February, 1859, to May, 1861, when he was appointed deputy comptroller of the convict establishment at Bermuda; acting comptroller, March, 1862, to 1863; inspector of post offices in Ceylon, Oct., 1865; performed the combined duties of postmaster-general and inspector of post offices from the 1st December, 1866, to the autumn of 1867; again appointed acting postmaster-general, 30th May, 1870; postmaster-general of the Straits Settlements, 1871. Is a justice of the peace and magistrate for the colony; in Sept., 1876, proceeded to Java on a special mission, to arrange certain postal matters, prior to the admission into the universal postal union of the Straits Settlements and Netherlands India; acting treasurer, accountant-general and commissioner of stamps, and member of the executive and legislative councils, 1st March, 1877, to 20th Nov., 1878; commissioner of the court of requests, 7th Sept., 1879; acting auditor-general, 11th Feb., and auditor-general, 1st May, 1882.

TROTTER, HENRY BLACKALL N. C.—Appointed chief clerk general post-office, and secretary to government savings bank, Singapore, in Jan., 1877; acted as postmaster, Penang, in April and May, 1880; acting postmaster-general of the Straits Settlements, May, 1883, and justice of the peace for the colony; assistant postmaster-general, Penang, Feb., 1884.

TROTTER, J. F.—Assistant surveyor, great trigonometrical survey of India, for seven years; ensign W.I. Regt., 1870; lieutenant, 1871; appointed second sub-immigration agent of British Guiana, 23 Feb., 1872; senior sub-immigration agent, 8 Nov., 1872; in charge of immigration department from 1 Feb. to 22 Sept., 1873; and acting immigration agent-general on several occasions; protector of immigrants, Mauritius, 30 April, 1881; special immigration commissioner to India, May, 1883 to April, 1884.

TRUDEAU, T., C.E.—Secretary, department of public works, Canada, 1859; chief engineer, 1864; deputy minister of railways and canals, 1864.

TRUTCH, JOSEPH W., C.M.G. (1877), F.R.G.S., and Member Inst. C.E.—Chief commissioner of lands and works, and surveyor-general of British Columbia, May, 1864; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; was appointed in 1870 to proceed to Canada as one of the delegates from British Columbia to confer with the government on the terms on which the colony should be admitted into the Dominion; lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia, 20th July, 1871, to 20th July, 1876; resident agent of Dominion government in British Columbia, 1879.

TRUTER, J. L.—Resident magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony, Jan., 1879.

TUCKER, HON. A. L.—President of the board of land and works, and commissioner of crown lands, Victoria, 1883.

TUCKER, JAMES.—Deputy secretary, Bermuda, June, 1852; assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1859; acting colonial secretary in 1864, 1865, 1869, 1870, and 1875, when he was appointed colonial secretary; was registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages from 1865 to 1877; receiver-general, July, 1877; was honorary secretary to the Bermuda "Philadelphia International Exhibition" committee; is a commissioner for investments appropriated to certain public works, a trustee for the Bermuda savings-bank, and a member of the executive

council; acting colonial secretary in addition to his own duties, Feb. to June, 1882.

TULLY, W. A.—Surveyor-general, publiclands, Queensland, 9th July, 1880; under secretary public lands, 16th Aug., 1866.

TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1879), U.B. (1867), M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.—Born 2nd July, 1821; is an M.A. and D.C.L. of Acadia College, Nova Scotia; took degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, same city, 1843. Is governor of Dalhousie College, Halifax (appointed by Act of Parliament, 1862); was president of the Canadian medical association, from its formation, 1867, until 1870, when he declined re-election. Was a member of the executive council, and provincial secretary, Nova Scotia, from 1857 to 1860; and from 1863 to 30th June, 1867; and prime minister of that province from 1864 until he retired from office with his government on the Union Act coming into force, 1st July, 1867; was a delegate to England on public business from Nova Scotia government, 1858 and 1865; from the dominion government, Mar., 1868; leader of the delegation from Nova Scotia to the union conference at Charlottetown, 1864; to that in Quebec in same year, and to final colonial conference in London to complete terms of union, 1866-7; holds patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an executive councillor, Nova Scotia; created C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, 1867, and K.C.M.G., 1879, author of "a letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon on the union question" (London, 1866); sworn of the privy council, June, 1870, and was president of that body from that date until 1st July, 1872, when he was appointed minister of inland revenue, which office he held until 22nd Feb., 1873, when appointed minister of customs; resigned office with Sir John Macdonald, 5th Nov., 1873; appointed minister of public works in Sir John Macdonald's administration, 17th Oct., 1878; and minister of railways and canals in 1879; has represented Cumberland in Parliament for 29 years; in Nova Scotia Assembly from 1855 until confederation in 1867, and in the Commons from that year until 1884, when he resigned his seat in the Cabinet and was appointed high commissioner for Canada, in London, May 24, 1884. The following are some of the measures which were introduced and carried through the legislature of Nova Scotia by the hon. member: the jury law; education act providing free schools; equity judge act; Windsor and Annapolis railway act; bill providing for a quarantine station and hospital; representation bill; executive and legislative disabilities act; the first act passed by any of the provinces prohibiting dual representation; an act reducing the number of members in the assembly from 55 to 38 on entering the union; and an act relative to certain public officers and their salaries, which abolished the offices of financial secretary and solicitor-general, and largely reduced the expenditure for the public service; he also moved the resolution for the union of the maritime province, 1864, under which delegates were sent to Charlottetown in that year; and the resolution authorising delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms for the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada, 1866; among the measures he introduced in the Federal Parliament are: the act prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the North-West territories; the consolidated railway act of 1879; act granting charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1881; railways subsidies act, 1883-84;

and the act respecting an agreement between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

TURNER, W. S.—Second assistant of excise, May, 1855; 1st class assistant, October, 1857; risk officer, Aug., 1859; junior clerk Aug., 1862; division officer, June, 1866; examiner, March, 1870; special supervisor of Letterkenny Preventive District, July, 1871; chief commissary, British Guiana, Sept., 1876.

TURTON, C. D.—Appointed district commissioner and crown prosecutor at Lagos, 1875; has acted on several occasions as puisne judge and assistant colonial secretary of the Gold Coast Colony; appointed fourth assistant colonial secretary, 1882; third assistant colonial secretary, 1884.

TURVILLE, SIR FRANCIS FORTESCUE, K.C. M.G., (1875), (C.M.G., 1859).—Was aide-de-camp and private secretary to Lord Lisgar when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Accompanied his lordship in the same capacity to New South Wales; was private secretary to Lord Lisgar when governor-general of Canada; deputy-lieutenant for the county of Leicester, 19th Dec., 1879.

TWEED, ARTHUR.—Clerk in colonial office, Cape of Good Hope, 1854-55; clerk in deputy-surveyor's general office, 1855; clerk to magistrate and civil commissioner, Alexandria, 1858-59; clerk of the second class, ditto, Graaff Reinet, 1859-64; ditto, Fort Beaufort, 1865; ditto, Swellendam, 1866-67; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Robertson, 1867; sole commissioner in inquiry into Cape Town police administration, 1867; chief clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Albany, 1867; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Somerset East, 1867-68; acting master and registrar, Eastern District Court, May to Dec. 1868; secretary, accountant, and chief clerk, general post office, 1st Jan., 1869; master and registrar of the high court, Griqualand West, 1st November, 1871; reappointed to general post office, August, 1872; inspector of expenditure under Audit Act (1875), 1st January, 1876; acting assistant controller and auditor, 23rd May, 1877; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Colesberg, June, 1882.

TWYNAM, E.—Entered the survey department of New South Wales as a railway surveyor in 1855; appointed district surveyor at Goulburn, 1863.

TWYNAM, W. C., C.M.G. (1884).—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1845; assistant government agent at Jaffna, 1848; assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1854; assistant government agent, district judge, &c., &c., Mannar, 1856; government agent, North-West Provinces, Nov., 1868; government agent, Northern province, Sept., 1869.

UNWIN, HARRY ADDINGTON.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sydney, Mar., 1879; acting private secretary to Lord Augustus Loftus, 1st Jan., 1883; private secretary, July, 1883.

USHER, HENRY CHAS.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Honduras, June, 1859; clerk in the public treasury, July, 1865; provost-marshal, July, 1869; police magistrate and Belize valuator, 1st Nov., 1878; on 1st Jan., 1882, title changed to district magistrate of the Belize district; was in charge of the public treasury from June, 1866, to July, 1867, and from April to June, 1869; and in charge of the Belize gaol from May to Aug., 1872; was lieutenant and quartermaster of the late Prince Regent's Royal British Honduras militia; has acted as registrar of shipping; surveyor of shipping and

inquisitor of wreck and casualty; and also acted as inspector of police; was marshal of the vice-admiralty court, and is a commissioner for the execution of deeds by married women; as police magistrate is *ex-officio* judge of the summary court, and also coroner of the colony.

VALANTIN, W. ADOLPHE.—Entered the civil service in 1875; appointed assistant clerk and messenger, Queen's Advocate's Chambers, Sierra Leone, 17th Jan., 1878; acted as assistant secretary to British Commissioners Streete and Hopkins, on the N.W. Liberian Boundary Commission in 1879; appointed clerk to crown solicitor, 1st June, 1880; acted as clerk to chief justice during the months of July, Aug., and Sept., 1882; clerk to Queen's advocate, 1st Jan., 1883.

VAN BREDA, M.A.—Resident magistrate, division of Hanover, Cape Colony, Jan., 1882.

VANDER BEEK, J. N.—Extra clerk, colonial secretary's office, Singapore, 21st September, 1871; 8th clerk, 1st January, 1873; 6th clerk, 1st December, 1875; guardian of Government House, Singapore, 28th May, 1877; 5th clerk, colonial secretary's office, 22nd April, 1879; 4th clerk, 16th June, 1879; 3rd clerk, 10th June, 1880; clerk, government house, Singapore, 1st Dec., 1883.

VANDERMEERSCH, A.—Assistant engineer and architect, Mauritius, Aug., 1868; engineer and architect, Nov. 30, 1883.

VANDERSMAGHT, F. A., M.D.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868; acting colonial surgeon, July, 1882.

VANDERSTRAATEN, J. L., M.D.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863; assistant colonial surgeon, second class, 1867; first class, 1868; senior medical officer, Batticaloa, July, 1883; colonial surgeon, 1885.

VANE, F. W.—Was employed in the general post office from March, 1871; assistant postmaster-general and inspector of post offices, Ceylon, April, 1872; acted as secretary, loan board, 15th April to 31st December, 1874; acted as postmaster-general, 1st November, 1876, to 5th February, 1877.

VANE, GEORGE C.M.G. (1877).—Ceylon, treasurer; commissioner of stamps; chief commissioner of the loan board; served in the royal navy from June, 1831, to March, 1834, and in the Foreign Office from April to August, 1834; appointed to the Imperial customs department at Liverpool, 12th August, 1834; ditto at London, 1839; comptroller of customs at Jaffna, Ceylon, August, 1846; collector of customs, Galle, 1847; comptroller of customs, Colombo, Sept., 1848, appointed deputy collector, on transfer from the Imperial service to the civil service, Jan., 1853; principal collector of customs, May, 1861; superintendent of the pearl fisheries, 1857 to 1862; agent for the Government steamer, 1857 to 1859; acting treasurer, July, 1862, to July, 1864; principal collector of customs, July, 1864; acting treasurer, May, 1865; confirmed, Sept., 1865; acting auditor-general and controller of revenue, July, 1871; resumed duties as treasurer, Feb., 1872; acting auditor-general and controller of revenue, in addition to his own duties, March to September, 1874; member of the executive (1865) and legislative (1848) councils, and justice of the peace for the island; retired 1882.

VAN KOUHNET, LAWRENCE.—2nd class clerk, department of Indian affairs, Canada, Jan., 1866; 1st class, 1st July, 1873; chief clerk, 1st July, 1870; deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, 8th July, 1880.

VECHIO, THOMAS JOSEPH.—Marshal supreme

court and vice-admiralty court, Gibraltar, and interpreter, 1866.

VEECCOCK, JAMES.—Studied at St. John's College, Battersea; first class Queen's scholar, December, 1854; winner of first prize given by Canon Fry, 1855; first class government certificate, second year, December, 1856; second master in grammar school, Queen's College, Demerara, October, 1860; acting clerk in audit office, September, 1871; acting bookkeeper to the government savings bank, November, 1871; third clerk in audit office, and bookkeeper to the immigration loan commissioners, October, 1872; secretary to the excise board, June, 1873; acting inspector of schools and examiner for teachers' certificates, July, 1874, to June, 1875; secretary to the commission of inquiry into education in British Guiana, August, 1874, to July, 1875; reappointed by the board of education, examiner of candidates for teachers' certificates, February, 1877; offered reappointment of acting inspector of schools, June, 1877; first assistant form-master in Queen's College, British Guiana, May, 1878; resumed duties in audit office as third clerk and auditor, August, 1880; re-appointed examiner of teachers, December, 1880; accountant in the Government Savings Bank, Jan. 1881; temporarily employed as special accountant in the inquiry into the administrator-general's office, Feb. 1881.

VELGE, C. E.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Michaelmas, 1870, Registrar, judicial department, Straits Settlements, 4th May, 1875.

VELLA, FRANCESCO.—Entered the colonial service, Malta, Dec., 1871; was a clerk in the land revenue office; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1858; chief clerk and assistant clerk of the council, 1870; assistant secretary to Government, and clerk to the council of government of Malta, in Nov., 1871; is one of the commissioners of charity in Malta; collector of customs, with a seat in the executive council and a seat in the council of government *ex officio*.

VELLA, PAOLO, LL.D.—Magistrate of judicial police, Malta, July, 1859; judge of court of appeal, 1868.

VERBEKE, FREDERICK.—Sixth clerk in administrator-general's office, British Guiana, 15th April, 1871; 5th clerk, 30th Oct., 1872 4th clerk, 30th April, 1874; 1874; sub-administrator, Berbice, 27th Feb., 1875.

VERDON, MAJOR SIR GEORGE FREDERIC, K.C.M.G. (1872), C.B. (1866), F.R.S.—Was educated at Rossall, and went to Melbourne in 1851; is a barrister of the supreme court of Victoria; became a member of the municipal council of his district, and took up the question of reforming and extending local government throughout the colony; was elected chairman of the conference of municipal delegates convened at his instance; took a leading part in the establishment of a volunteer force, and organised companies of rifles and artillery in his own and other localities; in 1857, was engaged in command of his company at Williamstown in suppressing an outbreak of convicts, which was effected before the arrival of the troops sent from Melbourne for the purpose; became a member of the legislative assembly in 1859, and was treasurer of Victoria, in 1860 and 1861, and from 1863 to 1868; in 1866, upon the recommendation of a committee of the assembly, he came to England to propose joint action with Her Majesty's government for the better defence of the colony from foreign attack, and settle certain other questions then pending. One of the results of this mission was that parlia-

ment voted 100,000*l.* towards the cost of building as ironclad monitor, and the line-of-battle ship "Nelson" was presented to the colony for a naval training-ship; upon his return to Australia was appointed agent-general for Victoria in the united kingdom, which post he afterwards resigned; was selected a fellow of the Royal Society, in 1870, in consideration of his having been mainly instrumental in establishing the Melbourne observatory, of which he was for a time an honorary assistant, and afterwards a member and honorary secretary of the board of visitors appointed at his instance.

VICTORIA (Hong Kong). **RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW BURDON, D.D.**—Consecrated bishop, 1873.

VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the Colonial Office, Sept., 1869; clerk in the general department, 1st April, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the government of Griqualand West, Oct., 1875, and clerk of the council; acting colonial secretary, 22nd May, 1877, to 15th Oct., 1880; member of legislative council, 1879; engaged on special service in connection with the annexation of the province to the Cape Colony from Nov., 1880, to May, 1881; auditor-general, British Guiana, 1882; acting colonial secretary from 6th Aug., 1883.

VINCENT, G.—Chief draughtsman, survey department, Western Australia, 1863.

VINE, F. M. S. E.—Draughtsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, north-western province, 1874; ditto, northern province, 1875; ditto, western province, 1876.

VISICK, ROBERT CLARENCE.—Entered civil service, Natal, July, 1861; appointed clerk to master of the supreme court, 1st Jan., 1863. second clerk to resident magistrate, Maritzburg, Jan., 1872; chief clerk to magistrate, Durban, registrar of circuit court and sub-distributor of stamps, May, 1874; admitted as an attorney of the supreme court of the colony, 13th May, 1880; appointed to officiate temporarily as resident magistrate, Durban, July and Sept., 1880; appointed master and registrar of supreme court, April, 1881; and registrar Vice Admiralty Court, May, 1881; officiated as resident magistrate, Maritzburg, June, 1882; appointed sheriff of the colony, 1st Sept. 1882; member of central vaccine board from same date.

VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1872).—Educated at London University College School and the Royal School of Mines; arrived in New Zealand, 1861; entered the provincial council of Otago, 1862, and was for several years a member of the provincial executive; returned to the New Zealand house of representatives in 1863; appointed colonial treasurer in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869; introduced the immigration and public works policy, 1870; held the offices of treasurer, commissioner of stamps and telegraphs, postmaster-general and commissioner of customs in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869 to 1872; and of colonial treasurer and postmaster-general in Mr. Waterhouse's and Mr. Fox's ministries, 1872-3; premier (in conjunction with which he held the offices of colonial treasurer, postmaster-general, telegraph commissioner, and minister for immigration), 1873-5; and again after his return from a mission to England, in 1876; agent-general for New Zealand, 1876 to 1881; treasurer and postmaster general in the Stout ministry, 1884.

VON HAAST, JOHN F. J., Ph.D., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1883).—Member of senate of University of New Zealand; is a distinguished naturalist.

VROOM, HENDRIK.—Clerk of customs, Gold

Coast, April, 1872; 1st clerk in the customs department, Elmina. September, 1872; acted as clerk of court and interpreter in the judicial department, Elmina, September 1872; served throughout the Ashantee expedition in his capacity as interpreter; sub-collector of customs, Adjua, May, 1874; promoted to customs, Quittah, August, 1874; transferred to the customs department, Winnebah, July, 1877; district commissioner, Pram Pram, 1st January, 1880.

WALCOT, JOHN, C.P.—Commander R.N., captain of the South Australian gun vessel "Protector."

WALCOTT, ROBERT B., M.D.—Educated at Reading; graduated at the University of Paris as B.L. in 1838, and at the University of London as M.B. in 1845, and as M.D. in 1862; one of the public vaccinators of the Island of Barbados, Aug. 1850, and acted as such until the office was abolished in December, 1853; one of the district medical attendants to the police force, July, 1854; as acting coroner for the district of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, of said island, May, 1855; and as full coroner for the same district, July, 1855; was one of the commissioners of census, 1861; is medical lecturer, &c., at Codrington college, and medical attendant of poor at St. Joseph's parish; holds commissions as surgeon to the 11th regiment of Barbados Militia, 1864, and as assistant surgeon to the regiment of Barbados yeomanry cavalry, 1860.

WALCOTT, SIR STEPHEN, K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1872).—Called to the bar, 1829, and practised at the chancery bar till 1835; in 1832 appointed one of the assistant commissioners for inquiry into the administration and practical operation of the poor laws in England and Wales, the district assigned to him being the six counties of North Wales; in 1835 accompanied the governor-general of Canada as civil or chief secretary to the colonial government, then in a most critical state and almost paralyzed, the house of assembly having for the two preceding years refused to vote any supplies, and the country drawing on to the rebellion which subsequently broke out; after the suppression of that rebellion he returned to England in 1838 with the governor-general; secretary to H.M. colonial land and emigration commission, and also to the South Australian colonization commission, March, 1840; second colonial land and emigration commissioner, July, 1860; sole commissioner, January, 1877. Retired April 1, 1878.

WALDRON, D.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 21st Feb., 1881.

WALKEM, HON. G. A., Q.C.—Attorney-general and chief commissioner of lands and works, British Columbia, Canada, 1874 to 1878; appointed to the bench of supreme court British Columbia, 1882.

WALKER EDWARD NOEL, C.M.G. (1885).—Was in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from Feb., 1862, and private secretary in same from May, 1866; and previously private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, from Nov., 1864; assistant government secretary and clerk of the court of policy and combined court, British Guiana, 26th February, 1867; acted as government secretary in British Guiana on several occasions; assistant colonial secretary, Jamaica, 4th May, 1874; colonial secretary in Jamaica, June 6th, 1883.

WALKER, RICHARD CORNELIUS CRITCHETT.—Entered the civil service of New South Wales 26th October, 1856; appointed to colonial secretary's department, 10th November, 1858; clerk of records.

1st April, 1865; first clerk, 21st January, 1878; and principal under secretary, 7th April, 1879.

WALKER, MAJOR R. S. F. — Commandant 1st Batt. Perak Sikha.

WALPOLE, C. G. — Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Jan., 1873; went the eastern circuit; district judge, Cyprus, 1882.

WARBURTON, PETER EGERTON, (C.M.G., 1875). — Entered royal navy, 1826; entered hon. East India company's service, 1831; assistant adjutant-general in India, 1839; from 1839 to 1853 filled the posts of deputy adjutant-general of the army, deputy judge-advocate general assistant quartermaster, general of a division; commissioner of police, South Australia, 1853.

WARD, EBENEZER. — Minister of agriculture and education in South Australia, 3rd June, 1875, to 25th March, 1876; and again from 6th June, 1876, to 26th October, 1877; has sat in the house of assembly since 1870; carried through parliament a measure for providing a liberal and comprehensive system of public instruction in that province; chairman of committees, House of Assembly, 1st July, 1884.

WARD, EDWARD GRANT. — Registrar-general, and chairman of land titles commissioners, New South Wales, 15th Dec., 1870.

WARD, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD WOLSTENHOLME, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1879), C.M.G., (1864.) — Deputy master of Royal Mint at Sydney, 26th April, 1863, chief officer of the Branch Mint, Melbourne, 1867; chief commissioner for railways in New South Wales, 1855; member of the legislative council (then the only house of legislature) in 1855; and member of the legislative chamber or upper house of legislature under responsible government in 1860; retired, Aug., 1877.

WARNER, C. W., C.B. (1859). — Lineally descended from Sir Thomas Warner, Knight, who, in 1623, founded the British Settlements in the West Indies. Educated at Eton; was attorney-general of Trinidad from 1844 to 1870.

WARNER, OLIVER W. — Sub-agent of immigration, Trinidad, 1st June 1869; acting inspector of immigrants from Sept., 1871, to April, 1872, and from May, 1872, to December, 1872; inspector of immigrants, 1st June, 1873; justice of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Caroni, and St. Patrick, and the town of San Fernando, 9th March, 1875; selected to "investigate and report upon the condition of the immigrants in Grenada and the working of the immigration law in that colony," 24th Sept., 1879; report laid before the house of commons, May, 1880; acting commissioner of the southern province, 16th June, 1880; Trinidad agent for emigration at Calcutta, 1881.

WARREN, COLONEL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., (1885), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G., (1878). — Boundary commissioner, Griqualand West, 1881; was specially employed in various military and administrative capacities in Griqualand West and the Cape Colony in 1876-7-8; administered the government of Griqualand West, 1879 to 1880; promoted to be a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services in bringing to justice the murderers of Professor Palmer and his party; H.M. special commissioner in Bechuanaland, 1884, with local rank of major-general; appointed to command the troops at Suakim with rank of major-general, and authority as civil governor, 1886.

WARREN, COLONEL FALKLAND GEORGE EDGEWORTH, R.A., C.M.G. (1880). — Born 1834; educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Appointed second lieutenant, Royal Artillery, 1852; captain, 1859; major, 1871; lieutenant-colonel, 1877; colonel, 1881. Served in Indian Mutiny campaigns, 1857-1858, and 1859; Umbeyla campaign, 1862 and 1863; Bhootan campaign, 1865 and 1866. Six times mentioned in despatches; two medals and four clasps. Assistant commissioner, Larnaca, Cyprus, July, 1878; commissioner, Limassol, 1st Oct., 1878; chief secretary to government, Cyprus, 1st Aug., 1879; member of executive and legislative council.

WATERHOUSE, G. M. — Colonial secretary for South Australia from May, 1860, to February, 1861, and colonial secretary and premier from October, 1861, to July, 1863; premier of New Zealand from October, 1872, to March, 1873.

WATSON, F. S. — Colonial surgeon, St. Helena, 1882.

WATSON, F. W. A. — Clerk, Legislative Council, Natal, 1883.

WATSON, HON. JAMES. — Colonial treasurer, New South Wales, 21st Dec., 1878, to 4th Jan., 1883.

WATSON, J. J. — Resident magistrate, Jansenville division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880.

WATSON, R. — Engineer-in-chief of railways, Victoria, Jan., 1878.

WATSON, REGINALD G. — Cadet, Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883.

WATT, REV. J. — Colonial chaplain of the Scots Kirk, Kandy, Ceylon, 1866.

WATTS, HENRY. — Entered the Colonial Office, March, 1867; appointed a clerk of the Lower Division, 16th April, 1880.

WAUCHOPE, LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW GILBERT, C.M.G. (1880). — Of the Black Watch; served in the Ashanti expedition, 1873-74; the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and the Nile expedition 1884-5; British delegate appointed to inquire into the land claims of the Sultan of Turkey in Cyprus, 1879-80.

WAY, SAMUEL JAMES. — Chief justice, South Australia, 18th March, 1876; born 1836; called to the bar of South Australia, 1861; appointed a Queen's counsel, 1871; member of the central board of education, and member of the council of the university of Adelaide, 1874. Elected to the house of assembly, and appointed attorney-general, 1875; elected vice-chancellor of the university of Adelaide, 28th April, 1876; administered the government of South Australia in 1877, 1878 and 1879; chancellor of the University of Adelaide, 1883.

WAYLEN, A. R., M.D. — Served for sixteen years in the convict department, Western Australia, as medical officer of the Guildford convict depot and out-stations; colonial surgeon, 1872; and also medical officer, Perth prison, 1876.

WEBBE, E. AUGUSTUS. — Appointed clerk in the registrar's and provost marshal's office, Nevis, 28th August, 1875; clerk in the treasury department of Montserrat, August, 1879; is treasury cashier and accountant.

WEBB, J. F. — Clerk to C.C. and R.M., Hoptown, Cape Colony, 1872; transferred to George, Oct., 1875; R.M., Uniondale, 1876; C.C. and R.M. Peddin, 1879; transferred to Aberdeen, Mar., 1881.

WEBB, J. H. — Inspector of public schools, Bahamas, 1847; is a justice of the peace; registrar of records of courts of ordinary and chancery, 1865; member of the legislative council, 1875; and acting colonial secretary of the Bahamas in 1879-80.

WEBB, SIDNEY JAMES, LL.B. (London), 1886. — Educated in Switzerland and Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 2nd Whewell scholar in international law and moral and political philosophy, Cambridge; Bacon Scholar, Gray's Inn; awarded

studentship for Roman Law and jurisprudence by the council of legal education, Trinity, 1883; awarded also the Barstow scholarship in jurisprudence and international law on the occasion of his call to the bar, Trinity term, 1885; entered civil service 2 December, 1878, as clerk (lower division) in the surveyor general's department, War Office; appointed assistant surveyor of taxes after open competitive examination (Class 1), November, 1879; and 2nd class clerk in the Colonial Office, after open competition, 25 March, 1881; resident clerk.

WEDDERBURN, HON. W., Q.C.—Provincial secretary and receiver-general, province of New Brunswick, Canada; appointed a county court judge, 1882.

WEDGWOOD, E. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1860; promoted to 1st junior class, 1 Oct. 1866; assistant private secretary to Earl Granville, secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th December, 1868 to 5th July, 1870; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 6th July, 1870, till 30th September, 1872; 2nd-class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; 1st class clerk, 27th August, 1876.

WELD, SIR FREDERICK ALOYSIUS, G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1880), C.M.G. (1875).—Second son of H. Weld, Esq., of Chideock Manor, Dorset, and of Hon. Christina Maria, daughter of 6th Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, born 1823.—Educated at Stonyhurst and Freiburg (Switzerland); emigrated to New Zealand, 1843-44; appointed member of the executive council in 1854; minister for native affairs in 1860; resigned in 1861; in 1864 was entrusted with the formation of a ministry; the policy he announced was accepted by Her Majesty's secretary of state, and favourably commented upon in both Houses of Parliament in England; resigned office in 1865. Mr. Weld was the first to explore some of the uninhabited districts of the Middle Islands; for reports of these expeditions, see New Zealand Government Gazette 1851, and Province of Nelson, 1855; is also author of 'Hints to intending Sheep Farmers in New Zealand'; and of a paper on the Great Volcanic Eruption of Mauna Loa (Sandwich Islands) in 1855, and ascent of that mountain, published in the Journal of the Royal Geological Society, London, in 1856; also of 'Notes on New Zealand Affairs,' London, 1869; governor of Western Australia, 14th April, 1869; governor Tasmania, Sep. 1874; governor of the Straits Settlements, 1880.

WELDON, HON. J. W.—Puisne judge, New Brunswick.

WERE, JONATHAN BINNS, C.M.G. (1881).—Commissioner and member of the executive committee of the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

WESTBROOK, W. F.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 5th Nov., 1880.

WESTERHOUT, JOSIAH EDWIN.—1862, acted as deputy commissioner of police for 12 months; 1865, acted as deputy sheriff for 12 months; March, 1867, sheriff of Malacca; 1870, whilst in the office of sheriff performed the duties of police magistrate for 12 months.

WETMOR, HON. A. R.—Premier of New Brunswick, 1867; puisne judge, supreme court, New Brunswick, 1870.

WHARRY, CHARLES JOHN, M.D.—Superintendent government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Dec., 1872; educated at King's College School, St. Bar-

tholomew's Hospital, London, and University of Aberdeen; graduated M.B., C.M., 1871; M.D., 1873; M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.L., 1871; formerly house physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; visiting surgeon under the C.D. Act in Hong Kong, 1873, placed in charge of temporary Smallpox Hospital in 1873, 1874, and 1879; acting colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals in 1873 and 1875; is a fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

WHEELWRIGHT, W. D.—Resident magistrate, Umvoti county, Natal, 18th March, 1880.

WHITAKER, HON. SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1884)—Has been Attorney-general and premier of New Zealand.

WHITE, HON. A. J.—Attorney-general, Nova Scotia.

WHITE, GEORGE THOMAS.—Appointed acting assistant - superintendent, penal settlement, British Guiana, April, 1879; acting-superintendent, Aug., 1881, to Jan., 1882, and again from April to Nov., 1882; justice of the peace, Oct., 1881.

WHITE, HON THOMAS.—Minister of interior, Canada, Aug., 1885.

WHITEFOORD, JOHN.—Recorder and Commissioner, court of requests and bankruptcy, Launceston, Tasmania, 1st Jan., 1858.

WHITEHALL, W. H.—Clerk, executive committee, Barbados, Jan., 1882; acting police magistrate district B, 1883; acting junior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1884; and acting senior police magistrate, 1885.

WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM VALLANCE, K.C.M.G. (1880).—Attorney-general and premier of Newfoundland, 30th of April, 1878 to 1884.

WHITMORE, COL. SIR GEORGE STODDART, K.C.M.G. (1882); C.M.G. (1869).—Formerly commandant of local forces and member of legislative council in New Zealand; was colonial secretary in Sir George Grey's administration, 1877-79.

WHITTON, J.—Engineer-in-chief of extension railways, New South Wales, 27th March, 1856.

WHYHAM, WILLIAM HENRY.—Entered the royal navy, 1864; retired, July, 1873, and joined the Leeward Islands colonial yacht 'Union'; district magistrate, Dominica, November, 1874; nominated member of legislative assembly, March, 1877; district magistrate and inspector of prisons, Antigua, February, 1878; acting president of Nevis, from 21st July, 1882.

WHYTE, J. W.—Solicitor to lands titles commissioners, Tasmania, 1883; recorder of titles, 1884.

WICKSTEED, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM, Q.C.—Law clerk of the house of commons of Canada; at the re-union of the two Canadas in 1841, was appointed law clerk of the legislative assembly of the re-united provinces; also the head of the translation department; he has also acted on several commissions.

WIER, R. S.—Chief clerk, customs department, British Honduras, 16th Nov., 1874.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Member of assembly, St. Kitts, March, 1866; notary public, August, 1866; called to the bar, June, 1867; master and examiner in chancery, October, 1867; acting police magistrate and coroner for the Basseterre district in 1870 and 1872; acting attorney-general in 1870 and 1872; member of the executive council, October, 1870; visiting justice of the gaol, April, 1872; nominated member of the legislative assembly, May, 1873; acting district magistrate for District C., May, 1874; district magistrate for District C., December, 1877; official member legislative council, January, 1879; now police magistrate and coroner, Basseterre district.

WILHELM, J. N. C.—Entered the civil service as assistant printer, Gambia, April, 1880; appointed 2nd landing waiter, customs department, 1st Oct., 1884.

WILKINS, WILLIAM.—Under secretary, department of public instruction, New South Wales, 1st May, 1880.

WILKINSON, JOSEPH BAYLEY.—Educated at King's College, London; appointed acting magistrate, Barbuda, February 3, 1871; and resident magistrate for Barbuda, December 28, 1871.

WILKINSON, F.—Master in Equity and in Lunacy, Victoria, 19th April, 1852.

WILLCOCKS, E. J. R.—Pupil teacher for five years in the Ridgeway district national schools; Queen's scholar, December, 1853; gained a government certificate of merit, December, 1855; fourth government schoolmaster, Bermuda, 1856; principal master, 1857; second master of government central school, Hong Kong, 24th December, 1862; appraiser of supreme court, 6th July, 1869; head master of police schools, 1st October, 1869; deputy sheriff of the colony, 6th September, 1870; sheriff, 28th January, 1874; superintendent of the training institution, British Guiana, 13th January, 1877; acting inspector of schools, 9th June, 1877; acting second master, Queen's College, 5th Oct., 1881; acting accountant, registrar's office, 26th Mar., 1883.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR HENRY.—Writer, crown lands office, Western Australia, 1879; second clerk, crown lands office, Western Australia, 1881; clerk, governor's office, 1883; acted as private secretary to Sir Frederick Broome, K.C.M.G., in 1883 and 1884; clerk to the executive council, May, 1884.

WILLIAMS, FREDERIC CONDE.—A graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1868; called to the bar, Inner Temple, April, 1873, and practised upon the Midland Circuit; appointed a district court judge, Jamaica, May, 1876; puisne judge, Natal, 1881; puisne judge, and member of the civil service commission of Mauritius, 1883.

WILLIAMS, G. S.—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford; writer to the government of Ceylon, 1861; commissioner of requests and police magistrate at Point Pedro, Jan. 1865; assistant government agent, Kandy, and acting district judge at Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; assistant government agent, Mátalé, Sept. 1869; acting assistant government agent, Badulla, June, 1873; acting inspector general of prisons, 1874; resumed duties at Mátalé, 1875; assistant agent, Hambantota, 1878.

WILLIAMS, H.—Puisne judge, Victoria, 1881.

WILLIAMS, JOHN.—Crown solicitor, New South Wales, 1st June, 1859.

WILLIAMS, J. S.—Puisne judge, New Zealand, 1st Feb., 1871.

WILLIAMS, M. J.—Clerk and Indian interpreter to R. M., Lower Tugela Division, Natal, 10th Aug., 1877.

WILLIAMS, W. R.—Medical officer, district C, Dominica, Jan., 1881.

WILLIAMSON, VICTOR ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1882)—Son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Whitburn Hall, Durham. Is a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Durham; educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he is M.A., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and goes the Northern Circuit; one of the royal commissioners who in 1872 and 1873 inquired into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius; served for more than two years in Fiji without remuneration as legal member of the commission for settling titles to land; and was member of the executive and legislative councils, 1879-81.

WILLIS, HAMPDEN.—Entered the Cape civil service, May, 1855; confidential clerk to the governor and high commissioner, 1856; clerk to the executive council, 1867; acting under colonial secretary, 1873; was also assistant private secretary to the governor of New Zealand, 1861-62; acting under colonial secretary, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880; undercolonial secretary, 1st July, 1882.

WILMOT, A.—Postmaster of Port Elizabeth, 1859.

WILMOT, HON. ROBERT DUNCAN.—Speaker of the senate of Canada; son of George M. Wilmot, Esq., of Belmont, Sunbury, New Brunswick, who sat for St. John (county), in New Brunswick assembly for many years; born at Fredericton, N.B., 16th October, 1809; was a member of executive council, N.B., from 1851 to 1854, from 1856 to 1857; and again in his own government from 1866 until the union; held office of surveyor-general from 1851 to 1854; and that of provincial secretary from 1856 to 1857; was mayor of St. John, 1843; a delegate to confederate council of trade, Quebec, 1865; and to the colonial conference for the union of the B.N.A. colonies, London, 1866-7; was appointed a commissioner on behalf of Canada to the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1875; sat for St. John (city and county), in New Brunswick assembly, from 1846 until 1861, and from 1865 until the union; called to the senate, May, 1867; speaker of the senate, 1878; lieutenant-governor, New Brunswick, 1880 to 1885.

WILSON, A.—Secretary for harbours and navigation, Victoria, 1 July, 1882.

WILSON, HON. A.—Puisne judge, Queen's bench, Ontario, 1863; chief justice common pleas, 1878; Queen's bench, 1884.

WILSON, DAVID.—Passed civil service commissioners' examination in April, 1856; clerk in the national debt office, London, 1856 to 1861; private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 1861 to 1866; commissioner to inquire into and report upon the salmon fisheries of New Brunswick in 1862; adjutant 1st York militia, N.B., 1863; captain and adjutant at the camp of instruction, New Brunswick, in 1865 and 1866; major of the Saint John volunteer militia, when on service on the American frontier in 1866. Was private secretary to Sir A. H. Gordon, governor of Trinidad, and to C. H. Kortright, Esq., when administrator of that government, June to September, 1869; superintendent of prisons, Trinidad, June, 1869, to June, 1870; stipendiary magistrate, eastern district of St. George, Trinidad, June, 1870; acting stipendiary magistrate of Port of Spain, and western district of St. George, September, 1873, to September, 1874; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1875, to June, 1876; acting sub-intendant of crown lands, 5th June, 1878; commissioner of the northern province and sub-intendant of crown lands, 1st October, 1878; acting colonial secretary, 1st July, 1885.

WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, Knt. Bach. (1875).—Knighted for his munificent gift of £30,000 to the university of Melbourne and other acts of beneficence; has been a member of the legislative assembly and council of Victoria.

WILSON, T.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the general post office, 11 April, 1882; transferred to the colonial office, 1 Dec., 1883.

WILSON, T. J. R.—Under secretary, Victoria, 15 Oct., 1881.

WINDEYER, W. C.—Puisne judge and judge

of divorce and matrimonial causes court, New South Wales, 11 Aug., 1879.

WINDHAM, ASHE SMYTH.—Educated at the diocesan college, Cape Town; graduated at the university of the Cape of Good Hope, 1881; clerk and registrar in the office of the special commissioner for Zulu affairs, 21st April, 1882.

WINDSOR, W. H.—Assistant colonial treasurer, Tasmania, 8 July, 1873.

WINGFIELD, EDWARD.—Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, B.C.L. and M.A. (Oxon.); called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, 10th June, 1859; went the home circuit; appointed assistant under secretary of state for the colonies, 19th July, 1878.

WINTER, GEORGE.—Served in the 95th foot in the Crimea (medal and clasp and Turkish medal) and in the Indian mutiny; goods inspector Mauritius railways, 1865.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspector of roads, Dominica, March, 1874.

WINTER, Hon. J. S.—Solicitor-general, Newfoundland, 8 Oct., 1882 to 1885.

WISDOM, ROBERT.—Attorney-general, New South Wales, 13th Aug., 1879, to 4th Jan., 1883.

WISE, ALFRED GASCOYNE, LL.B.—Educated at Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, January, 1878; clerk to the chief justice at Hong Kong, 1882 (resigned, 1883); police magistrate, January, 1884; acting registrar of the supreme court; official trustee, registrar of companies, and land officer, March, 1885.

WODEHOUSE, THE HON. ARMINE.—Second son of the Earl of Kimberley, born 1860; appointed assistant secretary (unpaid) to the Earl of Kimberley, Feb., 1882; transferred in same capacity to the India Office, 17th Dec., 1882; resigned June, 1885.

WODEHOUSE, H. E.—Educated at Repton School; appointed to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1867; student interpreter, 1869; superintendent of Chinese police, 1872; sheriff, 1873; chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office and clerk of councils, 1875; 1st March, 1876, acting colonial secretary during the administration of Mr. J. Gardiner Austin, and pending the arrival of Governor Pope Hennessy; in July was appointed acting registrar-general and protector of Chinese; police magistrate and coroner, 1881.

WODEHOUSE, SIR PHILIP E., G.C.S.I. (1876) K.C.B. (1862).—Writer, Ceylon, May, 1828; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, Oct., 1833; district judge of Kandy, 1840; government agent for the western province, 1843; superintendent of Honduras, 1851; governor of British Guiana, Feb., 1854; was employed in 1858 on a special mission to the government of Venezuela; governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1861; and also high commissioner in South Africa; governor of Bombay, 7th May, 1872, to 30th April, 1877.

WOLFE, SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878); K.C.B. (1879); (K.C.M.G., 1862).—Entered the foreign service in 1846; was attached 1852, to Her Majesty's legation at Florence, where he served for a short time as acting chargé d'affaires; was attached, 1856, to the Earl of Westmoreland's special mission to Brussels to congratulate the king on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, and, with Lord Westmoreland, accompanied the king on part of his progress through the kingdom; was appointed by royal decree a knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium, but was not allowed to accept the decoration; assistant private secre-

tary to the Earl of Malmesbury, Feb., 1858, secretary of state for foreign affairs; in Nov., private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, secretary of state for the colonies; was named by the Queen in April, 1859, C.M.G., and appointed to the honorary office of king of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; public secretary to the lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, June, 1859; in the same year a member of a commission presided over by the lord high commissioner to inquire into the state of public departments; in 1860, was named member of a commission to inquire and report on the state of the Ionian finances; was delegated to represent the Ionian government at the international statistical congress held in London in 1860; was appointed, 1861, by the Ionian government, vice-president of a commission to organize, in 1862, an exhibition of the works of Ionian art and industry, and in the same year member of a commission to inquire into and prepare a project of law for regulating the system of public instruction in the Ionian Islands; was commissioner for the Ionian Islands at the International Exhibition of 1862; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Christ Church, in the general election, 1868, but was elected for that borough in the general election of 1874; appointed in 1878 to be Her Majesty's commissioner on the European commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia, under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin; sat as member for Portsmouth, 1880 to 1885; sent on a special mission in connection with the affairs of Egypt to Constantinople and Cairo, 1885.

WOLHUTER, C. P.—Clerk to the registrar of the supreme court, Natal, 5th Nov., 1864; acted on several occasions as registrar; second clerk, registrar of deeds office, February, 1876; clerk, resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, city division, 25 May, 1881.

WOLSELEY, 1st VISCOUNT (created 1885), GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, K.C.M.G. (1870), G.C.M.G. and K.C.B. (1876), G.C.B. (1880), Baron (1882).—Entered the army as ensign, March, 1852; captain, Jan., 1855; major, 90th foot, Mar., 1858; lieutenant-colonel in the army, April, 1859; colonel, June, 1865; major-general, 1874; lieutenant-general, April, 1878; general, 3rd June, 1879; served with the 80th foot in the Burmese war of 1852-53, for which he received a medal; served with distinction in the Crimea and taking of Sebastopol, with the 90th light infantry, and was severely wounded in a sortie, after which he received the Legion of Honour, the 5th class of the Medjidie, &c.; was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh, when he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel; in 1860, served in China on the staff of the quartermaster-general throughout the Chinese campaign of that year, for which he also received a medal and two clasps; appointed deputy quartermaster-general in Canada, Oct., 1867; assistant adjutant-general at head-quarters, 1871; appointed for special service on the Gold Coast in connection with the Ashantee war, August, 1873; brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion, and received the thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons for his services; was made a G.C.M.G. and a K.C.B., and a major-general by Her Majesty; and inspector-general of auxiliary forces, 1st April, 1874. Specially appointed to administer temporarily the Government of Natal, Feb., 1875, till Sept., 1875; acted as vice-president of the London South African conference, August, 1876;

a member of the Indian council, 1876; appointed administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's high commissioner and commander-in-chief, 12th July, 1878; governor and commander-in-chief, Natal, and of the Transvaal, and commander of the forces in South Africa, May, 1879, and Her Majesty's high commissioner for South Eastern Africa; quartermaster-general, 27th April, 1880; adjutant-general, 14th March, 1882; commanded the forces in Egypt, with the temporary rank of general, in 1882, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a peerage; and from the Khedive of Egypt the Grand Order of the Osmanieh; promoted to general, 1882; commanded the Nile Expedition and other operations in Egypt and the Soudan for the relief of General Gordon and capture of Khartoum, 1884-5; is author of "the Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service."

WOOD, HARRIE.—Under secretary for mines, New South Wales, 1 Sept., 1874.

WOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY EVELYN, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the navy 1852, and the army 1855; served in the Crimea; received the V.C. for his gallantry in hunting down the rebels in the Seronge jungles; administered the government of Natal from Feb. to Dec., 1881; commanded the forces in Natal and the Transvaal, and was a member of the royal commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881; commanded the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, in Egypt, 1882, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; appointed by the Khedive to the command of the Egyptian troops, 1883.

WOOD, J. J.—Assistant inspector of schools, Jamaica, June, 1868.

WOOD, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G. (1879); (K.C.M.G. 1877), C.B. (1865).—Student attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in 1824; was employed in Syria in 1832 and 1833 during its invasion by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was employed on special service with the Turkish army in 1835 and 1836; was again employed in Syria in 1840 and 1841; invested also with full powers from the Turkish government, and was employed in the Lebanon with the combined forces; assisted at the surrender of Beyrout, and the capture of Sidon and Acera; dragoman to the embassy at Constantinople, 8th October, 1834, and consul at Damascus, 15th May, 1841; has obtained Her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the Nishan Iftihar, conferred upon him by the Sultan; has received the English medal for Syria, and the Turkish medal for Acra; agent and consul-general in the regency of Tunis, 30th August, 1855; and was made a C.B., 13th October, 1865; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in consideration of the considerable service which he for a long time rendered in connection with the Maltese immigrants introduced into Tunis.

WOOD, THOMAS LEFT.—Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated M.A., 1846; practised as a special pleader, from 1846 to 1851; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1851; acted as attorney-general of Vancouver Island, from 1864 to 1866, when that colony was incorporated with British Columbia; afterwards as solicitor-general of British Columbia, until the abolition of that office in 1867; was a member of the legislative council of British Columbia from 1866 to 1870; chief justice, Bermuda, 1871; judge of the supreme court, Straits Settlements, Aug., 1877.

WOODCOCK, JAMES SAMUEL.—Junior clerk, president's office, Dominica, Aug., 1882; clerk, April, 1883; clerk, executive council, Sept., 1883.

WOODLOCK, A.—Government medical officer, Trinidad, 1876; appointed to Couva district, 1882.

WOODS, E. J.—Architect in chief and engineer of railways, harbours, and jetties, South Australia, 23 Jan., 1878.

WOOLHOUSE, E. G.—Pay and quartermaster, Gold Coast constabulary, 27 Feb., 1874; assistant collector and treasurer, Lagos, 1885.

WORALL, JOSEPH.—Sub-collector of taxes, Tobago, 31st Jan., 1871; second revenue officer, 9th Oct., 1871; deputy-treasurer, comptroller of customs, registrar of shipping and seamen, 28th June, 1874; acting treasurer, &c., 28th Sept., 1874, to 1st May, 1875; notary public, 15th Oct., 1877; colonial revenue officer and registrar of births and deaths for the Island of Carriacou, in the government of Grenada, January, 1878; chief examining officer, Gold Coast Colony, January, 1880.

WORTHINGTON, G. E.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb., 1859; commissioner of requests and police magistrate Chavakachchéri, Feb., 1861; assistant at Trincomalee to the government agent of the Eastern province, Aug., 1865; assistant government agent, Kégalla, Nov., 1865; district judge, commissioner of court of requests, and police magistrate, Batticaloa, April, 1871; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1878; acting district judge, Jaffna, 1878; ditto, Galle, 1878; acting agent, Batticaloa, 1879; acting district judge, additional commissioner of court of requests, police magistrate, &c., Kalutara, Dec., 1881.

WRAGG, W. T.—Obtained an open classical exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford, April, 1863, and an open classical scholarship at Worcester College, May, 1863; graduated with first-class honours, B.A., 1867; elected librarian of Worcester College, October, 1865 (to June, 1867); became a member of the Inner Temple, April, 1866; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1st Jan., 1868; acting commissioner of requests, Harrispattn, July, 1868; in charge of the office of the director of the public instruction during the absence of the director, Mar., 1869; police magistrate, Colombo, July, 1869; police magistrate, Panwila, 1869; police magistrate of Gampola, Pussallawa, and Nawalapitya, 1871; district judge, Chilaw, June, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Jan., 1879; acting district judge, Kurunegaya, June, 1879; ditto, Badulla, 1879; puisne judge, Natal, 1883.

WRAY, CECIL.—Entered public works department, Perak government service, 4th Oct., 1881; acting chief clerk of treasury, 1st May, 1882; appointed assistant to magistrate and collector, Kinta district, Perak, 1st Nov., 1882.

WRAY, GEORGE.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 23rd Nov., 1884.

WRAY, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, R.E., C.M.G., 1879.—Second lieutenant, royal engineers, Dec., 20th, 1843; lieutenant, April 1st, 1846, and captain, February 17th, 1854; was employed in Western Australia under the colonial office, in connection with the convict service, from Sept., 1851, till May, 1858; was acting comptroller-general of convicts from February, 1856, till January, 1858; was appointed, December 15th, 1859; British commissioner for making the boundary between Guatemala and British Honduras as defined by the convention of April 30th, 1859, and was employed under the foreign office until 31st July, 1861, was sent on special service to Japan as commanding

royal engineer, under the vice-admiral commander-in-chief, and was present in the operations in the straits of Simonoseki, for which he received the brevet rank of major; lieutenant-colonel, July 6th, 1867; colonel 6th July, 1872, and colonel in the corps of royal engineers, February 27th, 1876; commanding royal engineer at Malta; brigadier-general on the staff of the army serving in Egypt, 12th Sept., 1882.

WRAY, LEONARD, jun.—Elected member, telegraph engineers, 1877; member, Photographic Society, London, 1872; entered public works department, Perak government service, 13th June, 1881; appointed superintendent, Government Hill Garden, Larut, 1st Jan., 1882; and curator, Perak state museum, 1st Jan., 1883.

WRENFORDSLEY, SIR HENRY THOMAS, KNT., 1883.—Educated in France, and at Trinity College, Dublin; was a member of the old Norfolk circuit, and so practised up to the time when the circuit was abolished under the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875. In 1868, acted as junior counsel for the privy council office, when the foreign cattle market question was under the consideration of a committee of the house of commons; 1876, appointed to act as deputy county court judge for the metropolitan districts of Marylebone, Brompton, and Brentford; 12 Nov., 1877, second puisne judge, Mauritius; 4 June, 1878, procureur and advocate-general; received, Nov., 1879, the thanks of the unofficial members of the legislative council for his public services in connection with the introduction of the labour law, and the reform of the judicial administration of the colony; chief justice, Western Australia, 1880. Employed on special service to represent the colony of Western Australia at the inter-colonial conference of all the Australian colonies, held at Sydney, 1881; appointed chief justice of Fiji and chief judicial commissioner of the Western Pacific, Oct., 1882; administered the government of Western Australia from 14th Feb. to 2nd June, 1883; at present acting judge supreme court of Tasmania by permission of the secretary of state.

WRIGHT, HON. F. A.—Minister for public works, New South Wales, 5th Jan., 1883, secretary for mines, Oct., 1885.

WRIGHT, G. H. BATESON.—Queen's college, Oxford; B.A., 1875; Denyer theological school; Kennicott Hebrew school, 1876; Houghton Syriac prize; Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew school, 1877; M.A., 1878; appointed head-master government central school, Hong Kong, Nov., 1881; acting inspector of schools, Feb. to Dec., 1883; author "Critical Translation Book of Job."

WRIGHT, HON. J. ARTHUR, C.E., M.I.C.E., C.E.I., director of public works, engineer in chief and commissioner of railways, Western Australia; is a J.P. and member of the executive and legislative councils.

WRIGHT, R. T.—Inspector of police British Guiana, 24th Mar., 1883; inspector of police, protector of immigrants, and secretary to the board of health, Grenada, 28th April, 1885.

WRIGHT, SYDNEY H.—Clerk in general, post office, Western Australia, Jan., 1880; 8rd clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1883; acting secretary to Board of Immigration, 18th Dec., 1883, to 18th Feb., 1884; assistant-registrar, colonial secretary's office, 1885.

WRIGHT, W.—Resident magistrate, Stutterheim division, Cape Colony, 1 Jan., 1880.

WRIGHT, W. D.—Writer to government

of Ceylon, 1853; assistant government agent, Kandy, 1854; acting district judge, Matara, Oct., 1859; landing surveyor at Saint John's river, Colombo, 1861; acting deputy collector, Mar., 1862; acting principal collector, July 1862; again acting deputy collector, 1863; again landing surveyor, St. John's River, July, 1864; acting assistant government agent, Matara, Dec., 1864; acting deputy collector, Colombo, May, 1865; confirmed, Sept., 1865; acting principal collector, July, 1868; acting government agent, N.W. province, Feb., 1871; assistant government agent, Puttalam, Dec., 1871; government agent for the eastern province, July, 1872; principal collector of customs and member of the legislative council, June, 1873; acting treasurer, April, 1876, to June, 1878; acting auditor-general from April to Aug., 1880, and again in Feb., 1881; treasurer, 22 June, 1882.

WURTELE, HON. J. S. C.—Treasurer of province of Quebec, Canada; speaker Quebec legislative assembly, 1864.

WYKE, SIR CHARLES LENNOX, G.C.M.G. (1879), K.C.B.—Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, 1867; transferred to Lisbon, 1881; retired, 1884.

WYLDE, ALFRED CARRINGTON.—C.C. and R.M. Port Elizabeth division, Cape Colony, September, 1871; was clerk to the chief justice, 1845 to 1851; clerk of the peace for Port Elizabeth, Nitenhage, &c., 1851 to 1864; C.C. and R.M. Morrel Bay, 1864 to 1869; C.C. and R.M. Swellendam, 1869 to 1871.

WYLDE-BROWNE, HARRY, M.A.—Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1856 and M.A. 1875; clerk of the court of the resident magistrate of the Lower Umkomanzi division, Natal, 1861, and justice of the peace for that division, 1862; second clerk, audit office, 1872, and acting first clerk, 1876; first clerk, Oct., 1881; controller of arms and ammunitions, and J.P. for the colony, 1884.

WYLDE, JOHN F.—Treasurer, Dominica, and member of legislative assembly, 1873; casual receiver and ordnance commissioner, 1873; acted as president from Aug. to Dec., 1876; member of executive council, 1877; treasurer and protector of immigrants, Nevis, March, 1878; member of executive and legislative councils, June, 1878; treasurer and registrar of shipping, Antigua, June, 1879; member of the executive and legislative councils.

XUEREB, L., LL.D.—Judge of Court of Appeal, Malta, 2 Nov., 1880.

YARDLEY, SAMUEL.—Acting-secretary Victorian government agency from date of its establishment in December, 1868, until March, 1879, when he resigned; was appointed secretary of the New South Wales government agency, 1st April, 1879.

YONGE, CAPTAIN H. J., late 61st regt.—Inspector of mines, Du Toits Pan, Bultfontein, Jan., 1874.

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YOUNG, CAPTAIN A. H.—Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus, 1879.

YOUNG, HON. C.—Minister of water supply and agriculture, Victoria, 9 July, 1881.

YOUNG, JAMES JUDSON.—Employed from Feb. 1856, to March, 1857, as an extra clerk at Somerset House, in the department of the accountant-gene-

ral of the navy; clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, British Columbia, Jan. 1860; also acted as private secretary to Sir J. Douglas, from Sept., 1861, to the date of his retirement in 1864; deputy clerk executive council, British Columbia, 2nd June, 1876, now deputy minister of Finance.

YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS. — Educated at Charter House; clerk in government secretary's

office, British Guiana, 1876; private secretary to administrator of the government, from March to August, 1877; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, April to December, 1879; private secretary to the administrator of government of Trinidad, 1880; private secretary to lieutenant-governor of British Guiana, Dec., 1881 to May, 1882.

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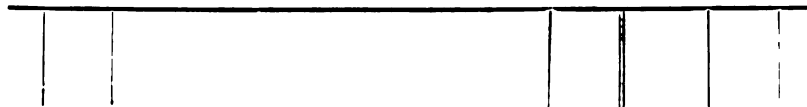
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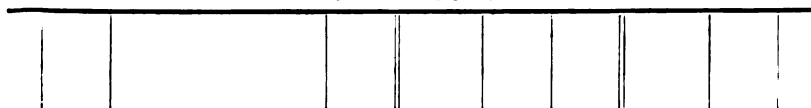
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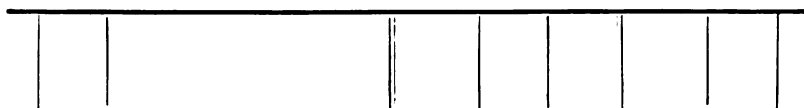


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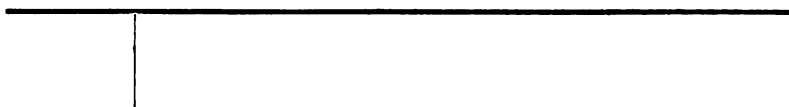


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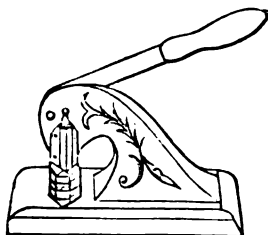
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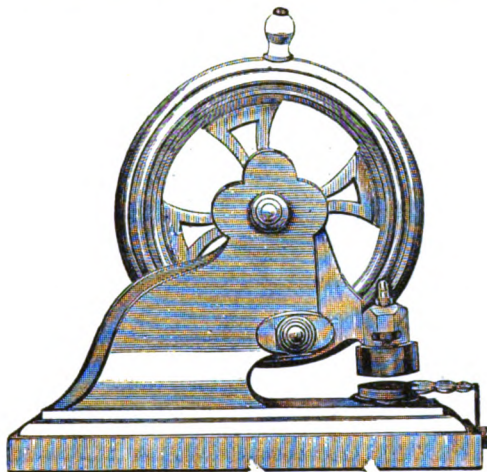
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HARRISON & SONS,

By Appointment to Her Majesty and H.B.H. the Prince of Wales,

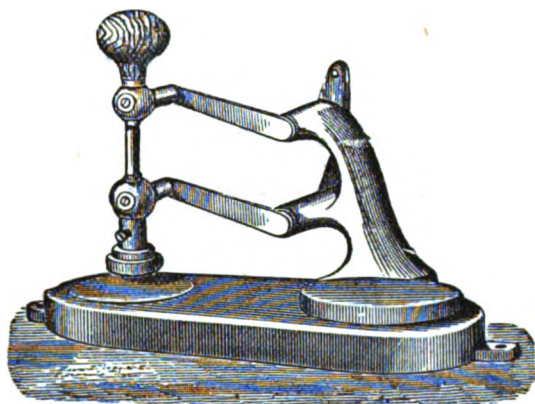
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

59, PALL MALL,

(OPPOSITE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.)

THE PATENT PARALLEL MOTION ENDORSING PRESS.

SINGLE FRAME.



										£	s.	d.
No. 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
„ 1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	15	0
„ 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
„ 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0

These Presses for durability and simpleness have achieved a certain reputation. The action is simple, and the result all that can be desired. One of the advantages is that an unlimited number of stamps can be fitted to one Press, and as many coloured inks as required by having separate pads, which can be changed instantly. They surpass all others in cleanliness. They are also used for marking Linen.

IMPROVED SELF-INKING ENDORSING PRESS.

No.	Size of Stamp.	Price.	No.	Size of Stamp.	Price.
1	1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	9 0	9	2 inch by 2 inch.	20 0
2	1 „ „ 1 „ „	10 6	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „	14 6
3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	12 6	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	20 0
4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ $\frac{5}{8}$ „ „	10 0	12	3 „ „ $\frac{7}{8}$ „ „	18 0
5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 1 „ „	12 0	13	3 „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	24 0
6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	16 6	14	3 „ „ 2 „ „	28 0
7	2 „ „ $\frac{5}{8}$ „ „	12 0	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	22 0
8	2 „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	14 6			

HAND DATING STAMPS.

Any design of arrangement or size, with 53 fittings for dating any number of years, £2 5s.

Same description of stamp, 33 figures, 18s.

MAHOGANY BOX, WITH PAD IN TIN CASE, INK AND BRUSH.

No. 1, To hold stamp, $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, 8s.

No. 2, „ „ 9×4 , no tin, 6s.

No. 3, „ „ $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$, sliding lid, 4s.

No. 4, „ „ $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$, japanned tin, 7s. 6d.

ROUND PADS IN JAPANNED TIN WITH LID.

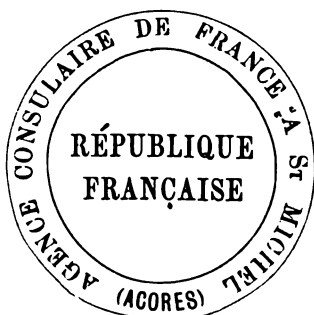
No. 1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 2s. 6d. each.

No. 2, 4 „ „ 4s. „

No. 3, 5 „ „ 5s. „

BRASS ENDORSEMENT STAMPS,

Ordinary Egyptian or Roman letters from 2s. 6d. per doz. Garter or Ribbon, 4s., or Dotted outline, 1s. 6d. each. Monograms, Crests, Arms, Facsimiles, &c.



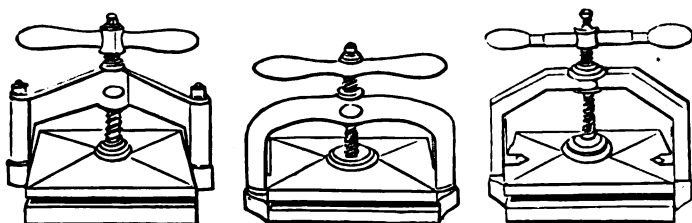
PREPARED ENDORSEMENT INK—BLACK AND BLUE.

No. 1 size, Capped and Corked	...	...	per bottle,	2s.	per dozen,	18s.
No. 2 " " "	...	...	"	1s. 6d.	"	15s.
No. 3 " Corked and Sealed	...	...	"	1s.	"	10s.
No. 4 " " "	...	...	"	9d.	"	8s.
No. 5 " " "	...	...	"		"	6s.

MAUVE, VIOLET, CRIMSON, AND RED.

No. 1, 2s. 6d. No. 2, 4s. No. 3, 2s. No. 4, 1s. 6d.

SUPERIOR COPYING PRESSES.



HARRISON & SONS beg to announce a considerable reduction in the Prices of their celebrated Copying Presses. The following is an amended List, subject to future fluctuations :—

	Size.	Cast Beams. £ s. d.	Cast Beams and Brass Balls. £ s. d.	Wrought Iron Beams. £ s. d.	Wrought Iron Beams and Brass Balls. £ s. d.
Large Quarto	...	1 2 6			
Do. ...	9½ by 11½	1 7 6			
Do. ...	10 " 12	1 18 0			
Do. strong	10 " 12	2 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Do. extra strong	10 " 12	2 15 6	3 5 0	3 11 0	4 5 6
Foolscap	10 " 15	3 6 0			
Do. extra strong	10 " 15	3 18 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	6 1 6
Folio	12 " 18	4 15 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 12 0



STANDS OR TABLES FOR COPYING PRESSES.

	£ s. d.
Polished Birch Stand for Quarto Press, with two drawers	1 0 0
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand, with two drawers	1 18 6
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand, ditto and flaps	2 2 0
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand for Foolscap Press, with two drawers	2 2 6
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand for Foolscap Press, ditto and flaps	2 8 6
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand for Folio Press, with three drawers and flaps	3 10 0

VAN ANDEN'S PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

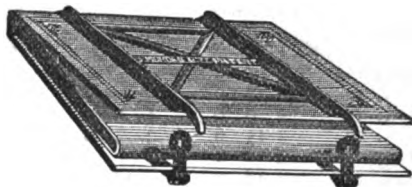


Its extreme portability renders it highly useful to Architects, Solicitors, Artists, and Professional Men generally. The Copy is taken by being placed in the Book and rolled round the cylinder.

							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarto Size, with Copying Book complete	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	0
Ditto with Inkstand	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0
Foolscap, with Copying Book complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
Ditto with Inkstand	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

This Press occupies little space beyond the Copying Book; the two metal clasps have merely to be forced into their position to take the Copy.



							<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Octavo, with Copying Book, 400 leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Quarto, " " 500 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6
Foolscap, " " 500 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0

COPYING BOOKS.

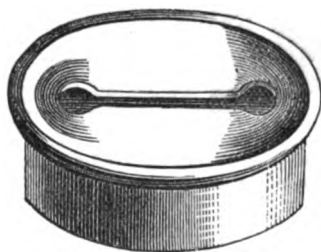
CREAM WOVE PAPER, PAGED AND INDEXED.

HALF-BOUND RED BASIL						Each.	Per Dozen.	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
500 leaves, Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	2 2 0
750 " "	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	2 16 0
1,000 " "	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	3 12 0
500 " Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	3 3 0
750 " "	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	4 4 0
1,000 " "	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	5 5 0

COPYING PAPER.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Folio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
Oiled Paper, 6 sheets folio (cut to the size required)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Drying Paper	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	8

NEW WATER WELL



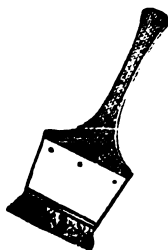
Small	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d.	each.
Large	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s.	each.

This Water Well is neat and light, and answers every purpose.

COPYING BRUSHES.

CAMEL HAIR, WITH CEDAR HANDLES.

							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 each.
2½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 „
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 „
3½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 „
4-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 „

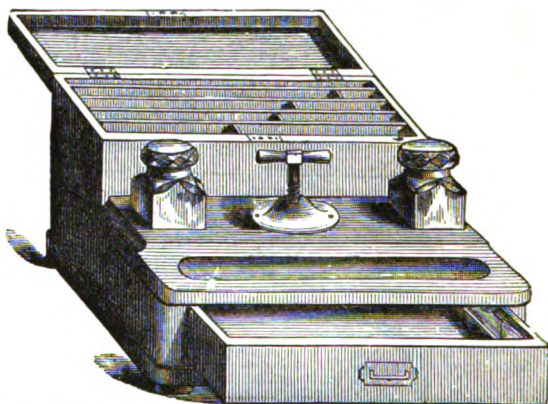


COPYING INK.

Half Pints, 1s. ; Pints, 1s. 6d. ; Quarts, 3s. ; Half-Gallons, 5s. ; Gallons, 10s.

REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND,

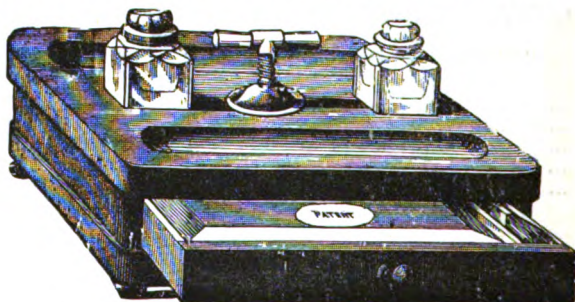
WITH STATIONERY CASE.

Entirely Novel, Perfect, and Durable.

This useful novelty, combining a Copying Press, Inkstand, and Case for Stationery, only occupies the same space as an ordinary Inkstand; and any writing may be copied within its drawer without the Writer leaving his seat.

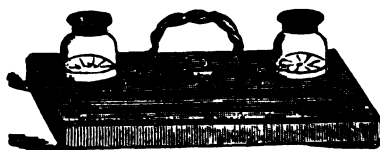
		Foolscap.	Quarto.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Oak or Walnut, with Patent Lock and two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps ...	...	6 6 0	5 10 0
In Black Wood ditto ditto ...	...	5 10 0	5 0 0
With Copying Book Complete.			

REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND.



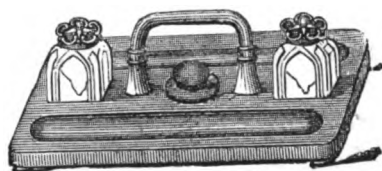
		Foolscap.	Quarto.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Oak or Walnut, two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps	...	3 12 6	2 18 6
In Black Wood ditto ditto ...	...	3 5 0	2 12 6
With Copying Book Complete.			

INK STANDS.

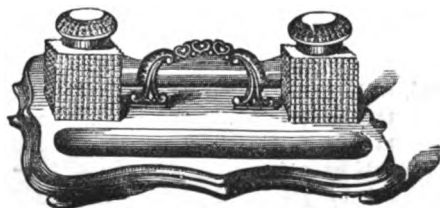


				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand	10 by 5,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Plain Inks, Wood Caps	5	0
Ditto	ditto	,,	2 Fluted Inks, ,,	5	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	9 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 5 $\frac{3}{8}$,	Wood Handle,	2 Plain Inks, ,,	4	0
Ditto	10 $\frac{1}{2}$,, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$,	,,	2 ,, ,,	5	0
Ditto	11 $\frac{1}{2}$,, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	,,	2 ,, ,,	6	6
Ditto	10 ,, 6,	,,	2 Fluted Inks, 2-inch ...	8	6
Black Stand	10 $\frac{1}{2}$,, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Square Inks ,,	8	6
Walnut ,,	ditto	,,	2 ,, ,,	9	6
Black ,,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Wood Handle,	2 ,, ,,	8	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	10 ,, 5	Bronzed Handle,	2 Fluted Inks, ,,	8	0

Bronzed Hinge Tops instead of Wood Caps, 6*d.* each Glass extra.

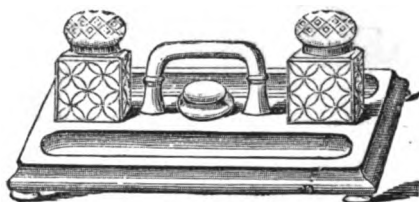


				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand ...	11 by 7,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Square Inks ...	9	0
Ditto ...	12 ,, 8,	Wood ,,	2 ,, ...	10	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	12 ,, 8, ,,	,,	2 ,, ...	12	0



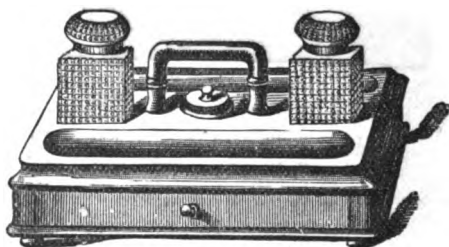
				<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand,	12 by 8,	Gilt Handle,	2 Square Inks ..	0	17	6
Ditto	13 $\frac{1}{2}$,, 9,	Wood ,,	2 ,, ...	1	0	0

INKSTANDS—continued.



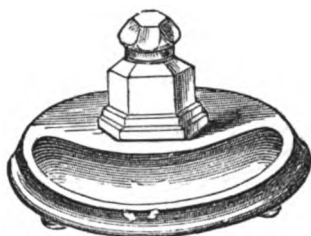
							£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand	10½	by	6½	Wood	Handle,	2 Square Inks	...	0	15 6
Ditto	12	by	8	...	...	2 Fluted Inks	...	0	16 6
Black Stand	13	by	8	...	...	2 Square Inks	...	0	15 6
Walnut Stand	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	19 6
Walnut and Black Stand	13	by	9	...	...	2	...	1	2 6
Black Stand	14	by	9	...	...	2	...	1	3 0
Walnut and Black Stand	14½	by	10½	...	...	2	...	1	4 0
Walnut Stand	14	by	9	...	...	2	...	1	10 0
Walnut and Black Shaped Stand	11	by	8	...	...	2	...	0	15 0
Ditto ditto ditto	13	by	8½	...	...	2	...	0	18 6

INKSTAND WITH DRAWER.

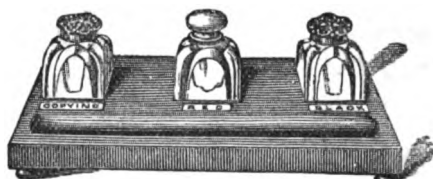


								£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	10½	by	6½	Drawer,	Wood	Handle,	2 Square Inks	1	1	0
Ditto ditto	11	by	7	...	...	...	2	1	2	6
Ditto ditto	12	by	8	...	...	...	2	1	5	0
Ditto ditto	13½	by	9½	...	...	...	2	1	11	6
Walnut Stand	11	by	7½	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
Black Stand	13½	by	9½	...	...	...	2	1	5	0
Walnut Stand	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	6
Walnut and Black Stand	15	by	10	Taper	...	...	2	2	4	0

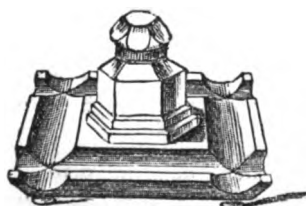
INKSTANDS—continued.



							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand,	8½ by 6, 1 Ink	...	...	...	..		7	6
Black Stand	11½ „ 9, 1 „	...	..	...	..		12	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	„ 1 „	...	...	...	...		13	6
Walnut Stand	„ 1 „	..	...	...	...		15	6

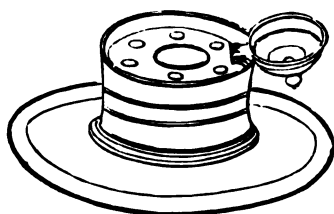


							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, with 3 Bottles	..	...	..	...	...	..	6	6
Ditto	„	..	...	...	...	...	8	6
Ditto	„	Square Inks	...	...	...	...	10	6
Ditto	„	„	...	...	...	...	12	6
Ditto	10½ by 5½, with Ivory Labels, lettered Black, Red,							
Copying	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6



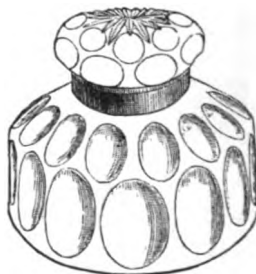
			<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, Four Hollows	7 by 7		0	8	0
Walnut „	„ ditto		0	9	0
Black „	„ 8¼ by 8¼		0	11	0
Walnut „	„ ditto		0	13	0
Black „	„ 10¼ by 10¼		0	18	0
Walnut „	„ ditto		1	1	0

**INKSTANDS—continued.
LOGGERHEADS.**



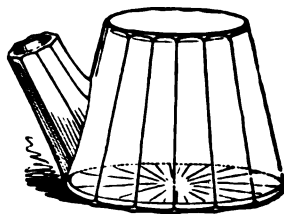
	3½-inch.		4-inch.		5-inch.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Plain	2	0	3	0	4	0
With Cap	2	9	3	6	5	0
With Cap and Plate	4	6	6	0	7	6

A large selection of Solid Glass Inks, with cut-glass caps, or bronzed metal, from 1/6 to 7/6.



2½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each	3½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each
Ditto Bronzed „ 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	Ditto Bronzed „ 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „

FOUNTAIN INKS.



	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Fountain Inks	2	3 each.
With Stoppered Ink at top ...	3	0 „

	CUT.		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Small	1	9 each.
Middle	2	3 „
Large	2	9 „

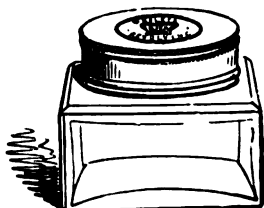
	PLAIN.		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Small	0	8 „
Middle	0	10 „
Large	1	0 „
With Silver Jointed Caps, 3 <i>s.</i> each extra.				

INKSTANDS—continued.

ROUND CONE INKS, STAR BOTTOM.



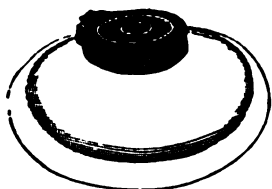
PLAIN.						<i>s. d.</i>
1½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 each.
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 "
CUT.						
2 inch	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "



SQUARE DESK INKS, REVOLVING TOPS.

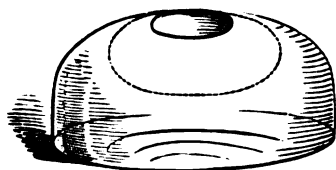
	<i>s. d.</i>
Cut, 1½, 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 2-inch, Bronzed Top	... 2 0
Cut, " " " " " Plated	... 3 0
Cut, " " " " " Gilt	... 4 0

This is the most secure Ink made.



SOLID, WITH BRONZED HINGED TOPS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	... 1 2
4 "	... 2 0
5 "	... 2 9



SOLID ROUND INKS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
2½-inch	... 1 4
3 "	... 1 6
3½ "	... 2 3
4 "	... 3 0
5 "	... 4 6



EXCISE INKS.

PLAIN.						<i>s. d.</i>
Small	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 per dozen.
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "
CUT.						
Small	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 "

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS.



3s. each.



2s. 3d. each.

SPONGE GLASSES.

1s. 6d. each.

PATENT TRAVELLING INKS.

Best quality, covered Morocco leather,

1½-inch square, 5s. ; 1¾-inch, 6s. ; 2-inch, 6s. 6d. ; 2¼-inch, 7s. 6d. ; 2½-inch, with hook, 11s.

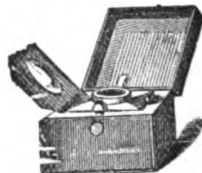
WEIGHT INKS.

Covered in best Morocco Leather.



2¼-inch, 14s. 6d. ; 2½-inch, 15s. ; 2¾-inch, 16s. With drawer for Lights, 3-inch, 19s. 3½-inch, 21s.

PATENT SAFETY, COVERED LEATHER.



2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. 6d. each.

PEN TRAYS.



GLASS.

Plain, Blue, or Green *s. d.*

2 0



WOOD.

Black	...	...	...	...	10½ by 2¼	...	...	...	...	<i>s. d.</i>
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	1 6
Oak	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	1 6
Black, O.G. edge	...	...	...	...	11 by 3½	...	...	...	...	2 6
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	3 6

EXTRA ADHESIVE MUCILAGE.

s. d.

No. 1 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and

Cover complete 0 6 each.

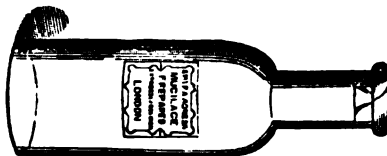
No. 2 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and

Cover complete 1 0 „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each, 5*s.* and 10*s.*



CAPSULED BOTTLE OF MUCILAGE TO REFILL.



Pints	...	...	...	...	<i>s. d.</i>	...	<i>s. d.</i>
Half-Pints	...	...	...	...	1 0 each	...	10 0 per doz.
	...	...	...	...	0 6 „	...	5 0 „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each.

GLASS GUM POTS,
WITH BRUSH AND GLASS COVER.

s. d.

2½ inches	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 each.
2¼ „	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 „
Opaque Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 „

Ditto, with Wood Cover, Brush, and Wire across
inside, 1*s.* each ; 10*s.* per doz.



INKS

OF A VARIETY OF MAKERS KEPT IN STOCK.

Morell's **Black Ink**, warranted made with galls, manufactured for the use of the Government Offices, in gallon, 5s. 6d., half-gallon, 3s., quart, 2s., pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Field's **Chemical Non-Corrosive**—flows with great freedom, never becomes muddy or mouldy, and keeps the Pen surprisingly clean whilst in use, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 0d., and 6d. each.

Stephens' **Blue Black Writing Fluid**—writes a Greenish Blue colour, and changes to an intense Black, in bottles, 3s., 2s., 1s. and 6d. each.

Red Ink, warranted to retain its colour in any climate, in quart, 3s., pint, 1s. 6d., half-pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Blue Ink, in bottles, 3s., 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.

Copying Ink, *see* page 20.

Endorsement „ „ 16.

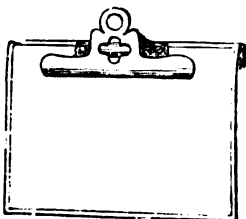
INK POWDERS.

In 6d. Packets, or 1s. Bottles.

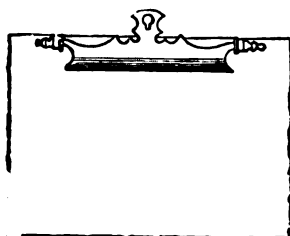
Black, Red, and Copying.

One Bottle of Powder will make from two to three pints of Ink. Strongly recommended for Hot Climates and Travellers.

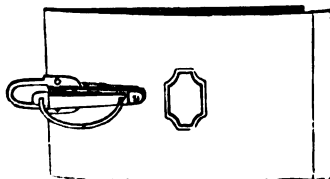
LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c.



	s.	d.
Bronzed Mounts, boards, covered cloth, 4to ...	1	6 each.
Ditto „ „ fcap....	1	9 „



	s.	d.
Lacquered Mounts, boards, covered cloth, 4to ...	2	0 each.
Ditto, ditto, fcap. ...	2	3 „

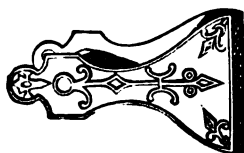


	s.	d.
Lacquered Mounts, cloth flaps, fcp.	1	6 each.
Ditto, leather flaps, „	3	0 „
Hook Wire File, with fcp. board, covered cloth ...	1	0 „

LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c. —continued.



No. 1, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.



No. 2, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.

BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS.



No. 1, with Fist	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	each.
„ 2, with Brass Knob	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	„
„ 3, with Fancy Knob	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	„
„ 4, plain Round	10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	„
„ 5, Fancy „	4d.	8d.	1s. 1s. 3d.	„

WOOD STRING BOXES.

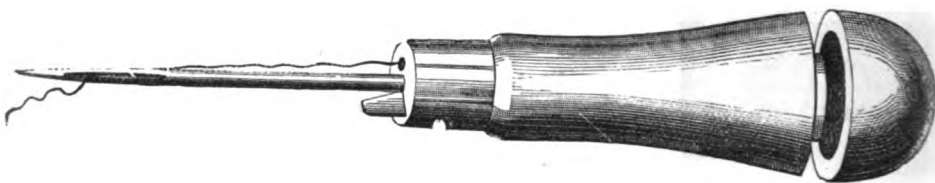


2 oz., 1s. 3d. ...	¼ lb., 2s. ...	½ lb., 3s. ...	1 lb., 5s. each.
Polished ...	„ 2s. 6d. ...	„ 3s. 6d. ...	„ 7s. 6d. „

With Knife on top 9d. each extra.

Small Bee-hive Boxes ...	1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed Boxes (Knife on top) ...	3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d. „

Fancy String, Ink, and Match Boxes, either in sets or separately, in great variety.

THREADING PIERCER.

This Piercer is a very useful article ; it contains a Reserve in the Handle for silk cord or twine, price 1*s.* each.

BRONZE PEN BRUSHES.

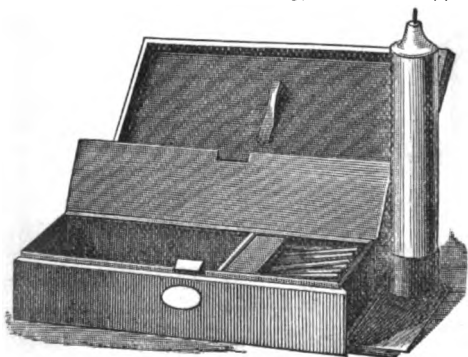
1*s.* 6*d.* each. With Back, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

BRONZE TAPER STANDS.

1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

LIGHT BOXES

For Travelling, covered with Morocco Leather, containing Vestas and Taper.
3½ in., 12*s.* ; 4¾ in., 15*s.* ; 6 in., 17*s.*



OPEN.



CLOSED.

PEN RACKS.



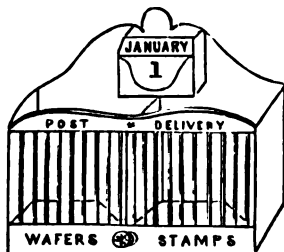
1s. 6d. each.



2s. 6d. each.

A great Variety of different Shapes.

LETTER CAGES.



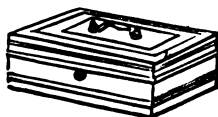
1 Hole, 2s. 6d. ; 2 Holes, 3s. ; 3 Holes, 3s. 6d. each.

With High Backs 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

With Drawer and Date Cards 6s. and 7s. "

Invoice Cases, 1 Pocket, 1s. 6d. ; 2 Pockets, 2s. ; 3 Pockets, 2s. 6d.

CASH BOXES.



COMMON LOCKS.

	s.	d.	
7-inch	4	6	each.
8-inch	5	3	"
9-inch	5	9	"
10-inch	6	3	"

PATENT LOCKS, 2 KEYS.

	s.	d.	
8-inch	11	6	each.
9-inch	13	6	"
10-inch	15	0	"
11-inch	17	0	"
12-inch	19	0	"

JAPAN DATE CASES.

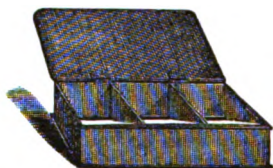


	s.	d.	
No. 1, 5¼ by 3¼ inches	1	0	each.
No. 2, 7 " 5½ "	1	6	"
No. 3, 9 " 5¾ "	3	0	"
No. 4, 12 " 8¾ "	5	0	"

PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS.



						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mahogany Card Front, Flat Top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 each.
Ditto ,, Tablet ,, $8\frac{1}{4}$,, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,,	...	...	...	...	...	4	6 ,,
Ditto ,, Flat ,, 10 ,, 6 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 ,,
Ditto Wood Front, Tablet ,, 9 ,, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,,	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 ,,
Ditto ,, ,, 12 ,, 9 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	11	6 ,,



Pin, Stamp, and Wafer Boxes 9d. and 1s. 6d. each.

DAVENPORT DATE CASES.

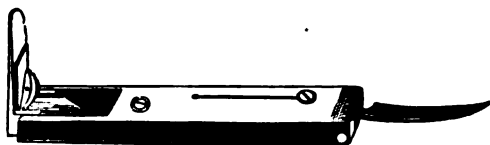
WITH SETS OF TWELVE CARDS OF MONTHS.



		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cloth Gilt	...	1	6	with revolving date	...	2	0
French Morocco, Gilt	...	2	6	,,	...	3	0

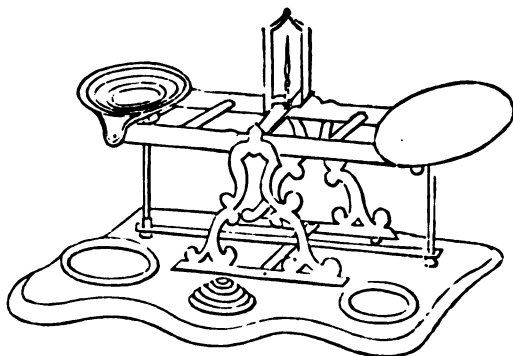
Sets of Cards for Refilling (Annually) may be had separately 1s. each.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINE.



						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Handle, Brass Mount	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 each.
Ditto, German Silver ditto	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 „
Ivory Handle, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 „
Black Handle, English Blade	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 „

LETTER BALANCES AND POSTAGE SCALES.



Plain Stand, with Weights, 4 oz., 5*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*; 8 oz., 10*s.* 6*d.*; 16 oz., 18*s.*; 32 oz., 27*s.* each.

Shaped ditto, with ditto, 4 oz., 8*s.* and 9*s.*; 8 oz., 12*s.*; 16 oz., 21*s.*; 32 oz., £1 10*s.* each.

Ditto „ „ Engraved, 4 oz., 15*s.*; 8 oz., 21*s.* each.

Engraved Balance and Mounted Stands, 24*s.*, 31*s.* 6*d.*, and upwards.

Gilt in great variety.

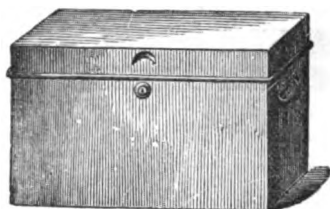
Mordan's New Pattern, with Rates of Postage engraved on plate, including $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. weights, 18*s.* 6*d.*, 22*s.*, and 35*s.* 6*d.*

Ditto ditto, extra large size, Nickel Scale and Weights, and mounted on polished Coromandel block, suitable for presentation or Club Library, £2 10*s.*

Scales can be fitted with Tola Weights for exportation to India, at an extra charge of 3*s.* and upwards.

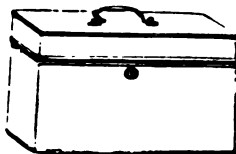
AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.

WITH PATENT SEVEN-GUARD LOCK.



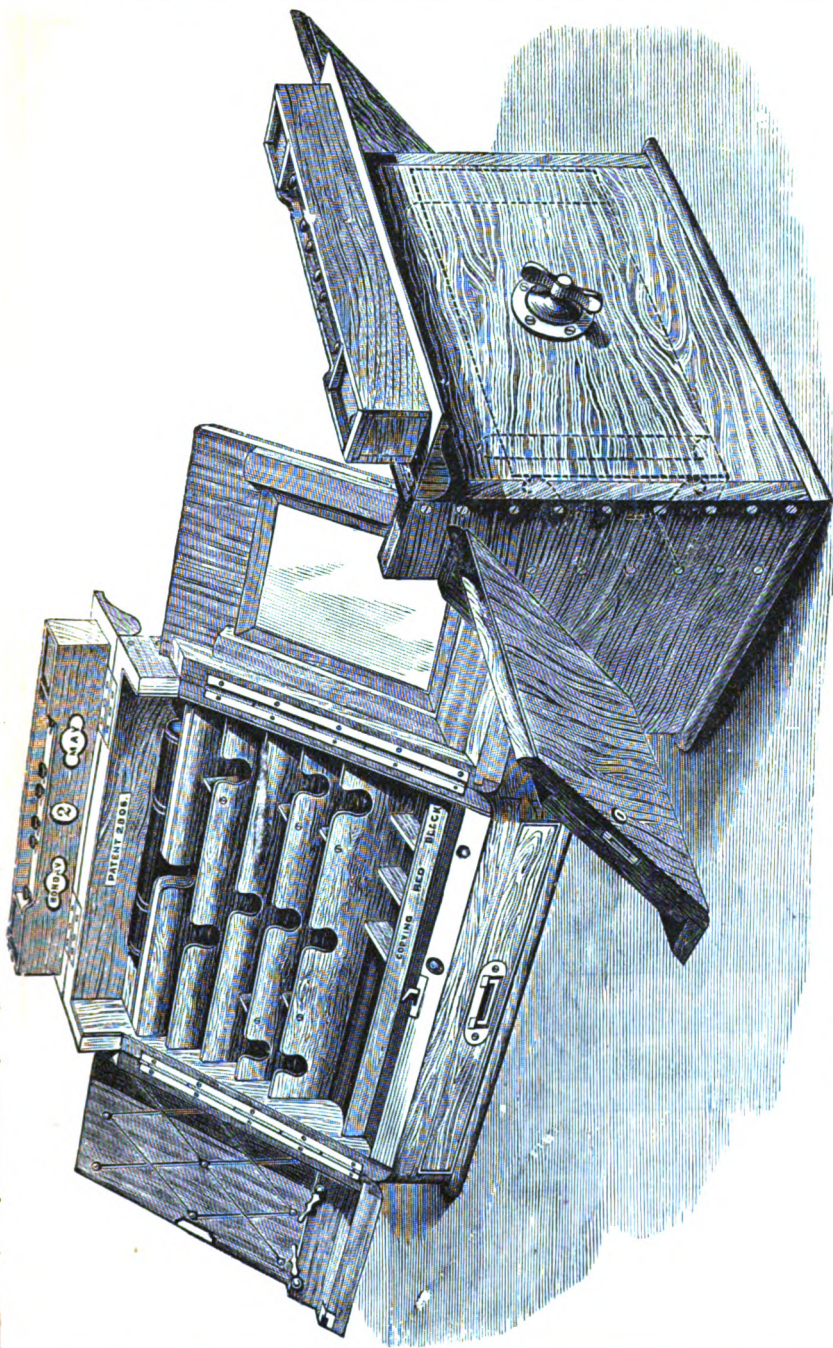
										£	s.	d.
16-in.	by	12 wide,	10-in. deep	..	...	..	...	...	..	2	14	6
18	..	13	..	11	..	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
20	..	14	..	12	..	...	...	...	...	3	9	0
24	..	16	..	13	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
28	..	18	..	15	..	...	...	...	...	5	5	0
28	..	20	..	16½	..	...	...	...	...	6	6	0
31	..	24	..	19	..	...	...	...	...	7	10	0

JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.



										2ND QUALITY. with Lever Lock.			BEST QUALITY Patent 7-Guard Lock.		
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12-in.	by	8 wide,	6-in. deep	...	...	..	...	...	...	0	12	6	1	3	6
13	..	9	..	8	..	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	1	6	6
14	..	10	..	9	..	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	1	9	0
16	..	12	..	10	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	14	0
18	..	13	..	11	..	...	...	...	...	1	6	0	1	18	0
20	..	14	..	12	..	...	...	...	...	1	13	0	2	5	0
24	..	16	..	13	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	2	10	0
26	..	18	..	15	..	...	...	...	...	2	11	6	3	11	6
28	..	20	..	16½	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	4	7	6
31	..	24	..	19	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	0	5	5	0

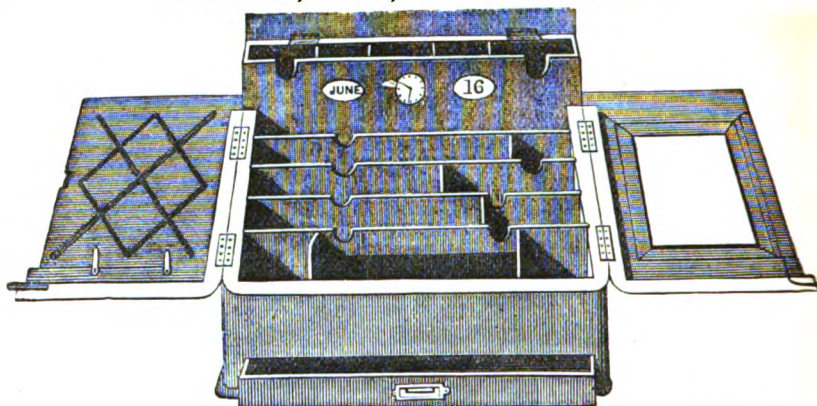
Outside Dimensions.



STATIONERY CABINET AND COPYING PRESS COMBINED.

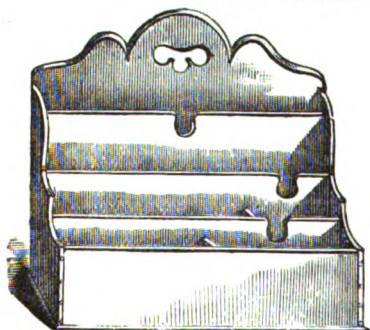
The back space of this Cabinet, which is generally useless, is here utilized as a perfect Copying Press ; it contains an Iron Plate, which is acted on by a screw from behind ; every part is rendered extra strong by being secured with brass screws—it is highly finished, and is fastened by a Bramah Lock. Price, with 4to. Copying Book, 500 leaves, £6 6s. 0d.

STATIONERY CABINETS AND CASES IN POLISHED WALNUT, OAK, OR MAHOGANY.



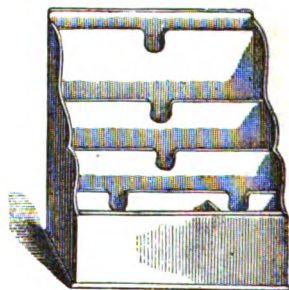
				£	s.	d.
Oak, double doors, drawer, &c.	...	...	...	8vo.	0	15 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	4to.	0	16 6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7 0
Ditto, " "	with dates, &c.	...	...	4to.	1	17 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	fcap.	2	12 6
Walnut, " "	" "	...	...	8vo.	0	18 0
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	4to.	1	3 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	fcap.	1	13 0
Ditto, " "	dates, &c.	...	...	8vo.	2	5 0
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	4to.	2	12 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	fcap.	3	7 6
Ditto, " "	draw-out Writing Desk, Drawer, &c.	...	...	4to.	3	15 0
Ditto, " "	drawer, dates, &c., and fancy wood	...	...	
edges, highly finished	...	...	...		5	0 0
Oak, with fall-down front	...	...	...	4to.	1	4 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	fcap.	1	17 6

OPEN STATIONERY CASES.



OAK.

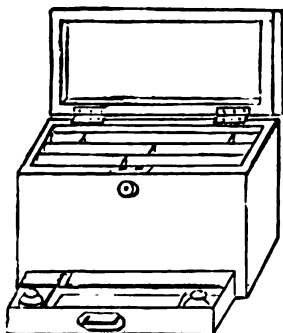
			s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	4	0 each.
4to.	...	...	9	0 "
Foolscap...	...	...	11	6 "
Double	...	...	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in	...	...
front	...	...	13	0 "
Foolscap, ditto	...	...	16	0 "



OAK SLIP BOXES.

			s.	d.
2 holes	...	...	3	6 each.
3 "	...	...	4	0 "
MAHOGANY.				
4to.	...	...	4	6 "
4to., with Drawer	...	...	7	0 "
4to., " Ink Box in	...	...
front	...	...	7	0 "

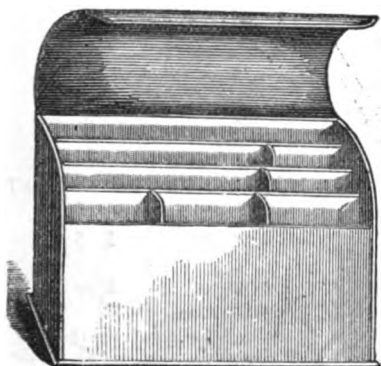
ENVELOPES AND PAPER CASES.



						£	s.	d.
Oak, flat lid, envelopes only	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Ditto, "	...	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	6
Ditto, "	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	10
Ditto, "	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	0	15
Ditto, " and drawer	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	18
Ditto, "	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	1
Walnut, lock	...	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	10
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	18
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	2
Ditto, drawer, and ink range	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	1
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7

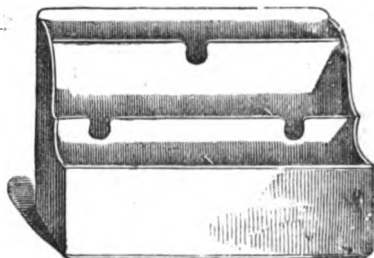
CABINETS AND CASES OF ANY PATTERN MADE TO ORDER.

INVOICE CASES.



OAK,
With Leather Flaps.

				£	s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	...	0	7	6 each.
4to.	...	...	...	0	13	6 "
Foolscap...	...	...	...	0	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in front	...	...	...	1	1	0 "

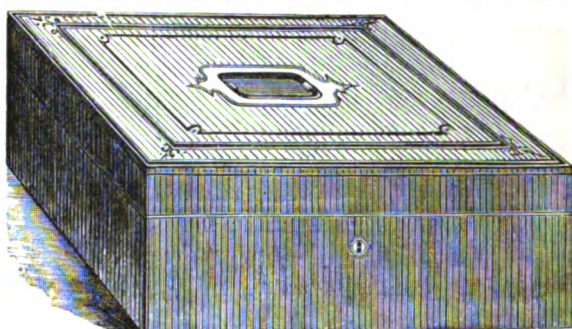


MAHOGANY.

				s.	d.
4to.	...	...	...	3	6 each.
Foolscap...	...	...	...	7	0 "
2 Pockets	...	...	...	2	0 "
3 "	...	...	...	2	6 "
4 "	...	...	...	3	0 "

LEATHER GOODS. EMPTY DESPATCH BOXES.

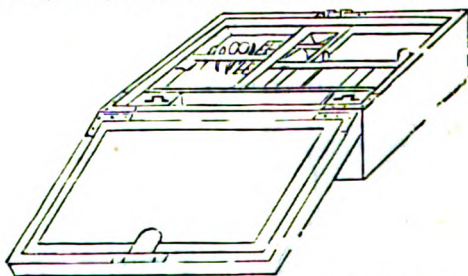
SUNK BRASS HANDLE, LONG HINGE, ELASTIC IN HEAD TO HOLD PAPERS.



	12 by 9 by 4½.	14 by 10½ by 4½.	16 by 10¼ by 5¾.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
French Morocco, lined Roan, Lock and Key	1 8 6	1 15 0	2 2 0
Russia, lined French Morocco and Roan, Bramah Lock, and two Keys	2 4 6	2 12 6	3 0 0

DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

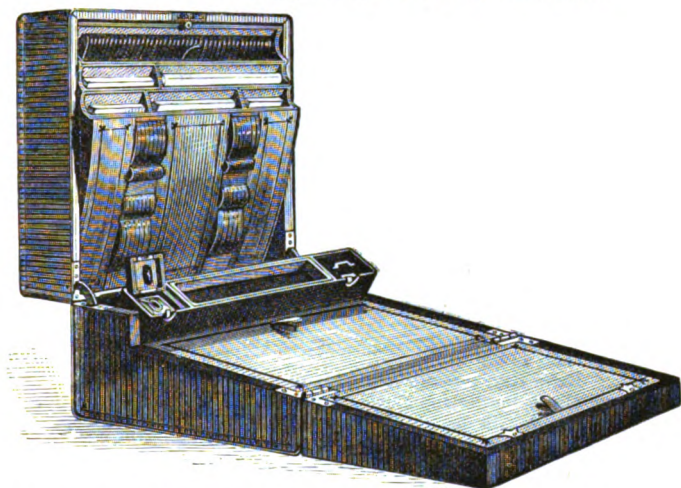
LOOSE TRAYS WITH PARTITIONS FOR STATIONERY, FITTED WITH SAFETY INK AND LIGHT, ETC., BRASS HINGE, LARGE LOOSE BLOTTER.



	12½ by 9 by 5.	14½ by 11 by 5½.	16 by 11½ by 7
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, patent Lock and Key	3 19 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
	12-inch.	13-inch.	14-inch.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined French Morocco, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys	5 2 6	5 15 0	6 6 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do.	5 10 0	6 6 0	6 15 0
		16-inch.	17-inch.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined Roan, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ... ..	...	6 16 0	8 5 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do....	...	7 10 0	8 15 0
			18-inch.
			£ s. d.
			9 10 0
			10 10 0

DOUBLE FOLD DESK DESPATCH BOX.

Threefold opening in form of Desk to hold Stationery in top, Large Blotting Book, Patent Ink and Light Box, and fixed Porcelain Slates.



Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, Patent Lock and Key—

13 by 10 by 6.

£ s. d.
4 17 6

14½ by 10½ by 6½.

£ s. d.
5 5 0

16 by 11½ by 7.

£ s. d.
6 0 0

Russia lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock and two Keys.

13 by 10 by 6

£ s. d.
6 6 0

14½ by 10½ by 6½

£ s. d.
6 18 6

16 by 11½ by 7.

£ s. d.
8 5 0

Fitted with Cutlery, Ivory Paper Knife, and Rule.

15/- to 21/- extra.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO.

Handsomely finished, lined Moire Antique, Gilt Furniture, &c., &c.

TRAVELLING COVERS FOR DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

Lined Swansdown, strongly stitched all round, Strap and Buckle.

	10-in.	12-in.	14½-in.	16-in.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Basil	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 4 0
Solid Leather	1 10 0	1 13 6	2 2 0	2 10 0

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPE CASES & BLOTTERS, IN SETS.

Size of Case, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$; size of Blotter, 11 by 9.



	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold Lines	1	2	6
" " Extra Gilt, superior finish, top of Envelope Case lined Silk	1	10	0
Turkey Morocco, Greek Border and Fleur-de-lys centre, Gilt	2	2	0
" " Richly Gilt design, plain centre	2	2	0
Russia, Gold and plain lines	2	7	6
Turkey Morocco, inlaid border, Gold and plain lines, extra size Blotter, with bevelled boards	2	10	0

SMALL SERIES.

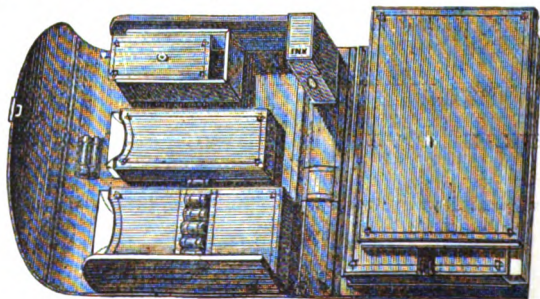
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS.

Size of Case, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$; size of Blotter, 10 by 7.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold lines	0	16	6
" " Extra superior finish	1	4	0
Chequered Persian, Gold and plain lines	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	10	0
Russia, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES.

WITH SAFETY INK, LIGHT BOX, PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND LOOSE BLOTTER.



OPEN.

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

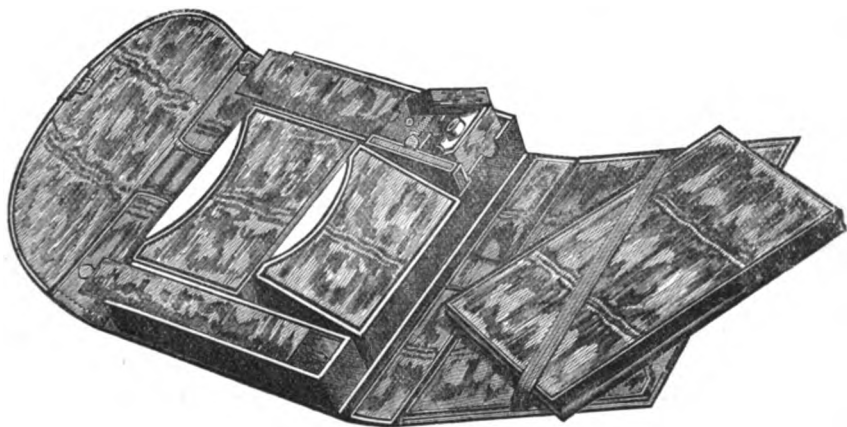


CLOSED.

			£	s.	d.
Fluted Roan, Gilt Border, Lined Fancy Paper, Double-action Lock,	8¾ by 5½		0	6	0
„ Lined Roan to match, Gilt Border	„	„	0	8	6
French Morocco, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco	„	„	0	11	6
Russia „	„	„	0	16	0
Fluted Roan, „ Lined Roan, for large 8vo.	9¾ by 6	„	0	14	0
Russia, „ Lined French Morocco	„	„	1	3	0

BEST QUALITY.

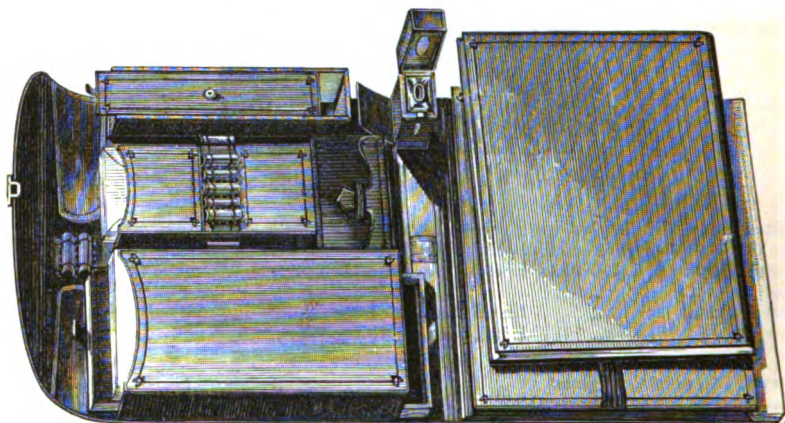
French Morocco throughout	„	8¾ by 5½	1	3	0
Russia-lined, French Morocco, Gilt	„	„	1	10	0
„ Double-action Lock	„	for large 8vo. Registered „ Handle Plates, „ Gilt,			
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco, Gilt, Double-action Lock,	„	9¾ by 6	1	16	0
„	„	8¾ by 5½	2	0	0
Russia, Green Fillets, lined Calf throughout	„	8¾ by 5½	2	10	0
„ „ „ Russia	„	„	2	17	6
„ „ „ Calf throughout, Extra Finish, Gilt, Double-	„	„			
„ action Lock	„	9 by 6	3	14	0



			9 by 6 by 1¾	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	„	„	„	2	5	0
„ Gilt Fillets, Lined Fancy French Morocco, Gilt Lines, Gilt Double-	„	„	„			
„ action Lock	„	„	„	2	15	0
„ „ Lined Calf throughout, extra finish, ditto, ditto	„	„	„	3	15	0
„ lined Russia and panelled with finest Moire Antique, with Gilt Lines,	„	„	„			
Tooled Gold, and Blind Gilt, Engraved, Double-action Lock	„	„	„	4	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

QUARTO TOURIST CASES.



With safety Ink, Light and Pen Drawer, Paper and Envelopes, and Loose Blotting Book, 11 by 8 by 2.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco throughout	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-Action Lock ...	1	17	6
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French ditto ditto ditto ...	2	3	6

Improved arrangement, *Large* safety Ink, new Light Box, and increased space for Paper and Envelopes, 11½ by 8½ by 2.

	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	2	15	0
„ extra quality, lined Calf, Registered Handle Plates, ditto... ..	4	4	0
„ „ lined Russia, panelled with finest Moire Antique, Gold Lines, inside and outside, Gilt Engraved Lock	5	15	0

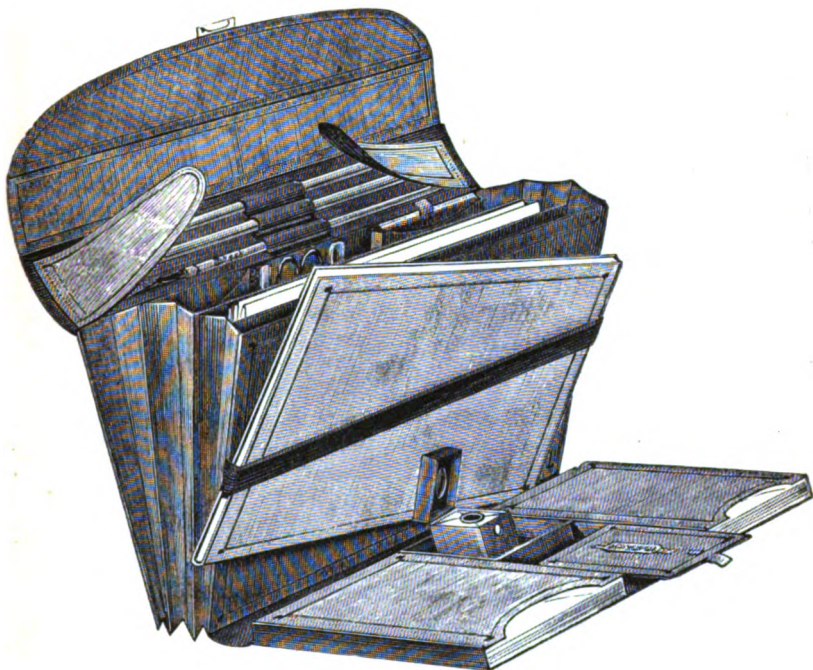
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

Solid Leather, Stitched Edges, Flexible, with Pockets for Stationery, *Large* Blotter, Outside Straps, Double-action Lock.

13 by 10.	14 by 10½.	15 by 11.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 5 0	1 7 6	1 11 6

THE ULSTER TOURIST CASE.

This Case admits of wide expansion, and is specially adapted to the requirements of those engaged in large correspondence. It adjusts itself to its contents by means of self-acting expanding straps, so that it can be locked at any degree of thickness.

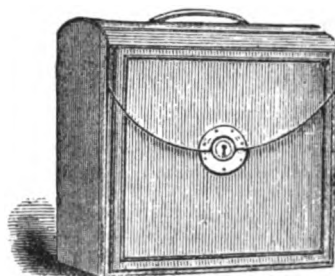


BEST QUALITY.

	Octavo. 9 by 6½ by 2 £ s. d.	Quarto. 11¾ by 9 by 2 £ s. d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Cutlery loops, loose Stamp and Card pocket, Pen Wiper, Blotting Book, Safety Ink, and Light Box. Registered Handle Plates. Gilt Double-action Lock	2 12 6	3 15 0

SECOND QUALITY.

French Morocco throughout, Double-action Lock ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	1 17 6	2 12 6



TRAVELLING DESKS.

	10½-in.	12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Mock Russia, cloth lined... ..	6 6	8 0	10 0	—	each.
Ditto leather lined	10 0	11 0	12 0	—	„
French Morocco, cloth lined	10 6	12 6	15 0	—	„
Green mock Russia	10 6	12 6	15 0	18 0	„
Mock Russia, or French Morocco, various colours, lined Mahogany, &c.... ..	18 0	21 0	25 6	—	„
Russia, various colours	25 6	28 6	31 6	—	„
Ditto „ lined Mahogany... ..	28 6	33 0	37 0	—	„
Mock Russia, double	—	31 6	37 6	—	„
Russia, double	—	52 0	60 0	—	„
Note Desks, Papeteries, &c., fitted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 27s. 6d. „					
ENVELOPE BOXES	2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.				each and upwards.

CARD CASES.

Russia or Morocco, Gentlemen's	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	each.
Ditto „ Ladies'	1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.	„
Ditto, Limp, two pockets, Russia lined satin	Gent's 2s., Ladies' 2s. 6d.	„
Ditto „ envelope shape	1s. 6d. „ 2s.	„
Double ditto, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in various styles.		
Carriage Card Cases, in Russia and Morocco, containing Visiting Book, Porcelain Slate, Pencil, and spaces for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cards.		

BLOTTING BOOKS.

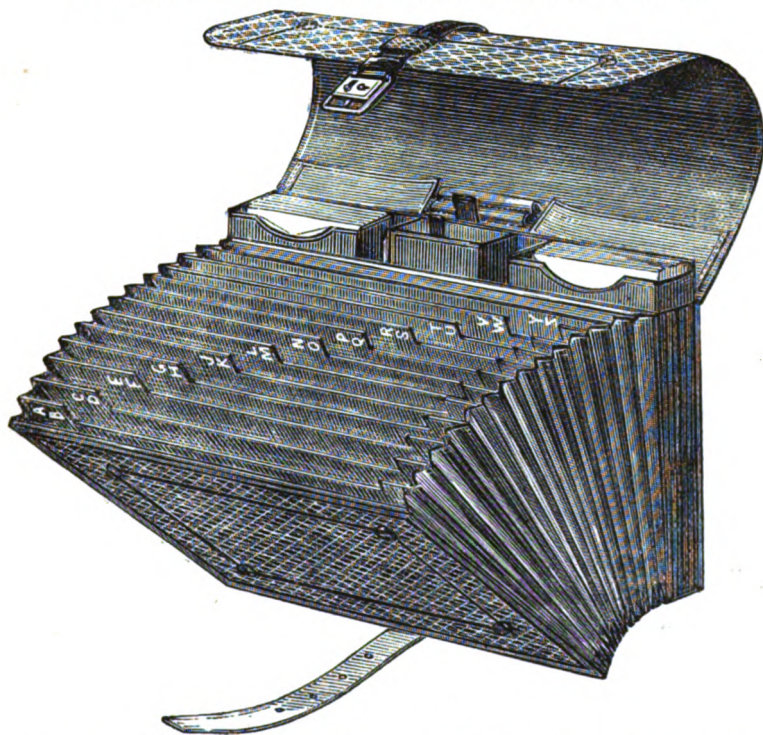
	8vo.	4to.	Fcap.	Demy.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Plain Black Roan... ..	—	2 6	3 6	4 6	each.
Ditto, with Lock	2 6	3 6	5 6	6 6	„
French Morocco	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Ditto „ Gold lines	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Roan, best quality... ..	—	5 6	—	—	„
French Morocco, or Mock Russia, best quality, Spring Lock, Gold Lines	5 0	8 0	—	—	„
Limp, stitched edges, all leather, two pockets without gussets, chequered roan	2 6	5 0	6 0	—	„
Do. stout hide, Russia lined roan	5 6	10 0	12 6	—	„
Do. Do. Russia throughout	6 6	11 6	17 6	—	„

SERMON CASES.

LIMP LEATHER WITH ELASTIC UP-BACK.

	8vo.	Large 8vo.	Small 4to.	Post 4to.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9
„ throughout, two tight } pockets... .. }	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 6

A B C LETTER CASES AND WRITING CASES.



These Cases have the following advantages:—The Alphabetical arrangement of the Pockets admits of immediate reference when closed, occupying very little more space than the contents itself, and being contractable. The Pockets are self-adjusting.

LETTER CASES ONLY.

		Octavo 9½ by 6.		Quarto 11 by 9¼.	
		12 Pockets.	24 Pockets.	12 Pockets.	24 Pockets.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Morocco cloth	... ..	4 6	7 0	6 6	11 0
French Morocco	... ..	7 6	10 6	11 6	15 0
„ „ long flap...	...	9 0	12 6	15 6	19 6
Chequered Persian...	... ..	16 6	22 6		

EXPANDING BILL CASES.

On same plan as A B C Cases. 12 Pockets, Long Flap, and Elastic Band.

						£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Pockets lettered with the Months...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Russia, Leather Gussets	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0

Also to order, Patent Lock Buckle Straps for Ditto.

BILL CASES.

Limp, Five Pockets, Broad Elastic Band.

			8 in.		9 in.		10 in.		11 in.		12 in.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	...	...	2	6	3	6	4	0	4	6	5	0
“ “ “ White Leather	...	...	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	6	10	0
Black Spanish “ “ “	...	...	6	6	7	6	9	0	10	6	13	0
Russia “ “ “	...	...	7	0	8	0	9	6	12	6	15	0

MANIFOLD WRITING CASES.

With Carbonic Leaves, Copying Book, Style and Metal Rest Plate, complete.

						Large 8vo.			4to.			Foolscap.			
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Half-bound Roan, Cloth Sides, Elastic Band						...	0	6	6	0	10	6	0	16	6
French Morocco						...	0	8	0	0	14	6	1	6	6
,, ,, with Flap and Double-action Lock						...	0	11	0	0	18	6	1	11	6
Copying Books for Re-filling						...	0	0	10	0	1	6	0	2	6
Carbonic ,, ,, ,,						...	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0

COMBINED A B C AND WRITING CASE.

The latter being removable at pleasure.

						£	s.	d.
French Morocco	...	12 Pockets, Octavo, 9½ by 6	...	...	...	1	2	6
Chequered Persian	...	„ „ leather gussets	...	...	...	1	9	6
Letter Case only, Russia, best quality, leather gussets, long flap	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0
„ „ and complete Writing Case combined, Russia, lined French Morocco, leather gussets, long flap	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Russia Strap and Buckle to match	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0

PATENT LOCK, BUCKLE STRAPS.

These Straps combine the security of a Lever Lock, with the adjustability of an ordinary Strap, enabling the A B C Case to be closed tightly at any thickness.

Patent Leather, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. Russia Leather, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. each.

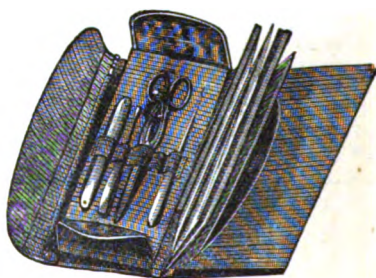
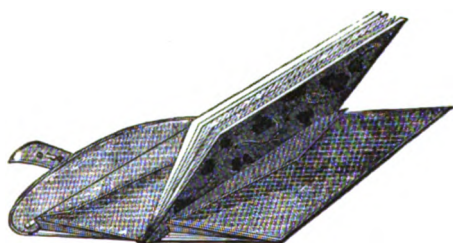
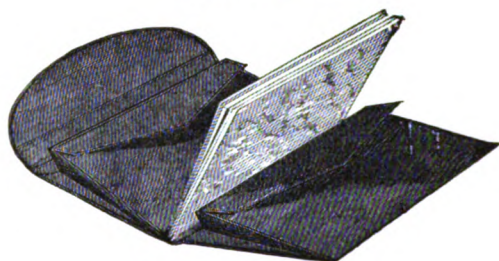
PORTFOLIOS.

FOR DRAWINGS AND MUSIC.

Size.	Name.	Half Roan, or Bazil.	Half Morocco.	Extra for Cloth Sides.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
	Music	5 0	6 6	0 9
10 by 8	Quarto Medium ...	2 0	3 0	0 4
14 by 8½	Half Foolscap ...	2 6	3 3	0 9
15 by 9½	„ Crown ...	3 0	4 6	0 9
15 by 10½	Quarto Imperial ...	3 6	5 0	0 9
17½ by 11½	Half Demy ...	3 9	6 0	1 3
22 by 13	„ Royal ...	5 0	7 0	1 3
19 by 15	Crown ...	6 0	8 6	1 3
22 by 15	Half Imperial ...	7 0	10 6	1 6
23 by 17½	Demy ...	8 6	12 0	2 0
23 by 18	Medium ...	10 0	13 6	2 6
24½ by 18½	Royal ...	11 6	14 6	2 6
26 by 20	Super Royal ...	12 6	17 0	2 9
31 by 21	Imperial ...	13 6	22 6	3 0
29 by 25	Atlas ...	14 6	24 6	3 0
33 by 26	Large Atlas ...	16 6	27 6	3 6
35 by 23	Columbia ...	18 6	30 0	3 6
39 by 27	Double Elephant...	22 6	36 0	4 6

WALLETS AND POCKET BOOKS.

WALLETS WITH METALLIC BOOK, WITH FLAPS AND SPRING CATCH, OR ELASTIC BAND.



DESCRIPTION.	3½-in.	4-in.	4½-in.	5-in.	5½-in.	6-in.	6½-in.	7-in.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
French Morocco ...	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6
Best Russia... ..	3 9	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	8 0
„ lined Silk ...	5 0	6 6	6 6	7 6	8 0	9 6	10 6	12 0
„ lined Russia and Silk ...	6 6	7 6	9 0	9 6	10 6	11 6	12 0	14 6
„ „ with divisions for Instruments*	...	9 0	10 0	10 6	11 0	12 0	12 6	13 6

* Fitted with Instruments 8s. 6d. extra.

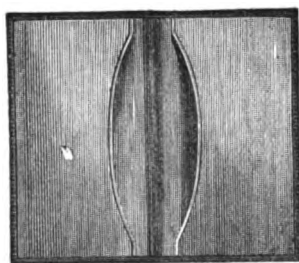
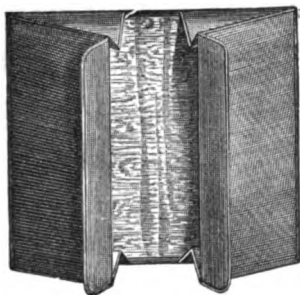
LIMP LETTER CASES.



		5½ by 3½	6 by 3½	6½ by 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, lined Imitation Calf, 1 Pocket	...	1 0	1 3	—
Turkey	" " "	2 3	2 6	3 0
Russia	" " "	2 6	3 0	3 6
Ditto	" " " Gilt Lock	4 6	5 0	5 6
Ditto	" " Bellows Gusset, Round Corners	6 0	6 6	7 0
Ditto, double, Two Pockets reversed, Lettered				
"Answered" and "Unanswered," Two Gilt Locks	...	9 0	9 6	—

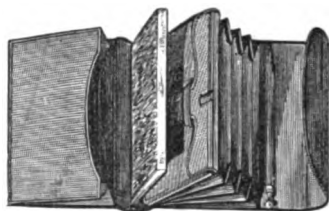
LIMP NOTE CASES.

WITH TWO OR FOUR POCKETS.



	4-inch.	4½-inch.	5-inch.	5½-inch.	6-inch.	6½-inch.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Two Pockets	—	—	1 0	1 3	1 6	—
Russia	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Ditto, Lined Satin	3 6	3 9	4 0	5 0	5 6	6 6
Calf	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6	6 0
French Morocco, Four Pockets	—	—	—	3 9	4 0	4 6
Russia	—	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 6
Ditto Lined Satin	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6
Calf	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6

LADIES' VISITE PURSES.

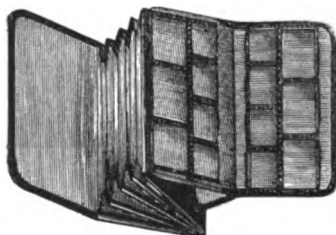


With Book, covered Silk or Satin, extra Pockets, &c.

		3½ by 2½	4½ by 2½
		s. d.	s. d.
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf, Elastic Band		6 0	6 6
Russia ,, French Morocco, Flaps Lined Calf, do.		8 6	9 6
Ditto ,, Calf, Elastic Band		9 0	10 0
Ditto ,, French Morocco, Flaps Lined Watered Silk, Patent			
Slide Lock			10 6
Ditto, Lined French Morocco, Flaps, Lined Calf, Gilt Metal Rims,			
Lock, and side Rims		10 6	12 6

FLEXIBLE PURSES WITH POCKETS FOR CARDS AND STAMPS.

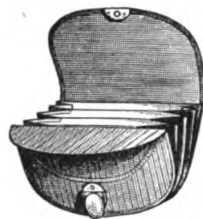
GUSSET WITHOUT JOIN, ELASTIC BAND.



		Each.	
		s. d.	s. d.
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf		4 0	4 6
Russia, Flaps Lined Calf		5 0	6 0
Ditto, Lined Calf throughout		7 0	8 0
Ditto, with Secret Compartment for Gold, Lined Imitation Calf ..		7 6	8 6
Ditto, Calf throughout		10 0	11 6

EXPANDING PURSES.

ROUNDED CORNERS, BELLWS GUSSET WITHOUT JOIN, POCKETS FOR CARDS
AND STAMPS.



Russia, Flaps Lined Calf, Elastic Band, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.

Ditto, Lined Calf throughout, Half Circular Shape, 8s. 6d., 9s.

Russia, Flaps Lined Calf, Elastic Band, 5s. 6d.

Ditto, with Patent Slide Lock, 6s. 6d. each.

Ditto, ditto, Lined Calf throughout, ditto, 8s. 6d. each.

Purses with Ivory Tablets, Gilt and Silver Rims, Solid Ivory Purses for Presents, &c.,
always in stock.

Purses and Portemonnaies of every kind and newest Patterns.

Cheap Purses, strongly made, with Stout Elastic Bands, in Horse Hide, Pig Skin, Roan, Imitation Russia, Real Russia, Morocco, &c., at One Shilling, Eighteen Pence, Two Shillings, Half-a-Crown, and Three Shillings; also, Portsea Purses, strongly sewn, Limp, in Pig Skin, Nine Pence and Ten Pence each, with Lock, One Shilling and One Shilling and Three Pence each.

MERCHANTS' BILL CASES,

With Metallic Book and Tuck inside, Catch with Three Snaps, or
Elastic Band outside.

PASSPORT CASES IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO.

PASSPORTS MOUNTED ON SILK OR LINEN.

Passports and the necessary Visas are obtained for any country, at the respective Embassies and Consulates, without the personal attendance of the Traveller, thus avoiding all trouble and delay. Fee for obtaining each Visa, One Shilling. Memorandum of Instructions can be had gratis, on application.

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For Accounts Paid and Unpaid, Letters Answered and Unanswered.

	8½ by 3.	8½ by 3½.	10½ by 4.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cloth, with Elastic Bands	6 0	10 6	14 0	per dozen.
French Morocco	12 0	16 6	21 0	"
Persian	18 0	22 6	27 0	"

Pen Wipers, Circular, Leather, Stamped in Gold:—Morocco, One Shilling; French Morocco, Sixpence.

PATENT METALLIC BOOKS.

OBLONG, BEST METALLIC PAPER, WITH PENCIL.

	3½ by 2½.	4¼ by 2½.	4½ by 3.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
French Morocco, Strongly Bound, Marble Edges and Clasp	0 10	1 0	1 3	
Ditto, ditto, Rounded Corners, ditto, ditto, Elastic Band	0 10	0 10	1 3	
Embossed Roan, Marble Edges, Strong Clasp ...	0 6	0 8	0 9	
	5½ by 3¼.	6 by 3¼.	6¼ by 3¼.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
French Morocco, Strongly Bound, Marble Edges and Clasp... ..	1 6	—	2 0	
Ditto, ditto, Rounded Corners, ditto, ditto, Elastic Bands	1 6	1 10	—	
Embossed Roan, Marble Edges, Strong Clasp ...	0 10	—	1 2	

A great variety in Russia, with and without Gilt and Silver Rims, Plain, Ruled Blue Lines; and also for Betting.

MORDAN'S EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, PEN CASES, PEN AND PENCIL CASES, ALSO PEN AND PENCIL CASE WITH KNIFE.

Sterling silver, plain, fluted, and engraved, from 3s. upwards. A large assortment also of ivory, silver-mounted, Pencil only, Pen and Pencil, or with rule, knife, compass, and thermometer. Also in ebony and porcupine quill.

These Pencils can be had in four thicknesses of leads—

H., M., V.S., and W.

		s. d.
Boxes containing twelve Prepared Leads, H. and M.	1 0 each.	
" " " V.S. and W.	1 6 "	
" " Pure Cumberland Leads, H. and M.	2 0 "	
" " " V.S. and W.	2 6 "	
" six " " V.S. and W.	1 6 "	

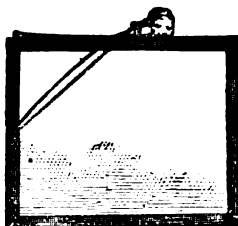
Aluminium Pen and Pencil-cases, best quality, in great variety.

ROUND EBONY RULERS.

WELL SEASONED AND FRENCH POLISHED.

9-in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
6d.	10d.	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s. each.
Extra Thick, 9d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 8d.	2s.	2s. 6d. ,,

WHITE PORCELAIN SLATES.



	in. 5 by 3½	in. 6 by 4½	in. 7 by 5	in. 8 by 5½	in. 9 by 6½	in. 10 by 7½	in. 12 by 8½
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Wood Frames ...	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 6
In Leather Frames, with Pencil and Sponge ...	2 0	2 4	2 9	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6

BEST SCHOOL SLATES,

IN HARD WOOD FRAMES.

Sizes, 8½ by 6-in.	9½ by 6½-in.	10½ by 7½-in.	11½ by 8-in.	12½ by 9-in.
5d.	6d.	8d.	9d.	10d. each.
4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	7s.	7s. 6d. per doz.

RED TAPE,

BROAD, MIDDLE, AND NARROW WIDTHS.

SCRAP BOOKS

In great variety, Square and Oblong, with Cartridge Paper and Card Board Leaves, with Linen Joins, in every kind of Binding, from 2s. each; also for Newspaper Cuttings, Ruled and Alphabet for Indexing.

WAX VESTAS, WAFERS, AND WAFER BOXES.

DRAWING PINS AND ARTISTS' REQUIREMENTS.

GOOSE QUILL PENS.

Small Green String	...	...	...	...	...	2s. per hundred.
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	3s. "
Green	...	...	...	...	...	4s. "
Blue	...	...	...	...	...	6s. "
Purple and Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	8s. "
„ Green	...	...	...	...	...	10s. "
Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	12s. "
Pink	...	...	...	...	...	14s. "
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	15s. "
Purple and Orange (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	18s. "
„ Green (super extra)	...	...	...	...	...	21s. "

In Boxes, containing 12 and 25, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each.

SWAN PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. per hundred.
Orange and Green	...	...	...	...	...	27s. "
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. "
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. "
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

In Boxes of Six, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s.; in Boxes of Twelve, 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s.

HUDSON BAY PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink	...	...	...	...	...	18s. per hundred.
„ and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. "
„ and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. "
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. "
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

Crow Quills, 3s. 6d.; Pens, 4s. 6d.; Turkey Quills, 4s. 6d.; Pens, 5s.

METALLIC PENS.

A large assortment of GILLOTT'S celebrated Pens always in stock; but if Pens of any particular make are required, one inclosed in a letter, as sample, will meet with prompt attention.

LEAD PENCILS.

Best Drawing Pencils	... ..	3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz.
Ditto	extra degrees	6d. ,, 5s. ,,
Drawing Pencils 2nd quality	... ..	2d. ,, 1s. 9d. ,,
Ditto	extra degrees	3d. ,, 2s. 6d. ,,
Office Pencils	... ..	1s., 2s., 3s. ,,

LUGGAGE LABELS.

Vellum Labels for Despatch Bags, with printed directions.

Parchment Luggage Labels, 4s. 6d. per 100, 3s. per 50.

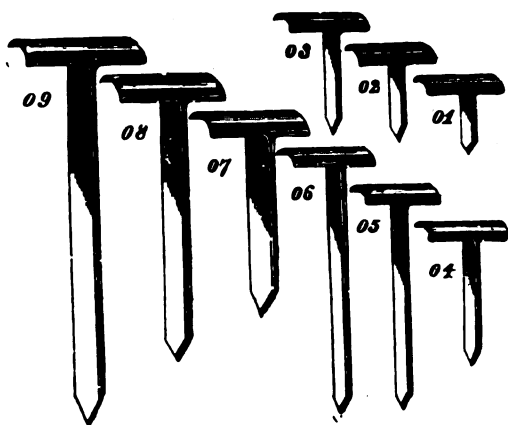
Linen ditto.

Adhesive Paper ditto, large size, 3d. per book.

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,, Newspaper Bands and Book Post Wrappers, small size, 50, 6d. ; medium size, 25, 6d. ; large size, 15, 6d.

IMPROVED REGISTERED PAPER BINDERS.



The head or top of these Binders being arched, they are much stronger than, and superior to, any others.

IN GROSS OR HALF GROSS BOXES.

Nos.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
	1/-	1/3	1/6	2/-	2/3	2/6	3/9	4/6	6/- per Gross.
Assorted Boxes	01 to 04	6d. per box.
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SEALING WAX.

Best Red or Black, in sticks of 10, 20, or 40 to the lb., 5s. per lb.

Parcel Wax, 1s. 6d. per lb.

PLAYING CARDS.

IN GREAT VARIETY, ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

De la Rue's and other Makers, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per pack.

BEZIQUE CARDS.

In Boxes with Rules and Markers for 2, 3, or 4 Players, from 2s. 6d. each.

MARKING INK.

Bond's and Morell's, 6d. and 1s.

STENCIL PLATES MADE FOR MARKING LINEN.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

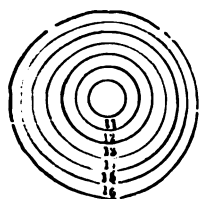
LIST OF PRICES.

SIZES.	Morocco.	Calf, Half extra.	Law Calf, Lettered.	Hf. Mor. extra Marble Edges.	Hf. Calf, Gilt, Marble Edges.	Hf. Calf, Gilt, Sprinkled Edges.	Hf. Calf, neat Sprinkled Edges.
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Demy 12mo., Parlour Library ...	6 6	4 0	3 4	2 8	2 6	2 2	1 11
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Crown 8vo., The Charles Dickens' Edition ...	7 9	4 8	4 0	3 6	2 10	2 9	2 5
Demy 8vo., Cornhill Magazine ...	10 0	6 0	5 0	4 6	3 3	3 0	2 9
Royal 8vo., All the Year Round..	13 3	7 6	6 6	5 6	4 6	4 0	3 6
Super-Royal 8vo., Burke's Peerage and Baronetage ...	15 6	10 0	8 6	6 6	5 9	4 6	4 0
Imperial 8vo., Imperial Dictionary ...	19 0	12 0	9 6	8 0	7 0	6 0	5 0
Demy 4to., Athenæum ...	26 6	15 0	12 0	10 6	9 0	8 0	6 6
Royal 4to., Music ...	31 0	20 0	16 0	12 6	10 6	9 0	7 0
Imperial 4to., Nicholas' Knight-hood ...	40 0	30 0	25 0	15 0	12 6	11 0	10 0
Crown folio, Pall Mall Gazette ...	45 0	33 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	12 6	11 0
Demy folio, Illustrated News ...	50 0	40 0	30 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	13 0

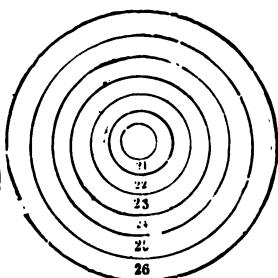
ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED).

In Boxes containing a series of Six dozen in each Box, of various sizes.

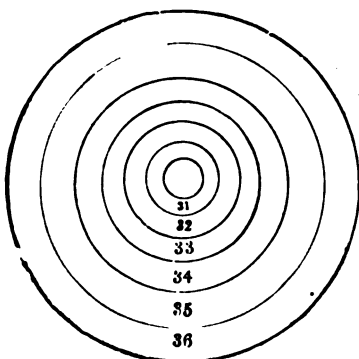
No.	1 Thin	...	s.	d.	6 per Box.	No.	1 Extra Strong	...	s.	d.	6 per Box.
2	"	...	0	6	"	2	"	...	1	0	"
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4	"	...	2	3	"	4	"	...	2	6	"
5	"	...	2	3	"	5	"	...	3	3	"
6	"	...	3	3	"	6	"	...	3	3	"



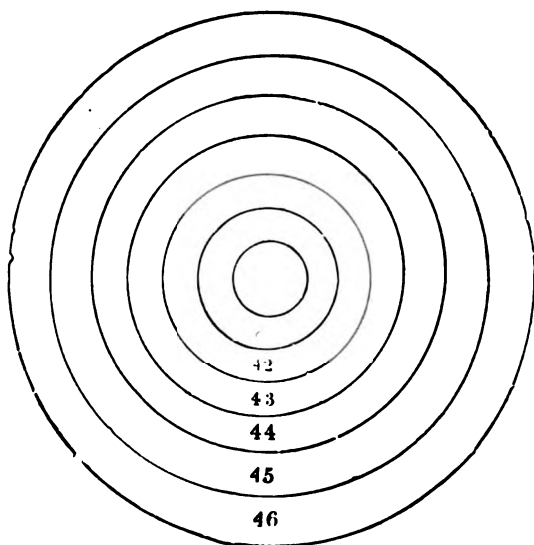
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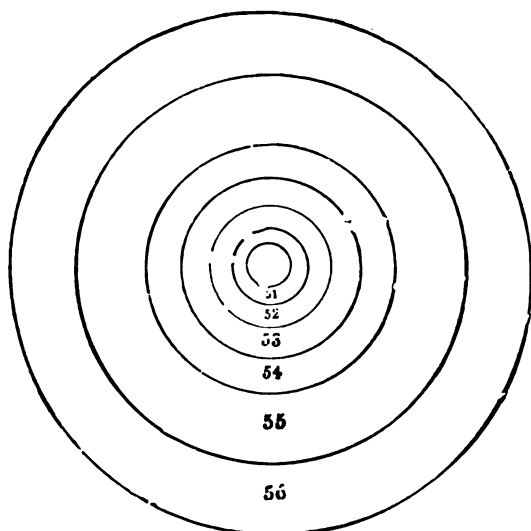


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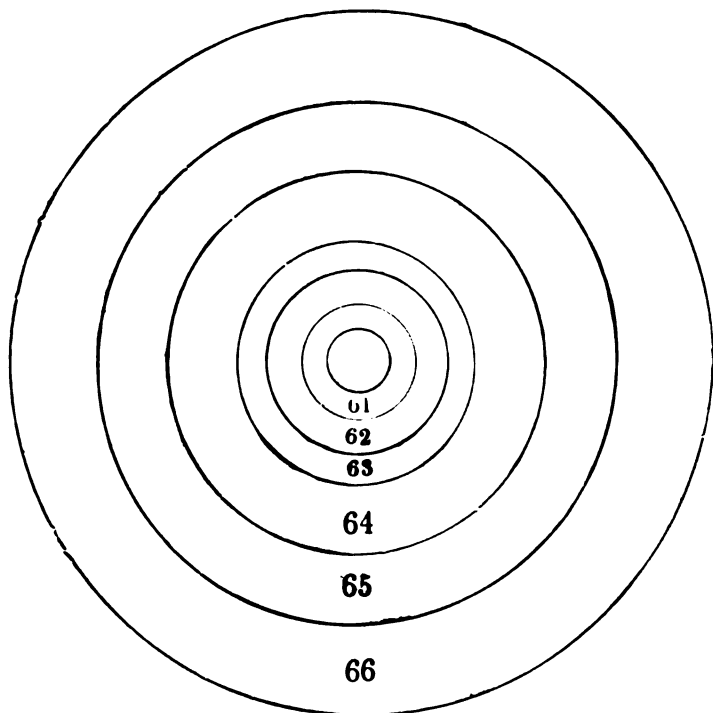


Series, No. 4.

ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED)—continued.



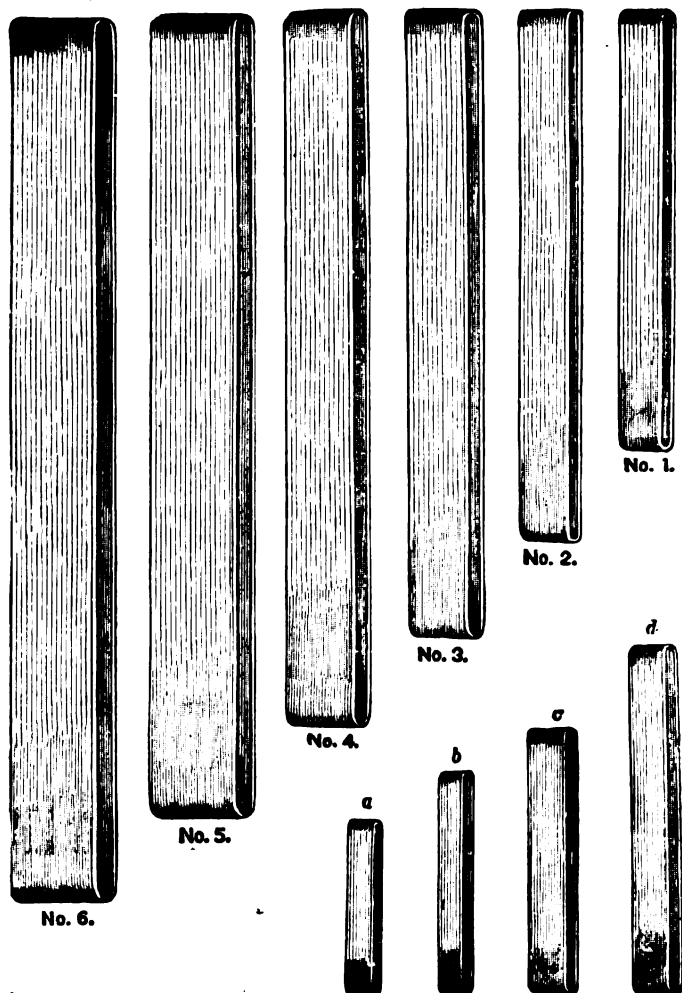
Series, No. 5.



Series, No. 6.

ROYAL AROMATIC PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.

These Bands are chiefly intended for placing round Papers and Parcels of every description, and where a proper size is selected, will hold the same firm and compact, and yet allow of considerable addition or reduction. They are perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and are not affected by climate.



These Bands represent the exact size of the article in a state of rest.

They are made in two thicknesses :—

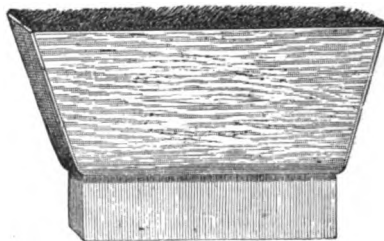
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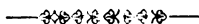
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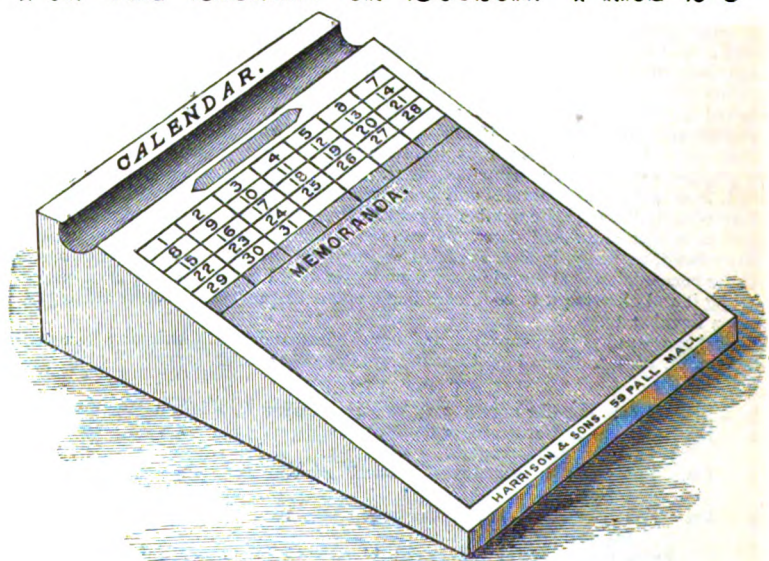
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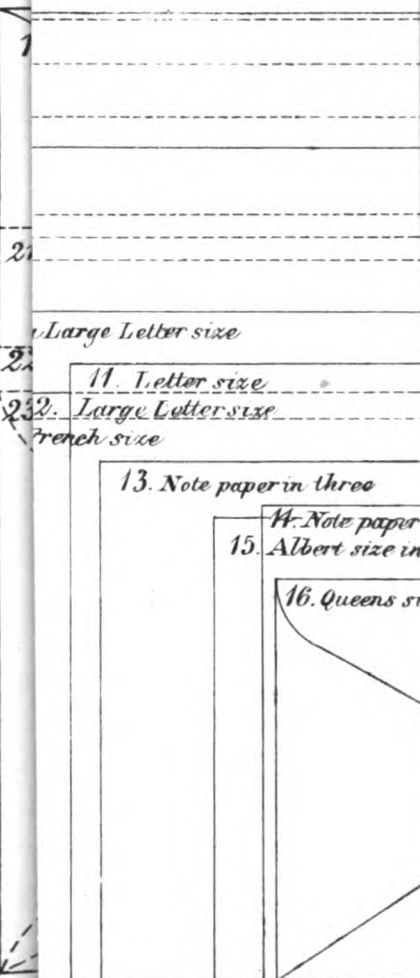
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